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The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

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Railway and Industrial Section (Quarterly) Street Railway Section (Three Times Yearly)

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NEW YORK DECEMBER 14 1907.

NO. 2216.

Financial.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK
Business Founded 1851. Reorganized 1899

Engravers & Printers

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS, ETC., WITH SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING & LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING & RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES

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JOSEPH FLEMING, Vice-President
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GEORGE H. DANFOOTH, Secretary

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John L. Williams & Sons,
BANKERS,
Corner 9th and Main Streets,
RICHMOND, VA.

Baltimore Correspondents:
MIDDENDORF, WILLIAMS & CO

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
23d Street and Sixth Ave.,
New York.

Capital - - - \$1,000,000
Surplus - - - 1,000,000

Chase National Bank
Clearing House Building
Cap. & Surp., \$9,438,000 Deposits, \$63,345,000
A. B. HEPBURN, President
A. H. WIGGIN, Vice-Pres. E. J. STALKER, Cashier
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Henry W. Cannon, Chairman James J. Hill
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OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
—CORNER NASSAU AND PINE
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ARRANGED FOR HANDLING
MERCANTILE ACCOUNTS.

Financial.

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Members New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK - BOSTON - CHICAGO

The National Park Bank of New York.

ORGANIZED 1856.

Capital \$3,000,000 00
Surplus and Profits 9,934,849 15
Deposits Aug. 23, 1907 94,193,780 43
RICHARD DELAFIELD, President
GILBERT G. THORNE, JOHN C. McKEON
VICE-PRESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN C. VAN CLEAF,
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CHARTERED 1810.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

33 Wall Street.

Capital, - - - \$3,000,000
Surplus, - - - 3,000,000

Francis Ralston Welsh, INVESTMENTS.

MUNICIPAL RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS.

328 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Founded in 1784.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK National Banking Association.

ACCOUNTS INVITED.

Financial.

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New York. Philadelphia.

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1829.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Capital - - - \$1,000,000
Surplus & Profits (earned) 2,800,000

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ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE E. LEWIS, CASHIER
HOWELL T. MANSON, ASSISTANT CASHIER

DIRECTORS

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Orders executed for all Investment Securities. Act as Agents of Corporations and negotiate and issue Loans.

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Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers to Europe, Asia, Australia, the West Indies, Central and South America and Mexico.

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Receive deposits subject to check and allow interest on balances. Act as fiscal agents for municipalities and corporations. Issue letters of credit and deal in
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Bankers.

Millett, Roe & Hagen
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BANKERS,

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES
27 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock, Cotton and Coffee Exchanges.

Foreign.

DEUTSCHE BANK,

BERLIN. W.

Behrenstrasse 9 to 13

CAPITAL.....\$47,610,000
M. 200,000,000

RESERVE.....\$28,810,000
M. 100,000,000.

Dividends paid during last ten years:
10, 10½, 11, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12 percent

Branches:
BREMEN, DRESDEN, FRANKFORT-ON-M.,
HAMBURG, LEIPSIC, MUNICH,
NUREMBERG, AUGSBURG,
WIESBADEN.

and the

Deutsche Bank (Berlin) London Agency,
4 George Yard, Lombard St.,
LONDON, E. C.

BANCO ALEMAN TRANSATLANTICO

(Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank.)

Subscribed Capital.....\$4,761,000
M. 20,000,000

Paid-Up Capital.....\$4,190,000
M. 17,800,000

Reserve Fund.....\$698,000
M. 2,952,000

HEAD OFFICE:
BERLIN.

Branches:
ARGENTINA: Bahia-Blanca, Bell-Ville, Buenos
Aires, Cordoba, Tucuman.
BOLIVIA: La Paz, Oruro.
CHILI: Antofagasta, Concepcion, Iquique,
Osorno, Puerto Montt, Santiago, Temuco,
Valdivia, Valparaiso.
PERU: Arequipa, Callao, Lima, Trujillo.
URUGUAY: Montevideo.
SPAIN: Barcelona, Madrid.

Bills sent for collection, negotiated or
advanced upon.

Drafts, cable-transfers and letters
of credit issued.

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DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN) LONDON AGENCY
4 GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

Direction der
Disconto-Gesellschaft,
ESTABLISHED 1851.

BERLIN. W.
43-44 BEHRENSTRASSE.
FRANKFORT-ON-M..
ROSSMARKT 15.

BREMEN.
STINTBRUCKE 1
LONDON, E. C.
53 CORNHILL.

Telegraphic Address: Disconto Berlin
Disconto Frankfurta
Schwolde Bremen
Scodito London

CAPITAL, fully paid, - \$40,476,200
M. 170,000,000.

RESERVE, - \$13,712,526
M. 57,590,611.

With the unlimited personal liability of
the following partners:

A. SCHOELLER,
M. SCHINCKEL,
A. SALOMONSOHN,

E. RUSSELL,
F. URBIG.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK
FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000

Head Office: HAMBURG.
Branches: RIO DE JANEIRO, SÃO PAULO, SANTOS,
PORTO ALEGRE.

BANK FÜR CHILE UND
DEUTSCHLAND.

CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000

HAMBURG with branches in CHILI (Banco de
Chile & Alemania), Antofagasta, Concepcion, Santiago,
Temuco, Valdivia, Valparaiso, Victoria; and in
BOLIVIA (Banco de Chile & Alemania, Sección Boliviana).
La Paz and Oruro.

The above-named banks founded and represented
in Europe by the

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft,
BERLIN, BREMEN, FRANKFORT-ON-M. & LONDON.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg,
HAMBURG, offer their services for every description
of regular banking transactions.

The Union Discount Co.
of London, Limited.

39 CORNHILL.
Telegraphic Address, Udiscos, London.
Capital Subscribed.....\$7,500,000
Paid Up.....\$7,750,000
Reserve Fund.....\$2,325,000

\$5—£1 STERLING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
RATES OF INTEREST allowed for money on
deposit are as follows:

At Call, 4½ Per Cent.

At 3 to 7 Days' Notice, 4½ Per Cent.

The Company discounts approved bank and
mercantile acceptances, receives money on deposit
at rates advertised from time to time, and grants
loans on approved negotiable securities.

CHRISTOPHER R. NUGENT, Manager.

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OF AMERICA.

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Securities for the French
Market.

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FOR AMERICAN RAILWAY CORPORATIONS
IN THE OBTAINING OF LOANS AND SALE
OF SECURITIES.

NEW YORK. PARIS.
25 Broad Street. 9, rue Pillet-Will

SWISS BANKVEREIN

BASLE, ZURICH, ST. GALL,
GENEVA, LONDON.

Capital, Paid Up - - Fr 62,800,000

Surplus, - - - - Fr. 14,280,000

Berliner
Handels-Gesellschaft,

BERLIN, W.,
Behrenstrasse 32-33 and Französische-Strasse 42
Telegraphic Address—Handelschaft, Berlin.

ESTABLISHED 1854

Banking Transactions of Every Description

Capital, - - - M. 100,000,000

Reserve, - - - M. 30,000,000

The National Discount
Company, Limited.

25 CORNHILL. - - - LONDON E. C.

Cable Address—Natdis. London.

Subscribed Capital.....\$21,166,625
Paid-Up Capital.....\$4,233,325
Reserve Fund.....\$2,000,000

\$5—£1 STERLING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
RATES OF INTEREST allowed for money on
deposit are as follows:

At Call, 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

At 3 to 7 or 14 Days' Notice, 4½ Per Cent.

Approved bank and mercantile bills discounted,
Money received on deposit at rates advertised
from time to time, and for fixed periods upon
terms to be especially agreed upon.

Loans granted on approved negotiable securities.

PHILIP HAROLD WADE, Manager.

Canadian Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL

(Established 1817)

CAPITAL paid in - \$14,400,000.00
REST - - - - 11,000,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, 699,968.88

Head Office—Montreal.

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Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., Honorary President
Hon. Sir George A. Drummond, K.C.M.G., Pres.
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Midland Bank, Limited,

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With Branches in all the Principal Cities and
Towns of England.

Telegraphic Address: Cinnabar, London.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$75,428,400
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 15,714,250
RESERVE FUND, 15,714,250

E. H. HOLDEN, M. P., Managing Director

BOISSEVAIN & CO.,

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NEW YORK

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Adolph Boissevain & Co.,
Amsterdam, Holland.

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VAN OSS & CO.,
THE HAGUE, HOLLAND.

Place American Investments in Europe.

Tel. Address, Voco.
Codes, Hartfield's Wall St., W. U. & Lieber.

Chartered Bank of India,
Australia and China

Capital.....\$5,000,000
Reserve liability of stockholders.....\$6,000,000
Reserve fund.....\$7,375,000

Undivided profits, 1906.....\$465,000

DRAFFTS, CABLE TRANSFERS AND LETTERS OF
CREDIT BRANCHES THROUGHOUT ASIA

G. Bruce-Webster, Agent,
88 Wall Street, New York.

Hong Kong & Shanghai
BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital (Hong Kong Currency)....\$10,000,000
Reserve Funds [in Gold, \$10,000,000]....\$21,750,000
[in Silver, 11,750,000]

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$10,000,000

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OR COLLECT BILLS PAYABLE IN CHINA, JAPAN,
PHILIPPINES, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDIA, ETC.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING
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New York.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, \$6,000,000

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Branches at London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore
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ington, D. C., Panama, Colon.

Canadian Banks.**THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,**

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... \$10,000,000

SURPLUS..... 5,000,000

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Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

Paid-up Capital..... £1,000,000 Sterling
Reserve Fund..... 460,000 Sterling

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New York Office: 52 Wall Street.

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Merchants' Bank of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

CAPITAL..... \$6,000,000
Residuum Undivided Profits..... 4,034,256

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71 Branches throughout the Dominion

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VIENNA: I. Strauchgasse

BRANCHES:

Aussig, Bodenbach, Brunn, Budapest, Constantinople (Osmann, Amar & Cie), Pilzen, Prague, Teplitz, Tetschen, Trautenau, Trieste

ESTABLISHED 1863

Capital, Paid up, . . . K 60,000,000
Reserves, 12,000,000Telegraphic Address: anglobank, Vienna
Conjunctus, London**Jordaan Cohen & Wennink,
BANKERS.**

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MEXICO.

Foreign C. included on next page.

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GENERAL BALANCE SHEET JUNE 29, 1907.

ASSETS	
Cash—	\$4,288,154.20
Banks and Bankers	952,479.87
Bonds and Stocks Owned	\$5,240,634.13
Government Bonds Cuban and United States	\$2,542,059.89
City of Havana Bonds	1,088,155.24
Other Bonds and Stocks	88,693.33
Loans, Discounts, Time Bills, etc.	10,546,574.00
Furniture and Fixtures	78,312.09
Bank Building and Real Estate	556,929.70
Surplus Accounts	54,585.99
Total	\$20,495,884.46

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	\$5,000,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
* Undivided Profits	391,514.02
Deposits	14,684,270.41
Total	\$20,495,884.46

* Deduct \$200,000 4% semi-annual dividend payable July 1, 1907.

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 Eastern Ry. of Minnesota 5s, 1908
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In order to present the principles which control the market value of investment securities and to point out the indications which should be followed in determining whether or not present conditions are favorable for the purchase of bonds, the Guaranty Trust Company has prepared a booklet, which will be mailed upon request, entitled,

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 Rochester Ry. Cons. 5s, 1930
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OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

New York, January 22d, 1907.

To Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1906.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1906, to 31st December, 1906-----	\$3,190,241.67
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1906-----	382,101.68
Total Marine Premiums-----	\$3,772,433.65
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1906, to 31st December, 1906-----	\$3,081,714.32
Interest received during the year-----	\$356,437.98
Rent, less Taxes and Expenses-----	125,501.83
Losses paid during the year which were estimated in 1905 and previous years-----	\$309,817.14
Losses occurred, estimated and paid in 1906-----	1,005,224.52
Less Salvages-----	\$107,176.57
Re-insurances-----	150,190.74
	257,367.31
	\$1,061,674.15
Returns of Premiums-----	\$32,411.11
Expenses, including stationery, clerks' compensation, stationery, newspapers, advertisements, etc.,-----	\$344,098.27
The Company has the following Assets, viz.:-----	
United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Securities-----	\$5,697,108.00
Special deposits in Banks and Trust Companies-----	700,966.67
Real Estate corner Wall and William Sts., and Exchange Place-----	\$4,209,000.00
Other Real Estate and claims due the Company-----	75,000.00
Premium notes and Bills Receivable-----	1,191,974.88
Cash in hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries-----	271,142.54
Cash in bank-----	562,631.62
Aggregating-----	\$12,797,823.72

A dividend of Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the Fifth of February next. The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1901 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the Fifth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Forty per cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1906, for which, upon application, certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the seventh of May next.

By order of the Board,
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

GUSTAV AMINSICK,	HERBERT L. GRIGGS,	W. H. H. MOORE,
FRANCIS M. BACON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,	NICHOLAS F. PALMER,
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EDWARD H. COBB,	LAWRENCE N. LOVELL,	DOUGLAS ROWINSON,
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CORNELIUS ELDERET,	CHARLES H. MARSHALL,	WILLIAM A. STREET,
RICHARD H. EWART.		
	A. A. RAVEN, President.	
	CORNELIUS ELDERET, Vice-President.	
	JAMES L. LIVINGSTON, 2d Vice-President.	
	SANFORD E. COBB, 3d Vice-President.	
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(Formerly Jones, Caesar & Co.)

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Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

READY JAN. 15.

HAND-BOOK

OF

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JANUARY, 1908, EDITION.

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Financial.

THE

NEW YORK NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD
RAILROAD COMPANY

TREASURER'S OFFICE

New Haven, Conn., November 18, 1907.

To the stockholders of The New York New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and to holders of its 3½% Convertible Debenture Certificates of the issue of January 1, 1906, and to holders of warrants for subscriptions to such debentures or of receipts for subscriptions to such debentures upon which three installments have been paid:

Pursuant to a resolution of this Company's Board of Directors adopted November 9, 1907, there will be issued debentures of The New York New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company of an authorized total issue of Thirty-nine Million Twenty-nine Thousand Six Hundred Dollars (\$39,029,600), all payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, or its equivalent, on January 15, 1948, bearing interest until due at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable on the 15th days of January and July in each year, and all convertible into shares of this Company's capital stock at any time when the books of the Company are not closed for the transfer of stock after January 15, 1925, and not later than January 15, 1948, at the rate of one share of such stock for each One Hundred Dollars of the principal amount of such debentures.

These debentures will be either debentures registered as to principal and interest for the principal sums of One Hundred Dollars, One Thousand Dollars or Ten Thousand Dollars, or coupon debentures for the principal sum of One Thousand Dollars. The coupon debentures may be registered as to principal. Ten registered debentures of One Hundred Dollars each may be exchanged for one registered debenture of One Thousand Dollars or a coupon debenture of the same amount. One hundred debentures for One Hundred Dollars each, or ten debentures, whether coupon or registered, for One Thousand Dollars each, may be exchanged for one registered debenture for Ten Thousand Dollars.

The debentures will provide for an adjustment of interest and dividend at the time of conversion into stock.

These debentures will also provide, so far as lawfully may be, that the holders thereof shall enjoy a right of subscription for any future issue of capital stock of this Company to the same extent as they would enjoy such right if they were holders at the time of such issue of the shares of stock to which they will become entitled by conversion of the debentures.

These debentures will also provide, so far as lawfully may be, that if this Company shall thereafter create any mortgage upon its now existing main line of railroad between Woodlawn in the City and State of New York and Springfield in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, or its now existing main line between New Haven in the State of Connecticut and Providence in the State of Rhode Island, such debentures shall without further act be entitled to share in the security of such mortgage pro rata with any other obligations that may be secured thereby, and that any such mortgage shall expressly so provide.

The right to subscribe for these debentures on or before January 15, 1908, but not thereafter, is offered upon the terms and conditions of warrants to be issued as follows:

To the holders of stock of this Company (not held in its Treasury) of record at the close of business December 2, 1907, and their assigns, a right of subscription at the rate of One Hundred Dollars of the principal amount of such debentures for every three shares of this Company's stock held by them respectively;

To the holders at the close of business December 2, 1907, of this Company's three and one-half per cent Convertible Debenture Certificates convertible into stock between January 1, 1911, and January 1, 1916, which are registered as to principal and interest, and their assigns, a right of subscription at the same rate as if the holders of such contracts were holders of the stock to the future delivery of which they are entitled, to wit: at the rate of One Hundred Dollars of the principal amount of such debentures for each Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars of the principal amount of such three and one-half per cent Convertible Debenture Certificates held by them respectively;

To all holders of three and one-half per cent Convertible Debenture Certificates convertible into stock between January 1, 1911, and January 1, 1916, having coupons attached, whether registered as to principal or not and all holders of warrants for subscriptions for such debentures, or of receipts for subscriptions for such debentures, upon which three installments have been paid, a right of subscription at the same rate as if the holders of such contracts were already holders of the stock to the future delivery of which they are entitled, to wit: at the rate of One Hundred Dollars of the principal amount of such six per cent Convertible Debentures for each Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars of the principal amount of the three and one-half per cent Convertible Debenture Certificates convertible into stock between January 1, 1911, and January 1, 1916, when they respectively hold or are entitled to receive upon payment of the fourth installment due upon the subscription for such three and one-half per cent Convertible Debenture Certificates, provided, however, that such holders shall present such debentures, warrants or receipts on or before December 20, 1907, to either

The Treasurer of the Company, New Haven, Conn.;
Treasurer's Agent, Grand Central Station, New York City;
Treasurer's Agent, South Station, Boston, Mass.;
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York City;
Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass.;
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, Providence, R. I.;
Hartford Trust Company, Hartford, Conn., or
Union Trust Company, Springfield, Mass.;

to be stamped substantially as follows:

"Right to subscribe for six per cent Convertible Debentures under vote of Directors of November 9, 1907, exercised by holder hereof without affecting the within contract."

Under the subscription to be made in accordance herewith the subscriber shall be obliged to pay an amount of money equal to the principal amount of the debentures subscribed for in four installments, each of twenty-five per cent, as follows:

The first installment on the 15th day of January, 1908;
The second installment on the 15th day of July, 1908;

The third installment on the 15th day of January, 1909;

The fourth installment on the 15th day of July, 1909.

Any installment or installments may be paid in advance upon any of the three dates first above named for the payment of installments. Payments of such installments may be made either directly to the Treasurer of the Company at New Haven, Connecticut, or through any of the above-named agencies.

Warrants signed by the Company's Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer will be issued to each stockholder and each registered holder of three and one-half per cent Convertible Debenture Certificates as soon as possible after the close of business on December 2, 1907, stating the amount of debentures for which the stockholder or debenture holder is entitled to subscribe and specifying more particularly the terms of subscription. Such warrants will be issued to the holders of three and one-half per cent Convertible Debenture Certificates having coupons attached and of warrants or receipts for subscriptions for such debenture as soon as is possible after the holders thereof have presented them to be stamped.

The warrants to be issued will be of two kinds: warrants certifying a right of subscription for debentures of an aggregate principal amount of One Hundred Dollars or a multiple thereof, and warrants of fractional rights of subscription, expressed in ninths, for a debenture of the principal amount of One Hundred Dollars.

For illustration: the holder of four shares of stock will receive a warrant entitling him or his assigns to subscribe for a convertible debenture of the principal amount of One Hundred Dollars and a fractional warrant for three-ninths of a right to subscribe for such a debenture; the holder of eight shares of stock will receive a warrant entitling him to subscribe for convertible debentures of the principal amount of Two Hundred Dollars and a fractional warrant for six-ninths of a right to subscribe for a debenture of One Hundred Dollars; the holder of a 3½% Convertible Debenture Certificate of the face value of One Hundred Dollars will receive a fractional warrant for two-ninths of such a right; the holder of a 3½% Convertible Debenture Certificate of the face value of One Thousand Dollars will receive a warrant entitling him to subscribe for convertible debentures of the principal amount of Two Hundred Dollars and a fractional warrant for two-ninths of a right to subscribe for a debenture of One Hundred Dollars; the holder of a 3½% Convertible Debenture Certificate of the face value of Five Thousand Dollars will receive a warrant entitling him to subscribe for convertible debentures of the principal amount of Eleven Hundred Dollars and a fractional warrant for one-ninth of a right to subscribe for a debenture of One Hundred Dollars.

No subscription for debentures based on fractional rights to subscribe will be received by the Company unless such rights are consolidated according to the terms of the warrants into a subscription for One Hundred Dollars of such debentures or multiples thereof.

The fractional warrants will be transferable by delivery. The other warrants will be transferable by execution of the blank form of assignment upon the back thereof.

Holders of these warrants, other than fractional warrants, who may wish to subscribe for a portion of the debentures covered by the warrant, and to dispose of the remainder of their rights, or to dispose of a portion of their rights to one person and of the remainder to another, should return their warrants to the Treasurer at New Haven, Connecticut, to be exchanged for other warrants, specifying in writing the number of warrants desired in exchange, the amount of debentures to be covered by each, and the names of those to whom they are to be issued, respectively.

All warrants must be returned to the Treasurer at New Haven, Connecticut, together with a subscription duly made in pursuance of the terms of the warrant. Upon receipt on or before Jan. 15, 1908, of a subscription authorized by warrants, together with such warrants, the Treasurer of the Company will deliver to the subscriber a certificate or certificates signed by the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer evidencing the rights of the subscriber, which will, so long as payments are duly made and shown by duly executed receipts on the face thereof, be transferable by execution of the blank form of assignment on the back thereof. Upon surrender of such a certificate of subscription to the Treasurer of the Company at New Haven, with an assignment duly endorsed thereon, one or more new certificates will be issued in accordance with such assignment evidencing rights of the same aggregate face value as shown upon the certificate when surrendered; provided, however, that no rights of subscription will be recognized by the Company except rights of subscription for One Hundred Dollars of debentures or multiples thereof.

The certificate of subscription must be presented at the time of any payment upon the subscription, in order that a receipt for the payment may be duly executed on the face thereof. At the time of any payment upon the subscription after the first, interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, will be allowed upon all amounts previously paid by way of partial payment upon the subscription, as then evidenced by the duly executed receipts upon the face of the certificate of subscription, reckoned from the date of the last previous installment payment as then evidenced by said receipts.

Subscription certificates with duly executed receipts upon the face thereof evidencing full payment of the amount subscribed will be exchangeable for engraved debentures as soon as these can be prepared.

The debentures will bear interest from that one of the dates above named for payment of installments upon which full payment of the amount of the subscription shall have been completed, as evidenced by the duly executed receipts upon the certificate of subscription.

No subscription or assignment of the right to subscribe will be recognized unless made on the forms of the Company and upon the terms and in the manner set forth in the warrants to be issued.

Fractions desired to complete full debentures, or fractions which holders desire to dispose of must be bought or sold in the market, as the Company cannot buy or sell fractions.

Failure to make any installment payment upon a subscription when and as will occur will be an abandonment of all rights of the subscriber.

All rights of subscription not properly exercised or abandoned will be forfeited to the Company, to be disposed of by its Board of Directors.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. S. MAY, Treasurer

Financial.

OFFICE OF
The Canada Southern Railway Co.

Grand Central Station, New York, Nov. 22, 1907.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an agreement between the Michigan Central Railroad Company and this Company, entered into by authority of the Boards of Directors of both Companies, the First Mortgage Five Per Cent Bonds of this Company, amounting to \$14,000,000, which fall due January 1st, 1908, will be extended for five years, until January 1st, 1913, with interest at the rate of Six per cent per annum, which the Michigan Central Railroad Company will pay, in gold or its equivalent, semi-annually on the first days of July and January in each year, at the office or agency of the Company in the City of New York; the lien of the mortgage securing the said bonds to continue unimpaired for the said period of five years. Bondholders wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of extension shall deposit their bonds before noon of Saturday, December 21st, 1907, with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York, who will issue therefor temporary receipts, and by whom the bonds will subsequently be returned to the owners bearing a certificate of extension and coupons for the interest to be paid thereon. At the time of deposit of bonds Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company will pay the coupons due January 1st, 1908.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By H. B. LEDYARD, Vice-President.

In accordance with the agreement above referred to, the Michigan Central Railroad Company will pay interest, in gold or its equivalent, at the rate of Six per cent per annum, semi-annually on the first days of July and January in each year, between January 1st, 1908, and January 1st, 1913, upon First Mortgage Five Per Cent Bonds of the Canada Southern Railway Company amounting to \$14,000,000, which will mature January 1st, 1908, the owners of which shall have accepted the extension for the said period offered above by the Canada Southern Railway Company.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
By W. H. NEWMAN, President.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 22D 1907.
REFERRING TO THE ABOVE NOTICE, WE ARE READY TO RECEIVE, FOR EXTENSION, AT OUR OFFICE, ANY OF THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT BONDS MATURING JANUARY 1ST, 1908, AND TO PAY THE COUPON UPON SUCH BONDS FALLING DUE AT THAT DATE. DEPOSITING HOLDERS WILL RECEIVE OUR RECEIPTS EXCHANGEABLE FOR EXTENDED BONDS AS SOON AS THE EXTENSION CONTRACT AND COUPONS ARE COMPLETED AND ATTACHED THERETO.

WE REQUEST HOLDERS OF BONDS NOT TO STAMP, ENDORSE OR PUT ANY WRITING ON THEIR BONDS.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET.THE
TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA
37-43 WALL ST., NEW YORKCOLONIAL BRANCH:
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.LONDON OFFICE:
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JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman Executive Committee.

WILLIAM H. LEUPE, Vice-Pres.

JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Pres.

HEMAN DOWD, Vice-Pres.

PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Vice-Pres.

H. B. FONDA, Treasurer.

EDMUND L. JUDSON, Asst. Treas.

FRANK L. HILTON, Secretary.
CARLETON BUNCE, Asst. Secy.
ROBERT L. SMITH, Asst. Secy.
W. J. EGK, Asst. Secy.
JOSEPH N. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
FRANCIS W. BLACK, Auditor.
JOHN G. BOSTON, Solicitor.ESTABLISHED 1865.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY

REPORT OF CONDITION DEC. 3 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$1,194,000 06
U. S. and other bonds, securities, &c.	1,336,470 58
Banking house	70,000 00
Cash and cash items	476,726 52

\$3,078,096 97

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$200,000 00
Surplus and undivided profits	334,324 05
National bank notes	50,000 00
Deposits	2,493,772 92

\$3,078,096 97

ALBERT H. VERNAM, President.
RUDOLPH H. KISSEL, 1st Vice-Pres.
GUY MINTON, 2d Vice-Pres.
JOSEPH VAN DOREN, Cashier.
HENRY CORY, Assist. Cashier.

Meetings.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its banking house, No. 52 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1908, at twelve o'clock noon.

A. KAVANAGH, Cashier.

THE GALLANT NATIONAL BANK OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.

December 2, 1907.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 36 Wall Street, the 14th day of January, 1908, between the hours of 12m. and 1 p.m.

GEORGE E. LEWIS, Cashier.

Financial.

SAFE INVESTMENTS

We own and offer
Municipal Bonds
To yield 4 to 5 per cent.

Railroad Bonds
To yield 4½ to 6 per cent.
Public Service Bonds
To yield 5 to 7 per cent.

List of carefully selected bonds furnished upon request.

BOND DEPARTMENT
HARRIS TRUST &
SAVINGS BANK
Organized as N. W. HARRIS & CO., 1882
Incorporated 1907
N. W. HARRIS, President
Marquette Building Chicago

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Consolidated Mortgage 4%
Hundred-Year Gold Bonds

THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD CO.

The Metropolitan Street Railway, lessee of The Third Avenue Railroad Company, and the New York City Railway Company, sub-lessee, being in the hands of receivers, the undersigned, at the request of holders of a large amount of 4% Consolidated bonds of The Third Avenue Railroad Company, have consented to act as a Committee under an agreement dated November 6th, 1907, for the purpose of conserving the interests of said bondholders.

Holders of said bonds are requested to deposit their bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 Wall Street, New York, depository designated in said agreement, before DECEMBER 20TH, 1907.

Engraved Certificates of deposit will be issued by the Trust Company for each bond. Copies of the agreement may be procured from the depository.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN Jr.
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH.
MORTIMER L. SCHIFF.
JAMES TIMPSON.
HANS WINTERFELDT.
COMMITTEE.
JOHN M. BOWERS, Counsel,
31 Nassau Street, New York.
FRANKLIN L. BABCOCK, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

R. L. DAY & CO.

BANKERS.

35 Congress Street, 37 Wall Street
BOSTON. NEW YORK.

New York City Bonds

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY
AND CITY TAXES

R. T. Wilson & Co.,
ANKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
33 Wall Street, New York.

Dividends.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
60 Wall Street, New York, December 4, 1907.

A dividend of \$2.00 per share on the Cumulative 4% Prior Lien and Participating Stock and \$2.00 per share on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable January 15th, 1908, to holders of record of said stocks at 3:00 o'clock p.m. on December 4th, 1907.

The stock transfer books of the above mentioned two classes of stock will be closed at 12 M. on Saturday, January 4th, 1908, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Thursday, Jan. 16, 1908.

Checks for above dividends will be mailed to the latest address furnished by the stockholders to the Company on or before the closing of the books.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 7, 1907.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the NEW YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company lessee under the provisions of the contract between the two companies, at the office on the 2d day of January next to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 14th inst.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 80 Broadway, New York, December 10, 1907.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT (1½%) on the Common Stock, and a Semi-Annual Dividend of TWO PER CENT (2%) on the Preferred Stock has been declared out of the surplus net earnings of this Company, payable on and after December 30th, 1907, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 12, 1907.

J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

25 Broad St., New York, December 5, 1907.

A quarterly dividend of one (1%) per cent has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, out of the net earnings of the current fiscal year, payable January 3rd, 1908, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock p.m. December 31st, 1907.

Checks for the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at their last address furnished to the Transfer Office. R. B. SPERRY, Secretary.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CO.

195 Broadway, New York City, Dec. 10, 1907.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT (2½%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1908, to stockholders of record on December 26th, 1907.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at three (3) o'clock p.m. on December 26th, 1907, and will re-open on the morning of January 16th, 1908.

STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CO.

195 Broadway, New York, Dec. 9th, 1907.

COUPON PAYMENTS.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CO. All matured coupons of this Railroad will be paid by the NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK, 214 Broadway, on and after December 10th, 1907.

JESSE WHITE, Assistant Treasurer.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent upon the Common Stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Company, 4 Arctic Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on and after December 18th, 1907, to the Common stockholders as registered at the close of business November 30th, 1907.

E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY COMPANY.

New York, December 6, 1907.

PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 35.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT (1½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 1, 1908, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 11, 1907. Transfer books will close December 11, 1907, and re-open January 2, 1908.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DELANO, Treasurer.

WM. M. HAGER, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY COMPANY.

New York, December 6, 1907.

COMMON CAPITAL STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 35.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT (1%) on the Common Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 1, 1908, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 11, 1907. Transfer books will close December 11, 1907, and re-open January 2, 1908.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DELANO, Treasurer.

WM. M. HAGER, Secretary.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY.

17 Battery Place, N. Y. City, Dec. 10, 1907.

The Board of Directors of the Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of \$1.50 per share upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable at this office on January 15, 1908, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on December 31.

LYNNE BELKNAP, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT on the Preferred Stock has been declared payable January 15th, 1908, to preferred stockholders of record at close of business December 31st, 1907. Transfer books will remain open. Checks mailed.

E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

Financial.**CLEVELAND LORAIN & WHEELING****Consolidated (now First) Gold 5s, due 1933**

Closed mortgage and direct first lien on an important part of the Baltimore & Ohio System, followed by \$893,000 General Mortgage 5s and \$4,000,000 Consolidated Refunding 4½s.

The Baltimore & Ohio owns about 75% of the Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling Stock.

Price on application.

MILLETT, ROE & HAGEN
3 BROAD STREET - - - - - NEW YORK

We refer you to**The Corporation Trust Co.**

37 Wall Street, New York, for information regarding any point involved in the organization and taxation of business corporations under the laws of any of the States or Territories.

Dividends.**GIRARD TRUST COMPANY.**

142ND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers held this day, a dividend of TWELVE (12) PER CENT was declared, payable on January 2nd, 1908, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 14th, 1907. Checks for dividends will be mailed.

C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, Pa., December 12th, 1907.

Office of VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 10th, 1907.

CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND NO. 49.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT (2%), the same being Consecutive Quarterly Dividend No. 49, on the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1908, when dividend checks will be mailed to all Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on January 2d, 1908.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from 10 a.m. on Thursday, January 2d, 1908, until 10 a.m. on January 16th, 1908.

S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY.

New York, December 10, 1907.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a Regular Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT (2½%), and an Extra Dividend of FIVE PER CENT (5%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, now outstanding (109,960 shares) were declared payable on and after December 31, 1907, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, December 14, 1907, at one o'clock p.m.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, December 14, 1907, at one o'clock p.m., and re-open on Thursday, January 2, 1908, at ten o'clock a.m.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent (1¼%) has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on January 2nd, 1908, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 14th, 1907.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the Preferred Stock of the Duluth Edison Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending November 30th, 1907, payable on the first day of January, 1908, to all stockholders of record of Preferred Stock at the close of business on the 17th day of December, 1907. The transfer books will not close.

Dividends

Office of AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

71 Broadway, N. Y. City, Dec. 4, 1907.

QUARTERLY COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 17.

The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT (2%) on the Common Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 15, 1908, to stockholders of record for the transfer of Common Stock will be closed at three o'clock p.m. December 27th, 1907, and will be re-opened January 2, 1908.

W. E. MERRISS, Secretary.

United Fruit Company.

DIVIDEND NO. 34.

A quarterly dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable January 15, 1908, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 26, 1907.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

DULUTH EDISON ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 10th, 1907.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the Preferred Stock of the Duluth Edison Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending November 30th, 1907, payable on the first day of January, 1908, to all stockholders of record of Preferred Stock at the close of business on the 17th day of December, 1907. The transfer books will not close.

C. E. VAN BERGEN, Secretary.

Office of UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO.

N. W. Cor. Broad and 10th Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 11, 1907.

The Directors of this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT (one dollar per share), payable January 15, 1908, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1907. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT CORPORATION.

Office, Lehigh Ave. & 15th St., Phila.

The ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN MONTHLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT, have been declared, both payable December 16th to Stockholders of record December 10th, 1907.

JOHN B. KILBURN, Treasurer.

Meetings.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY.

30 Broad Street, New York, December 12, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that for the purposes of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, to be held on Wednesday, January 22, 1908, the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, December 28, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, and remain closed until Thursday, January 23, 1908, at 10 o'clock A.M.

SILAS W. BURT, Secretary.

Financial

Cable Address:
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Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(Established 1865)

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In denominations of \$500 and \$1,000 each, secured by first mortgage upon high-grade modern Apartment Buildings, or upon large modern down-town Office Buildings—a most convenient and desirable form of investment yielding 5 to 6%.

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Having behind them in every case a substantial margin of security, successful history, ample earnings and sound management. Such bonds yield from 5 to 6%.

STEAMSHIP BONDS

First Mortgage Serial Bonds secured upon modern Steel Steamships on the Great Lakes enjoy an enviable reputation in the investment market. After a most searching investigation we have been unable to discover a single instance of default in interest or principal in such issues. Such bonds are a legal investment for Michigan Savings Banks and yield over 5%.

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Secured upon such stable natural resources as Timber, Coal and Iron Ore Lands, which are steadily increasing in value, and which are so developed as to have ample income-producing capacity for the protection of principal and interest. Also the bonds of well-known manufacturing corporations having long established and successful history. The margin of security in such bonds is invariably very large, and the bonded debt is always payable in substantial annual or semi-annual amounts, thereby increasing the value and safety of the investment from year to year. These bonds net from 5 to 6%.

Send for our Circular No. 614, containing "An Object Lesson in Sound Finance."

NOTICE

We are in the market for entire issues of bonds of the character indicated above. Offerings are cordially invited, and will receive our prompt attention.

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

INCLUDING

Bank and Quotation Section (Monthly)
Railway and Industrial Section (Quarterly)

State and City Section (Semi-Annually)
Street Railway Section (Three Times Yearly)

VOL. 85.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14 1907.

NO. 2216.

The Chronicle.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, Publishers,
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William B. Dana, President; Jacob Seibert Jr., Vice-Pres. and Secy.; Arnold G. Dana, Treas. Addresses of all, Office of the Company.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The following table, made up by telegraph, &c., indicates that the total bank clearings of all the clearing houses of the United States for the week ending to-day have been \$2,316,160,902, against \$2,455,120,575 last week and \$3,467,310,583 the corresponding week last year.

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph. Week ending Dec. 14.	1907.	1906.	Per Cent.
New York	\$1,096,577,366	\$1,808,618,513	-39.4
Boston	103,039,174	139,546,372	-26.2
Philadelphia	91,911,985	128,071,979	-28.2
Baltimore	21,680,216	25,535,018	-15.1
Chicago	164,774,922	197,276,113	-16.5
St. Louis	51,746,408	58,141,324	-11.0
New Orleans	18,172,269	23,630,648	-23.1
Seven cities, 5 days	\$1,547,902,294	\$2,380,819,967	-35.0
Other cities, 5 days	372,481,294	430,074,691	-13.4
Total all cities, 5 days	\$1,920,383,634	\$2,810,894,658	-31.7
All cities, 1 day	395,777,268	656,415,925	-39.7
Total all cities for week	\$2,316,160,902	\$3,467,310,583	-33.2

The full details for the week covered by the above will be given next Saturday. We cannot furnish them to-day, clearings being made up by the clearing houses at noon on Saturday, and hence in the above the last day of the week has to be in all cases estimated, as we go to press Friday night.

We present below our usual detailed figures for the previous week, covering the returns for the period ending with Saturday noon, Dec. 7, and the results for the corresponding week in 1906, 1905 and 1904 are also given. Contrasted with the week of 1906 the total for the whole country shows a loss of 28.3%. Outside of New York the decrease from 1906 is 18.4%.

Clearings at—	Week ending December 7.			
	1907.	1906.	Inc. or Dec.	1905.
New York	\$1,217,345,368	\$2,105,535,046	-34.1	\$2,245,165,463
Philadelphia	161,422,656	174,421,197	-7.7	152,830,522
Pittsburgh	51,070,972	60,311,745	-15.2	51,111,121
Baltimore	28,732,919	31,913,800	-16.2	29,339,804
Buffalo	8,474,507	10,053,543	-15.7	9,886,504
Albany	5,193,322	6,933,593	-25.7	5,165,812
Washington	5,351,948	7,014,120	-24.6	6,187,402
Rochester	3,411,340	4,111,409	-17.4	5,001,696
Scranton	2,349,204	2,050,000	+14.6	1,864,514
Syracuse	2,011,787	2,025,503	+1.8	1,480,860
Wilmington	1,301,929	1,411,933	-7.8	1,305,929
Reading	1,311,909	1,385,884	-5.3	1,280,197
Welles-Bethel	1,321,903	1,301,903	+1.5	1,181,220
Wheeling, W. Va.	1,579,537	1,200,902	+31.5	881,274
Erie	653,754	728,138	-10.2	600,593
Chester	553,425	569,969	-2.9	567,830
Binghamton	44,700	517,500	-91.2	520,000
Greenberg	43,000	47,448	-9.2	42,826
Franklin	2,02,222	209,735	+25.0	298,840
Harrisburg	1,104,120	1,121,105	-1.5	344,012
York	760,592	Not included in total		
Total Middle.	1,682,690,270	2,466,950,732	-31.8	2,363,664,512

Clearings at—	Week ending December 7.			
	1907.	1906.	Inc. or Dec.	1905.
Boston	\$12,993,088	\$17,226,906	-25.9	\$16,549,724
Providence	6,737,400	9,072,000	-25.7	8,002,300
Hartford	3,300,484	3,802,967	-14.5	3,436,457
New Haven	2,126,250	2,411,100	-12.5	2,097,460
Springfield	1,974,943	2,348,180	-15.9	1,871,016
Portland	1,999,085	2,125,483	-5.9	2,066,770
Worcester	1,494,695	1,789,289	-16.5	1,524,258
Welles-Fox	960,000	1,088,000	-21.1	1,101,760
New Bedford	804,293	784,244	+2.3	655,721
Holyoke	577,063	580,527	-0.6	550,314
Lowell	494,089	499,955	-1.2	551,371
Total New Eng.	153,978,865	206,108,505	-24.0	186,683,107
Chicago	202,532,519	242,607,141	-16.5	226,772,300
Cincinnati	22,126,250	27,415,750	-19.3	25,940,200
Cleveland	15,747,654	17,251,483	-9.1	18,069,213
Detroit	13,048,218	14,704,884	-9.4	13,338,071
Milwaukee	10,928,000	10,928,000	+0.0	10,928,000
Indianapolis	6,581,454	8,576,232	-23.2	8,020,763
Columbus	5,000,000	6,200,000	-19.3	6,243,400
Toledo	3,405,000	4,238,452	-19.7	4,127,503
Peoria	2,157,524	3,501,194	-38.4	3,648,715
Grand Rapids	1,721,100	2,141,100	-20.8	2,141,100
Dayton	1,432,233	1,910,507	-25.0	2,013,288
Evanston	1,723,576	1,923,650	-10.4	1,717,081
Kalamazoo	893,052	1,302,340	-34.4	1,016,336
Springfield, Ill.	804,317	915,624	-13.0	847,699
Dearborn	723,000	884,000	-22.0	884,000
Youngstown	1,027,303	771,008	+33.2	815,280
Lexington	724,640	739,381	-2.0	777,256
Akron	390,000	635,419	-40.3	521,709
Bloomington	461,029	582,403	-20.8	557,783
Rockford	478,687	503,901	-5.0	473,576
South Bend	371,014	481,556	+23.0	377,131
Springfield, O.	400,000	388,946	+3.0	384,420
Des Moines	351,000	394,194	-10.8	369,000
Marshall	199,433	328,779	-38.2	349,907
Jacksonville	304,974	305,901	-0.3	285,826
Jacksonville, Ill.	213,872	288,005	-23.0	218,196
Ann Arbor	199,718	196,150	+18.4	151,000
Tot. Mid. West	255,124,222	351,101,721	-15.9	331,303,397
San Francisco	29,100,844	51,132,490	-42.9	39,454,431
Los Angeles	6,869,352	12,579,074	-46.2	10,145,890
Seattle	7,200,000	10,700,000	-34.8	9,142,298
Salt Lake City	5,808,163	8,289,097	-54.1	6,046,724
Portland	4,408,352	7,332,623	-39.5	5,070,112
Spokane	5,621,353	6,459,941	-13.0	4,453,589
Tacoma	4,771,017	5,171,146	-7.7	4,186,858
Grand Forks	1,371,000	3,144,100	-59.8	3,213,103
Helena	875,533	988,933	-19.3	1,082,112
Fargo	712,352	843,715	-15.6	1,009,497
St. Paul	585,000	538,930	+8.5	432,091
San Jose	360,000	333,491	+8.0	348,960
Total Pacific	15,778,845	108,308,104	-39.3	78,310,353
Kansas City	25,979,844	30,266,310	-14.2	27,308,245
Minneapolis	26,504,084	27,117,705	-2.3	24,417,298
Omaha	10,738,845	10,700,000	+0.4	9,103,338
Des Moines	10,000,000	10,900,000	+9.0	11,142,298
Denver	7,595,942	8,783,069	-13.5	6,555,712
Colorado Springs	3,625,701	5,023,772	-27.8	5,127,173
Sioux City	4,000,000	2,903,634	+35.0	2,984,500
Lincoln	1,000,000	1,000,000	+0.0	1,971,168
Davenport	97,661	1,195,109	-18.3	1,199,330
Wichita	1,110,546	1,173,392	-5.4	1,249,810
Topeka	914,219	1,096,194	-16.6	749,788
Colorado Springs	642,628	791,765	-18.8	714,287
Sioux City	700,000	690,000	+1.4	695,000
Pueblo	576,256	506,333	+13.8	490,071
Fremont	233,032	351,980	-33.8	277,918
Tot. other West	98,151,249	104,226,722	-5.9	90,771,319
St. Louis	58,125,362	65,050,443	-11.9	64,228,761
New Orleans	21,825,930	28,208,228	-25.0	27,607,947
Louisville	10,000,000	13,044,500	-19.2	14,611,891
Houston	9,039,945	13,011,221	-24.1	10,261,011
Memphis	6,800,000	9,000,000	-27.0	8,100,000
Richmond	6,116,531	7,618,219	-26.6	7,077,213
Savannah	5,698,498	7,867,722	-27.6	6,833,129
Memphis	6,969,284	7,745,358	-10.1	8,317,226
Atlanta	5,955,949	6,690,000	-11.1	5,331,153
Ft. Worth	4,767,000	4,161,000	+15.0	3,824,000
Nashville	3,915,005	4,240,751	-7.7	4,048,805
Norfolk	2,917,383	3,924,353	-25.7	3,099,991
Little Rock	1,488,244	2,718,007	-45.2	1,716,701
Birmingham	2,076,639	2,316,402	-10.3	2,049,735
Austin	2,614,481	2,900,000	-10.8	2,915,000
Mobile	1,000,000	1,058,650	-20.8	1,025,716
Charleston	1,596,162	1,772,000	-11.6	1,958,244
Knoxville	1,413,577	1,548,153	-8.7	1,454,335
Chattanooga	1,315,254	1,662,603	-20.9	1,437,802
Montgomery	1,315,000	1,372,220	-5.5	1,351,803
Macau	754,035	1,181,710	-36.2	646,103
Beaumont	367,500	350,000	+5.0	371,292
Total Southern	159,388,124	190,933,492	-15.5	177,486,554
Total all.	2,455,120,575	3,425,721,526	-28.3	3,228,612,892
Outside N. Y.	1,020,582,409	1,248,376,158	-18.4	1,123,077,846
Canada				1,046,153,382
Montreal	31,334,957	33,107,975	-5.4	30,270,786
Toronto	25,250,092	30,285,862	-17.0	22,453,822
Winnipeg	15,761,862	15,801,669	-0.3	11,233,294
Vancouver	3,950,023	3,385,369	+16.7	1,918,052
Ottawa	3,244,728	3,935,444	-17.4	3,048,805
Gatineau	2,940,000	3,000,000	+2.0	2,498,444
Halifax	1,638,100	1,826,485	+6.1	2,187,128
Hamilton	2,102,319	2,028,317	+3.6	1,619,055
Calgary	1,465,607	1,801,902	+18.	

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The downward course of the stock market this week, after the upward spurt last week, is evidence that confidence in security values has not yet been restored. Nor can there be any enduring revival, unless the causes responsible for the destruction of the credit and value of our railroads and of corporate property generally are removed. There is a disposition in certain quarters to think that all that is needed is a return of normal monetary conditions, and then improvement will at once set in and continue indefinitely until market quotations get back to their former figures and everything goes along swimmingly again. Our readers need hardly be told that this is a wholly mistaken notion. The hostile attitude of Government and Legislature, both State and National, is at the bottom of the existing distrust, and the remedy must be applied at that point. In other words, there must be a reversal of our previous attitude towards the large corporate agencies through whose instrumentality modern business activity is carried on.

The London market showed a true conception of what is needed when on Thursday it responded with a sharp rise in American securities to the news that President Roosevelt had reiterated his declaration expressed on the night of the election three years ago that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for another term. But London was a little hasty in discounting the future. President Roosevelt's term still has nearly fifteen months to run and the mischief done through several years of adverse legislation and Governmental antagonism cannot be repaired in a single week or month. Besides, there is as yet no indication of a desire in Governmental circles to alter the present course in any material respect.

The best diagnosis of the situation we have yet seen is contained in the letter which Senator Foraker of Ohio wrote two weeks ago in announcing himself as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. It is to be remembered that not only has there been much adverse legislation on the part of the States, but that the national legislative body last year enacted the Hepburn Rate Bill, and that railroad operations are now being carried on under that law. Mr. Foraker, in the letter referred to, pointed out that from the day the rate bill passed the trend has been downward, and, while other things have contributed, that measure must be charged with a full share of responsibility for the unhappy financial and industrial conditions with which the country has been overtaken. It will be recalled that Mr. Foraker was a decided opponent of the Hepburn bill at the time it was under consideration in Congress and he predicted accurately the results that would follow its enactment. It was his contention that the outcome would be that just at the time when the rapidly increasing business of the roads was rendering it necessary for them to raise hundreds of millions annually for increasing their tracks, cars and general facilities, the confidence of investors in their stocks and bonds would become impaired, thereby not only making it impossible for the roads to sell the additional securities necessary for such purposes, but lead many of the holders of them, both at home and abroad, to dispose of what was already outstanding—that in consequence the market would be so largely over-supplied that their values would shrink, dragging

down all kinds of securities with them, until panic and disaster (just as has happened) would take the place of confidence and prosperity.

As Mr. Foraker was able so clearly to forecast what has happened, it is well to heed what he now says with reference to what should be done to restore confidence. He says there is less occasion than ever before to restrict commercial freedom by statutory details of management and surveillance apparently framed on the theory that all men are criminals. Such legislation, he well says, hampers enterprise, retards business activity and discredits the whole nation. Broad principles should govern in all legislation, and the enforcement of the laws should be left to the appropriate tribunals without unauthorized interference from any source, and above all things, he declares, "there should be no toleration of the idea that our Constitution has become in part a misfit and obsolete, and that it must be changed and vitalized by judicial interpretation, or by the mere assertion of public sentiment, in support of that which may for the moment be desired, although manifestly unauthorized by its provisions." Mr. Foraker is on impregnable ground when he says that under the United States Constitution we have grown and prospered as no other people ever have. We should be slow to condemn it or to find fault with it but if it is inadequate, then it should be changed in the way provided in the instrument itself. In his opinion no amendments are necessary to enable the Government to efficiently exercise all its powers and no additional powers are necessary to the proper supervision and regulation of every matter that is the legitimate subject of legislation.

We recall these words of Senator Foraker because from the bills that are being introduced in Congress it would seem that many Congressmen are still of the opinion that the need of the hour is for more legislation of the type that has already worked such disastrous consequences and for a further extension of the powers of Government. The States, following the lead of the National Government, also keep merrily on along the same path. Here indeed there seems to be not the slightest effort at restraint. No one, in high place, apparently is willing to voice a protest. Every week, nay we might almost say every day, brings news of some new move against railroad and industrial corporations. It would weary the reader to recite all of these for any given period, and we wish to direct attention here only to a single instance that has come to notice since last Saturday. In the Memphis "Commercial Appeal" of Monday there is a dispatch from Little Rock telling what the Arkansas Railroad Commission is accomplishing—noting that it is doing a "rushing business." The dispatch says that last week "was the busiest in the history of the Commission, and, as far as the railroads are concerned, was one of the most effective. Ten orders of more or less importance were issued during the latter part of the week." Then there is an enumeration of the nature of some of these orders. One order cites a prominent railroad company to appear for failure to comply with the "full-crew Act," of the last Legislature; others provide for the erection of depots at Grubbs, in Jackson County, and Upland, in Union Co., &c., &c. This is going on, it should be remembered, while gross earnings are

beginning to fall off and expenses coincidently continue to rise, thus producing many large losses in net. We may refer in illustration to the returns for the month of November issued the present week by the Union Pacific Railroad, the Southern Pacific Company, the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe and the Erie. Instances are becoming rather numerous, too, of companies which are obliged either to reduce their dividends or make payment of the same in stock or debt certificates. There have been three cases of that kind this week. Altogether, therefore, the situation of the railroads is a decidedly uncomfortable one, and, obviously, recovery must be deferred until the existing Governmental policy is changed.

After a temporary suspension of withdrawals of gold from London for shipment hither, such imports were resumed on Monday, when $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions of Cape and of Australian gold were bought in the London market by American importers of the metal. There did not seem to be active competition for the gold; it was procured at a concession as to price, which fell still lower after the sale to 77 shillings $10\frac{3}{4}$ pence per ounce. The effect, however, upon the London market was more or less disturbing. The reason for the disturbance resulting from this incident of renewed gold shipments hither may most likely be found in the strained commercial situation in Germany. The Hamburg correspondent of the London "Economist," under date of November 27, after referring to the shock to credit that was experienced in the failure of a prominent commercial house, states that it was fully expected that many other firms would feel the strain of 8@10% money; indeed, suspensions of important commercial and industrial houses have since then multiplied both in Hamburg and in other parts of Germany. One of the most serious of these failures was that of a manufacturer, exposing evidences of fraud; among the creditors of this firm are several banks and individual bankers in London. It seems likely that these troubles in Germany had already made an unfavorable impression in the British capital when the announcement was made of the resumption of gold exports to New York, and hence the derangement that was caused by such announcement.

If the gold movement shall continue, notwithstanding the large imports that have already been effected, they can scarcely fail to be disturbing to the discount situation at all the chief centres, for it is inconceivable that the great banks of Europe, and especially the Bank of England, will suffer further important withdrawals of gold without resorting to the most restrictive devices possible; in any event, it would seem that present official discount rates will be maintained so long as the German commercial situation shall continue threatening and so long as currency here rules at a premium. What effect may be produced in London by the failure of the Mobiliario Bank of Chili cannot yet be determined. It appears, however, from the fact that the nitrate industry is to be more actively promoted, that the finances of Chili will soon be so greatly improved as to be no cause for concern in London.

It was announced on Saturday of last week that the Secretary of the Treasury had decided to issue only 25 millions of the Panama Canal bonds, instead of 50 millions, subscriptions for which were to be received

by him under his circular of November 18. He also decided to limit the allotments of Treasury certificates of indebtedness to 15 millions, instead of 100 millions, as provided by his offer of the above date; the average price of the Panama bonds bids for which have been accepted is 103. The allotments of the certificates have, it is stated, been confined to such national banks throughout the country as were in a position to take out new circulation; the allotments of Panama bonds to individuals and institutions were confined to small subscriptions of from \$20 to \$10,000. The remainder of the acceptances of these bonds are bids of national banks. The relief which will be extended through the two devices of issues of Panama bonds and certificates of indebtedness, will chiefly—indeed wholly—consist of increased bank circulation.

If it is said that this week's declaration by President Roosevelt that he will not be a candidate for re-election is in fact as well as form merely a repetition of what he said three years ago and was therefore unnecessary, the sufficient answer is that his party friends have not been taking him at his word; from time to time we have been told by residents of one or another distant State that nobody else is thought of at home, and there have been indications of a concerted attempt to pack the Chicago Convention and stampede it for him, on the theory that a seemingly imperative demand by the country would be irresistible and would make its own excuse. His position has been misunderstood and misstated, so that a positive statement became proper. He has now given it, and has greatly cleared the air.

Undoubtedly every candidate who has indulged day dreams on the subject feels encouraged, thinking that his most serious obstacle is withdrawn. It is now, apparently, everybody's race, and each of the favorite sons will try (or hope) to go with the backing of a solid delegation from his State. It is, of course, mere idle speculation to seek to forecast what may occur in the six months to come, but two deductions may safely be drawn already. One is that, in addition to the re-establishing of the unwritten law against a third term, the prospects improve for conservatism to revive and reassert itself, represented perhaps by such a man as Senator Knox, who planted himself, evidently with a deliberate purpose, on the platform of conservatism many months ago, and will doubtless have Pennsylvania behind him. Better still, Senator Foraker seems by no means an impossibility. He, of course, is sound to the core.

The other deduction is that the definite withdrawal of Mr. Roosevelt ought to, and probably will, have an encouraging effect upon business feeling all over the country. For it is best to speak plainly, and speaking so requires us to say that Mr. Roosevelt's reiterated ideas of reform and righteousness and his plans for promoting both by what he calls "an increase of Federal activity" have done more than anything else to bring about the present business upheaval. The country now needs a long rest. History will assign Mr. Roosevelt his just place, as it does for every public figure, after he has receded far enough in time; we therefore need not discuss what that just estimate will be, but it is evident now that he does not meet the demands of the time. For a return to confidence, the country needs at least four years of constitutional

government and the ancient steadiness under limited and balanced powers.

The advance statement of exports of breadstuffs, cotton, &c., from the United States during November, made public on Friday, holds out a promise that the aggregate of shipments of commodities hence to foreign countries for the month, when completed, will give a total close to record proportions. The statement of exports of leading articles as issued covers shipments of breadstuffs reaching a value of \$24,736,636 in November this year, against only \$15,416,219 for the month of last year and \$17,374,026 in 1905. It is, furthermore, a total greater than ever recorded in the corresponding month of any year in our record, and exceeded only three or four times in any month of any year, and then not largely. Cotton exports for the month exhibit an increase in value over the corresponding period of 1906 of over seven million dollars, the comparison being between \$75,398,737 and \$68,393,086. Moreover, the November aggregate marks a new record in the outward movement of this important item in our foreign trade—at least in value though not in quantity. Provisions shipments were for the month about one million dollars larger than in November 1906, but fell $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions below the same period in 1905, while the exports of mineral oil were in excess of the two previous years by one million and two million dollars, respectively. The movement of cattle and hogs is the only item in the advance statement making an adverse comparison with earlier years, but the total value involved is too small to affect the general result. Combining all the items to which reference has been made, we have an aggregate value of exports of \$122,772,997, a total nearly 18 millions dollars in excess of November 1906 and $23\frac{1}{2}$ millions greater than in 1905. And only in December 1905, when breadstuffs and provisions shipments were especially full, has this year's total been exceeded, and then only by approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ millions of dollars.

As regards imports of merchandise during the month we have as yet no data from which to draw conclusions, except that furnished by the weekly statements issued by the New York Custom House. But as the inward movement of commodities at this port constitutes fully 60% of the total for the whole country, the statistics we have should furnish a fair basis upon which to predicate the general result. For November this year the value of merchandise from abroad passing through this port was about \$12,000,000 less than for the month a year ago. Taking that as a full measure of the decline for the United States as a whole, and considering it in connection with the 18 millions increase in value of the leading articles, as given above, a favorable trade balance for November 1907 of somewhere about 90 million dollars is indicated, or close to the balance shown in December 1905, which was of record proportions.

Iron production in the United States is now on a greatly reduced scale. In November the output, according to the "Iron Age" of this city, was only 1,828,125 tons, which compares with 2,336,972 tons in October. As our contemporary well says, however, in times like these furnace capacity figures possess much greater value than the records of actual output, because they foreshadow the future make of iron instead

of recording the past make. During November many more blast furnaces were crowded upon the idle list, accelerating the restrictive movement which began in October. It appears that no less than 78 furnaces were blown out or banked between November 1 and December 1. The maximum capacity in operation was attained on July 1 with a total of 528,170 gross tons per week. On October 1 production was running at the rate of 511,397 tons per week. On November 1 304 furnaces were making 491,436 tons per week, while on December 1 there were 226 furnaces in operation, producing at the rate of 347,372 tons per week—a drop in two months of 164,000 tons per week, being at the rate of $8\frac{1}{2}$ million tons for the year. This, of course, is a discouraging state of affairs, but it has at least one advantage; if it does not in any degree tend to bring a revival in the demand, at least it prevents a glut of supplies on the market.

The Agricultural Department's estimate of the production of cotton in the United States for the season of 1907-08 was made public on Tuesday last. It seems that the result, as compiled from reports of correspondents and agents of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department, is a probable yield of 5,581,968,000 pounds (not including linters), equivalent, according to the Crop Reporting Board, to 11,678,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. On the basis of the area planted, as reported by the Department last June, the indicated average product per acre for the whole country is, therefore, only 174 pounds, against 187 pounds which the 1906-07 estimate of yield figured out, applying the revised acreage total.

Considered in detail, the 1907-08 estimate indicates that the concensus of opinion of the correspondents and agents in most of the States is that the prospects of yield are better this year than they were considered at the same time a year ago. This becomes more apparent when we state that in South Carolina, Georgia, and Oklahoma crops are estimated appreciably larger than were predicated last year, and in all but four of the remaining States something better than was estimated for a year ago is predicated. In fact, only in Texas and Louisiana does the Department's information lead it to look for any marked decline in yield from the promise the previous year held out. As regards Texas, the estimated yield at 2,490,000 bales shows, of course, a very decided falling off from the production (exceeding 4,000,000 bales) of 1906-07, and holds out a probability of a crop practically no greater than in 1903-04 and 1902-03, when fully $1\frac{1}{2}$ million acres less were planted. In fact, in only three seasons since 1893-94 has the Texas crop been less than the Department seems to feel warranted in estimating the 1907-08 yield at, and meanwhile area has crept up from about 4 million to $9\frac{1}{2}$ million acres. We do not mean directly to question the approximate accuracy of this year's estimate for Texas, but must confess that the developments of the season, as we have studied them, did not indicate such a disaster as is here disclosed—a loss in outturn of between 35 and 40% from an increased planting of say 7%.

But notwithstanding the very important decrease in the Texas crop this estimate indicates, the yield for the whole country as announced by the Department exceeded current general opinion and resulted, immediately upon its publication, in a decline in value of

the staple in the various cotton markets of the country. The decline, however, has since been quite fully recovered, the markets closing yesterday about as they did the day before the estimate was issued. It has been, and is still being, argued that, as the Department's estimates have heretofore been below the actual yield generally, and without exception so in the last seven years, the same must be true this year. That does not necessarily follow, although the Texas figures will lead an increasing number to so believe. In some years the estimates have been remarkably close, as in 1900-01, 1902-03 and 1903-04; on the other hand, there have been periods of wide divergence, notably in 1901-02, 1904-05 and 1905-06. Even should the crop be no larger than the Department estimates it, there is no probability of dearth of supplies during the season, when the large reserves of visible and invisible raw material carried over from 1906-07 are taken into account.

The report of the Department of Agriculture on the area and condition of fall-sown grains was issued on Monday of the current week. As regards winter wheat, the preliminary investigations of the Department indicate that there has been a reduction in area of 1.9%, or 596,000 acres, as compared with the area seeded in the fall of 1906, the aggregate planting this year having been 31,069,000 acres, against 31,665,000 acres last year. In Nebraska an increase of 5% is shown, Illinois reports a gain of 1%, and in Kansas and Indiana the area is unchanged. With these exceptions, all the large producing States record losses, although the decrease is not noticeably great in any State but Texas, where the falling off is placed at 22%. The average condition of the crop on Dec. 1, at 91.1, compares with 94.1 on the same date in 1906 and a ten-year mean of 93. Rye has also been less freely sown this fall, the decrease in acreage in the whole country having been 2.2%, or 46,000 acres. Condition is likewise lower than a year ago, being stated at 91.4 on the average Dec. 1, against 96.2 a year ago and a ten-year average of 95.9.

There was no change in official rates of discount by any of the European banks this week; compared with last week, open market or unofficial rates were firmer at London and in Germany and steady at Paris. The Russian budget statement, which was submitted to the Douma on Tuesday, calls for the extraordinary expenditure of about 93 million dollars, for which the Parliament will be asked to make appropriations. Probably if the Douma shall comply with the request the Government will assume that a precedent has thus been established for asking appropriations of large amounts for other purposes, so that Russia may be a heavy borrower next year from European markets.

The feature of the statement of the New York Associated Banks last week was a decrease of \$6,779,-075 in the deficit, caused by an increase of \$4,671,100 in cash, a decrease of \$11,682,000 in loans and of \$8,431,900 in deposits; circulation was augmented by \$3,528,300. The Clearing House Committee decided on Monday to have prepared the usual consolidated statement of the condition of the national banks under the latest call of the Comptroller of the Currency—of date December 3. The statement has since

been published and shows that the Clearing House national banks on the above date held 33½ millions loan certificates, while the total of such certificates reported taken out was only 30 2-3 millions. It should be understood that these figures relate only to the national banks and do not, therefore, indicate the amount of certificates taken out by all banks members of the association.

The market for call money was active and higher this week. The most potent influences were preparations by State banks and trust companies for the semi-annual statements of condition, which preparations involved more or less "window dressing," as is usual at these periods. There was some calling of loans as the result of unsettled security market conditions and the daily reports from the Sub-Treasury showed larger operations adverse to the banks than have been observed recently. Maturities of about 10 millions collateral loans which had to be provided for were special causes for monetary derangement and another cause was the advance in the premium for currency to 1@1½%, which was most noticeable as being on account of the West, indicating that banks in that section were still hoarding their reserves. One feature was more business in time money at slight recessions in rates and on terms which seemed attractive to borrowers.

Money on call loaned at the Stock Exchange during the week at 25% and at 2% with the average at about 18%. On Monday loans were at 20% and at 7½% with the bulk of the business at 8%. On Tuesday transactions were at 25% and at 10% with the majority at 18%. On Wednesday loans were at 22% and at 2% with the bulk of the business at 20%; the lower rate was recorded after the day's demand had been met. On Thursday transactions were at 12% and at 5% with the majority at 10%. On Friday loans were at 10% and at 7% with the bulk of the business at 9%. Time loans on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral were 8@10% for sixty to ninety days, 8% for four and 7@8% for six months, though some choice loans for this period were reported at 6%. Commercial paper continues nominal locally at 8% for sixty to ninety-day endorsed bills receivable and for the best four to six months' single names. Purchases are made in moderate amounts by out-of-town banks which have funds to invest that they have apparently withheld from the market in expectation of profitable buying of mercantile paper.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 7%. The cable reports discounts of sixty to ninety-day bank bills in London 6½%. The open market rate at Paris is 4¼%@4½ and at Berlin and Frankfurt it is 7½%@7½%. According to our special cable from London the Bank of England gained £1,404,898 bullion during the week and held £34,163,683 at the close of the week. Our correspondent further advises us that the gain was due in the main to imports from India, although there were fairly large purchases in the open market. The details of the movement into and out of the Bank were as follows: Imports, £1,814,000 (of which £1,000,000 from India, £6,000 from the Continent and £75,000 from South America, and there were purchased in the open market £432,000 German coin and £301,000 bar gold); exports 142,000

(made up wholly of sales of bar gold in the open market) and shipments of £267,000 *net* to the interior of Great Britain.

Influenced by dear money the foreign exchange market was unsettled and generally lower this week; the derangement in London incident to the renewal of gold engagements for New York had more or less effect upon the market, inducing speculative buying of exchange in anticipation of a demand for cover for gold imports. At the same time British bankers freely sold American stocks, thus creating an inquiry for exchange for remittance. The offerings of bills, resulting from higher rates for money, seemed, however, to be more than sufficient in volume to meet the above-noted special demands, and the tendency of the market was generally downward. On Saturday of last week the tone was heavy, with short and cables pressed for sale, while long was in good demand. On Monday there was a general decline, followed by a recovery on the announcement of the engagement of gold in London for shipment hither, and there was then some covering of speculative sales; commodity bills were in only moderate supply. On Tuesday the rise in call money to 25% and large offerings of cotton bills caused the market to open weak, and the tone continued heavy to the close, with a light inquiry for remittance and very little support; one feature was the negotiation of loan bills in expectation of their being covered later in the season with the proceeds of cotton drafts. Renewed selling on Wednesday of American securities by British bankers, and the London settlement, served to encourage buying of exchange, and the tone closed firmer, with cables strongest. On Thursday the market was higher, with a good demand for cables. The market was steady at the opening on Friday and strong at the close, with a good inquiry for remittance.

There was an engagement on Monday of \$2,750,000 gold in the London bullion market by American bankers; this represented an arrival on that day of the metal partly from South Africa and in part from Australia. Later, \$515,000 additional was bought. This makes about \$103,000,000 which has been secured for shipment hither on this movement. The arrivals of gold from Europe during the week were \$9,470,000, making the estimated sum so far received \$85 millions.

On Saturday of last week the tone was heavy, and, compared with the previous day, long fell 10 points to 4 8050@4 8055, short 20 points to 4 86@4 8605 and cables 30 points to 4 87@4 8710. On Monday long declined 15 points to 4 8035@4 8040, short 10 points to 4 8590@4 8595, and cables 10 points to 4 8690@4 8695. On Tuesday the market was weak, with long 50 points lower at 4 7985@4 7990, short 70 points at 4 8520@4 8525 and cables 75 points at 4 8615@4 8620. On Wednesday long was unchanged, while short was 5 points higher at 4 8525@4 8530 and cables were 25 points at 4 8640@4 8645. On Thursday long fell 35 points to 4 79½@4 80, short rose 10 points to 4 8535@4 8540 and cables 35 points to 4 8650@4 8675. On Friday long was easier at 4 7970@4 7980, short was firm at 4 8530@4 8540 and cables were strong at 4 8670@4 8680.

The following shows daily posted rates for sterling exchange by some of the leading drawers.

	<i>Fri., Dec. 6</i>	<i>Mon., Dec. 9</i>	<i>Tue., Dec. 10</i>	<i>Wed., Dec. 11</i>	<i>Thurs., Dec. 12</i>	<i>Fri., Dec. 13</i>
Brown	60 days 4 81	81	81	81	81	80 ½
Bros. & Co.	Slight. 4 87	87	87	87	87	86 ½
Baring & Co.	60 days 4 81	81	81	81	81	81
Baring, British	60 days 4 81	81	81	81	81	81 ½
North America	Slight. 4 87	87	87	87	87	88
Bank of Montreal	60 days 4 81	81	81	81	81	81 ½
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Slight. 4 87	87	87	87	87	87
Heidelbach, Ichelheimer & Co.	60 days 4 81	81	81	81	81	81
Lazard	Slight. 4 87	87	87	87	87	87
French	60 days 4 81	81	81	81	81	81
Mercantile Bank of Canada	60 days 4 81	81	81	81	81	81
	Slight. 4 87	87	87	87	87	86 ½

The market closed on Friday at 4 7970@4 7980 for long, 4 8535@4 8540 for short and 4 8670@4 8680 for cables. Commercial on banks 4 79@4 79 ¼ and documents for payment 4 78@4 80 ½. Cotton for payment 4 78@4 78 ¼, cotton for acceptance 4 79@4 79 ¼ and grain for payment 4 80 ¼@4 80 ½.

The following gives the week's movement of money to and from the interior by the New York banks.

<i>Week ending Dec. 13 1907.</i>	<i>Received by N. Y. Banks.</i>	<i>Shipped by N. Y. Banks.</i>	<i>Net Interior Movement.</i>
Currency	\$5,360,000	\$9,430,000	Loss \$4,070,000
Gold	940,000	3,670,000	Loss 2,730,000
Total gold and legal tenders	\$6,300,000	\$13,100,000	Loss \$6,800,000

With the Sub-Treasury operations and gold imports the result is as follows.

<i>Week ending Dec. 13 1907.</i>	<i>Into Banks.</i>	<i>Out of Banks.</i>	<i>Net Change in Bank Holdings.</i>
Banks' interior movement, as above.	\$6,300,000	\$13,100,000	Loss \$6,800,000
Sub-Treasury oper. and gold imports	36,100,000	29,400,000	Gain 6,700,000
Total gold and legal tenders	\$42,400,000	\$42,500,000	Loss \$100,000

The following table indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks.

<i>Bank of</i>	<i>Dec. 12 1907.</i>			<i>Dec. 13 1906.</i>		
	<i>Gold.</i>	<i>Silver.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Gold.</i>	<i>Silver.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
England	34,163,083		34,163,683	32,799,035		32,799,035
France	107,696,516	37,022,777	144,719,293	109,487,047	40,121,631	149,608,678
Germany	26,688,000	7,400,000	34,088,000	29,022,000	8,300,000	37,322,000
Russia	122,653,000	5,179,000	127,832,000	116,701,000	4,469,000	121,170,000
Aus-Hun	45,720,000	11,640,000	57,360,000	46,937,000	11,842,000	58,779,000
Spain	15,635,000	25,648,000	41,283,000	15,361,000	24,167,000	39,528,000
Italy	38,386,000	4,719,000	43,305,000	31,840,000	4,530,000	36,370,600
Neth lands	7,655,000	4,968,500	12,623,500	5,532,500	5,673,500	11,205,500
Nat.-Belg	3,612,000	1,806,000	5,418,000	3,088,667	1,694,333	5,083,000
Sweden	4,068,000		4,068,000	3,959,000		3,959,000

Total week 406,468,799 98,383,277,504,852,076,395,027,249,100,797,864+95,825,113
Prev. week 406,653,325 98,349,092,505,002,417,394,506,545,100,775,115,495,281,660

CONGRESSMAN FOWLER AND BANKING REFORM.

It is a matter for regret that a man of so many good parts, and so devoted to the cause of currency reform as Congressman Charles N. Fowler, should, through occasional aberrations and extravagance of utterance, in a measure impair his usefulness in promoting the cause he has so much at heart. On Tuesday evening of this week Mr. Fowler delivered a speech before the Illinois Manufacturers' Association at Chicago in which he made demand for reforms in our financial laws. Mr. Fowler is Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and by reason of the importance naturally attaching to anything said by a man holding such a responsible position it was incumbent that he should be calm in his discussions of the question and temperate in his statements.

Of course Mr. Fowler is nearly always dogmatic in the expression of his views, but on this occasion he appears to have allowed his zeal on behalf of needed amendments of our banking and currency laws to get entirely the better of his judgment. In order to impress his hearers with the urgency of the situation, he injected a lot of fantastic figures and computations into his remarks, the value of which is not apparent,

since they rest on nothing more substantial than hypothesis and conjecture, and which, by reason of their magnitude, can have no other effect than to confuse the mind, distracting attention from the really vital factors demanding consideration. He also unfortunately argues in favor of extending the activities of the national banks into a wholly new field.

All the world knows that this country is burdened with a wretched currency system, but how is help to be derived in the attempt to amend it by indulging in statements like the following? We quote from the account of the speech printed in the "New York Commercial."

It is estimated that our productive power to-day equals the labor of 500,000,000 men, or one-third of the population of the earth, our products this year exceeding in value \$25,000,000,000. Seventeen years ago, in 1890, our products were worth only \$12,500,000,000, or exactly one-half of what they are worth to-day.

In 1950 our 85,000,000 people will number 200,000,000; and it is estimated that through invention and discovery their potentiality will then be doubled. But upon the ratio of to-day their product then would seem bewildering to us now, being worth \$60,000,000,000; while if our banking capital should correspondingly increase from \$16,000,000,000 in 1907, it would amount to \$40,000,000,000 in 1950, or more than all the banking power of the world to-day.

To anticipate the conduct of such stupendous business as these figures imply, and provide a scientific, sound and wise financial and currency system is the most important question now before the American people.

The financial problem is urgent enough in all conscience, and the events of the last few weeks have certainly deeply impressed *some* of our people if they have not impressed *all* of them. Accordingly, it seems to us that vaporous references to possible future growth, in accordance with superlative methods of computation, ought to have no place in a well-considered treatment of the subject. What our future growth is to be—whether in 1950 our banking capital or resources is to be \$40,000,000,000 and the value of our annual productions \$60,000,000,000 or some lesser sum—no one can tell. We should think a great deal would depend upon the way the political powers continue to treat business interests—at least as much as upon a wise solution of the currency question. But why trouble ourselves at all, so far in advance, about possible Herculean growth hereafter? Is it not safe enough to assume that posterity will treat banking and financial issues at least as sanely and with as much intelligence as the present generation. For ourselves, we have no hesitation in saying that if we thought that posterity would not deal with such matters a great deal better than we have done ourselves, we should feel very decidedly ashamed of it.

But there is a visionary element even in the statistics relating to the present time. We pass by the statement that the country's banking *capital* now is 16 billion dollars, for we take that to be a mere slip—banking *resources* being probably meant, including deposits, as well as capital, surplus, &c. But figures placing the annual value of our products to-day at \$25,000,000,000 with the further statement that the country's productive power at this time equals the labor of 500,000,000 men, can be little better than guesses, and by using or adopting them Mr. Fowler incurs the risk of having all his statistics considered

as being more or less unsubstantial, when the truth is that many of his figures are not open to criticism at all, but rest on definitely ascertained facts. We know that some Government statisticians indulge in fanciful computations, but why should anyone treat them seriously in a consideration of financial questions? It is hard enough to get trustworthy estimates even as to the yield of our agricultural products, and when to this is added the element of price or value, and the inquiry is extended so as to cover all classes of productions and manufactures, and business in all lines of human activity, it quickly becomes apparent that all computations of that kind must be worthless.

As an indication of past growth, Mr. Fowler lays it down as a fact that in 1890 the value of our products was \$12,500,000,000, whereas to-day the corresponding total is \$25,000,000,000. It might with propriety be asked (waiving for the moment objections to the figures themselves) how much of this increase represents real growth and how much merely a rise in prices? We are accustomed to receiving statements every few months from Washington showing how fast this country is growing in wealth, and the figures naturally tickle our national vanity. But no one ever stops to note that the increases consist in good part of the marking up of values. Obviously, this is a process which cannot be continued indefinitely. Mr. James J. Hill recently made the statement that New York City had reached the climax of its commercial supremacy. He said that no city can maintain its control when its chief claim is that it is the dearest place in the world in which to do business. The cost of everything relating to trade and commerce, he asserted, had increased beyond the point of profit. The note of warning here uttered might well be applied to the country as a whole, for it is undeniably true that prices in the United States are higher than in any other leading country in the world. Future growth must necessarily be affected by a continuance of such an adverse state of things, and hence we say again that there is no need of borrowing trouble on account of the future or to conjure up mythical figures to disturb our serenity.

Mr. Fowler, after showing by means of the figures cited how stupendous is the task before the country, makes suggestions that could not but add to the complications already existing. He argues that the national banks should be endowed with trust company functions, with a view, first, to enable them to compete with the trust companies, and, secondly, with the purpose of nationalizing the trust companies and thus bringing them under national control and regulation. About the only argument that Mr. Fowler is able to advance against the trust companies, as they exist to-day, is that they do not keep adequate cash reserves in their own vaults.

He urges that a law be passed giving to the national banks the right of exercising in the respective States where located all the powers of executors, administrators, guardians and trustees. He contends that practically all the business that distinguishes a trust company from a regular bank to-day has grown up since the passage of the National Bank Act. Continuing, he says: "Who will oppose granting these powers to the national banks? Do you answer, the trust companies in the various States? If so, they can give but one reason, and that is cupidity and greed, evidenced by the fact that upon a much smaller reserve than pru-

dence justifies they conduct a regular banking business and carry on trust business in addition; for upon the passage of a law authorizing the national banks to do a regular trust business, the trust companies could nationalize, and have in turn all the advantages of the National Act."

We think our respected Congressman will be surprised to see, after there has been time to digest the idea, how many people *do* oppose the proposition to clothe the national banks with trust functions. The national banks are mercantile institutions, and exist primarily to cater to the needs of the business and commercial community they were formed to serve. To add fiduciary functions would entirely change their character. The departure would not only be a radical one, but it could not but be that the banks, by scattering their energies, would become less efficient agents in administering to the needs of the mercantile communities whose interests they were created to promote. It is also to be remembered that if we allow the banks to do a trust business, proper distinction must be made between such business and the business they do now. In other words, a new set of laws would be necessary, for no matter what may be said to the contrary, the fact that trust deposits belong in a totally different category from ordinary mercantile deposits cannot be gainsaid. Large amounts of these trust deposits partake of the nature of savings deposits—that is, they are not likely to be called and considerable portions are subject to recall only at fixed dates. One wonders a little why Mr. Fowler, while he was about it, did not go still further and advocate giving the national banks authority to do a savings bank business, too. Objections on this latter score readily appear, but these objections apply with almost equal force against adding trust deposits to the ordinary mercantile deposits now held by the national institutions.

Surely, if the banks were allowed to build up a body of trust deposits, they could not be permitted to loan them out in the way that a bank of loan and discount does. There would have to be restrictions and regulations for the investment of such trust deposits much as there are now, and if the National Legislature should attempt to fix the reserves against such deposits, it would run up against the same snag as the State legislatures. It would quickly learn that the problem could not be solved by any free and off-hand method such as is implied in Mr. Fowler's suggestion—that is, providing a general rule extending the present reserve requirements to deposits of all classes.

The most serious objection, however, to the proposition is yet to be mentioned. It would add further to the duties and responsibilities of the National Government, already too great, and tend towards still greater centralization—a condition to be avoided at all hazards. It is not the province of the National Government to take up fiduciary functions or to regulate or charter institutions for the exercise of the same. That is distinctively and peculiarly the duty of the States. To fix the powers of executors, administrators, guardians and trustees is a home matter, and should be kept at home and never transferred to the central authority. By necessary corollary, all the other trust functions exercised by trust institutions, with the regulation of investments and the providing of restrictions and safeguards concerning the managements of the institutions, are prerogatives of the State and should

never be assumed by the Federal Government. Local needs and requirements differ widely, while Congress could deal with the subject only by more or less general rules. The people would thus lose control of their affairs, the retention of which is the foundation principle upon which the Republic rests. We imagine it will be a long time before very extensive sanction can be found for such an innovation as proposed by the Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

When Mr. Fowler comes to discuss what will happen in case his suggestion is not adopted, he becomes as panic-stricken as the hordes of clamorous depositors who so recently besieged the doors of some of our important financial institutions. He says: "Unless this step is taken the advantages now enjoyed by the trust companies will gradually but inevitably compel the national banks to surrender their charters for trust company charters; for if a trust company is required to carry only one-fifth or one-half the reserves of a national bank, it can afford to pay a much higher rate of interest upon deposits and eventually undermine the national bank." Here we have a prophecy of the downfall of the national banking system. Such prophecies have been repeatedly made in the past, it being argued that the smaller reserves required of the State banks in many of the States would eventually drive the national banks out of existence. Yet we are unable to discover any evidence of the decay of the national system. State banks, national banks and trust companies continue to thrive side by side, and we have no doubt they will continue to thrive in the future as in the past. It is true the rate of growth of the trust companies and of the State banks has been faster than the growth of the national banks, but that is not necessarily a fact of any special significance, particularly considering that in the case of the two classes of State institutions the comparison is with much smaller totals, making the percentage of gain therefore correspondingly greater. To be sure, we occasionally hear of national institutions being converted into State banks, but cases where State banks have entered the national system are by no means unknown. It is all a matter of choice and discretion. By Mr. Fowler's own figures, during the last seven years the capital of the national banks has risen from \$621,536,461 to \$896,451,314 and the deposits from \$2,458,092,757 to \$4,319,035,402. It would hence seem that solicitude regarding the disappearance of the national system might safely be left to future generations the same as the assumed prospect of growth in business beyond our ability to provide for.

In making these comments we by no means intend to waive aside the question of adequate cash reserves for the trust companies. But we think recent experiences have convinced most of the trust companies themselves that the trust company needs fortifying in that respect and that the outcome will be action either by the companies or by the States dealing effectively with the matter. It is not strictly accurate to say that the trust companies possess all the functions and privileges of banks of loan and discount, for the State laws make important distinctions between the two. It is true, however, that some of the deposits of the trust companies do not differ in any degree from the deposits of the banks. To the extent that this is so there would appear to be no harshness in requiring the

trust companies to hold the same proportionate cash reserves as the banks. That, however, does not change the fact that much of the deposits of the trust companies are time deposits, not demand deposits. A true solution must distinguish between the two.

In brief, such defects as have been disclosed in the operations of trust companies organized under State laws can be readily cured, and there is no need whatever for inviting the central government to step in and usurp the functions and prerogatives of the State. Mr. Fowler makes some trenchant arguments in favor of a national bank-note system constructed along sound lines. Here he is on safe ground. We have over and over again in these columns shown that the present system is unscientific, inelastic and unresponsive to the needs of business. But surely the task of securing approval for a bank-note system based on assets would be infinitely increased with the adoption of Mr. Fowler's suggestion. He is laboring valiantly to overcome the prejudice which so widely exists against a credit currency, and yet would not that prejudice be intensified if the proposal were to allow the banks, through the absorption of the trust companies, to issue notes, not alone on their own capital and assets, but an additional volume on the capital and resources of the trust companies?

THE SWEDISH KING AND THE NEW ROYALTY.

The death last Sunday of Oscar II., King of Sweden, directs attention in a rather interesting way both to the vicissitudes of European sovereigns in recent years and to the notable change which has come over the conception of the royal office. The late King of Sweden was a somewhat interesting figure in a royal succession whose members have adapted themselves perfectly to the traditions of royalty, without being able to trace direct ancestry to royal blood. His grandfather, the son of a country lawyer in the south of France, enlisted as a private in the army and rose to the dignity of Marshal under Napoleon, whose military plans and theories broke with all older traditions as to selection of high military officers from the ranks of the nobility.

Few histories have been stranger than the later career of Bernadotte, to whom the present Swedish line owes its immediate origin. From the command of a wing of Napoleon's army, this French lawyer's son was summoned in 1810 to become hereditary crown prince at the court of the childless King of Sweden. One may well imagine that the choice of the Swedish Government was dictated by a wish, easily understood by those who have studied those troublous times, to place in succession to their throne a man of approved military capacity while at the same time of high personal character—both of which attributes Bernadotte possessed. His loyalty to his adopted country was abundantly demonstrated when, in the great campaign of Leipsic, he took the field at the head of the Swedish army in the coalition against Napoleon, and it was primarily by his generalship that the defeat of the French Emperor in that campaign was achieved. That this singularly checkered career should have been rounded out, shortly after his actual accession to the throne, by the compulsory uniting of Norway and Sweden—an achievement which no Scandinavian monarch of royal blood had ever been able to accomplish—

adds another peculiar element of interest to the history of his line. This union, achieved by Bernadotte, was destined to be broken in the last years of his grandson's reign. In October 1905, almost exactly a century after the French general had been created Crown Prince of Sweden, his grandson, Oscar II., formally abdicated his office as King of Norway.

King Oscar, who has cut little figure in the recent history of Europe, was an amiable and popular sovereign, devoted to arts and letters in a degree unusual in contemporary royalty. Perhaps his place in the gallery of history may be best summed up by a glance at the notable change in general character of European sovereigns during the past two centuries. Two hundred years ago, the European sovereign who made any mark on contemporary history was either a warrior or a master of diplomacy, and was expected to keep in constant employment his capacities in these regards. The names of Louis XIV. of France, of Frederick the Great of Prussia, and of William III. of England, occur at once to mind as typical of that period.

In the decline to which royal prestige was subjected by the events of the ensuing century, the typical European King gradually came to be a mere figure-head of State, maintaining a costly and often dissolute court, and subject in almost all regards to the manipulations of his adroit Ministers of State. Royalty of this sort went down in a storm of public obloquy and contempt when these insecure thrones were shaken by the victories of Napoleon. It was succeeded, after an interval of uncertain character, in the course of which popular demands for a share in government made up the history of the day, by monarchs who largely accommodated themselves to such concessions as the people had secured, and who thereby became heads of State in a very different way from any of their predecessors.

Such of the European sovereigns in the post-Napoleonic period as failed to adapt themselves to these new conditions were in many instances, as in that of France, swept away by the tide of revolution; those who survived these popular demonstrations lived into a period when a conception of kingship quite new to European history succeeded. As it happened, the middle of the century past was distinguished, as few other epochs in European history have been, by the long and continuous reigns of sovereigns of this sort. The first Emperor William of Germany, Francis Joseph of Austria, Queen Victoria of England and Christian of Denmark stand forth as types of sovereigns who had lived so long on a basis of cordial relations with their subjects, and of co-operation with the people's parliaments, as to acquire in their own personality a respect and veneration, and thereby, in a measure, an individual influence and power—national and international—which did not belong to their royal office in itself.

Of this group of royal statesmen, whose security on the throne arose as much, if not more, from the affections of their subjects than from the prowess of their government, Oscar II. of Sweden was himself a type. He may be said, indeed, to be almost the only survivor of the group. The aged Emperor of Austria alone remains to-day to typify this regime of the Nineteenth Century; and the fact that Francis Joseph is popularly accepted as a monarch who has outlived his own particular day and generation shows to what extent the

present-day conception of the royal office has altered. The typical European sovereign of the present era is the active and energetic man of affairs at the head of State—not interfering with the business of Parliamentary Ministers, but supplementing, through the avenues opened by his royal office and his personal affiliations with other sovereigns, such projects as his Parliament may mature. With characters widely different from one another, King Edward of England and Emperor William of Germany may fairly be taken as representatives of this new order of things, which has already made its impression on contemporary history.

RAILWAY CAPITALIZATION IN RELATION TO COST.

Slason Thompson of the Bureau of Railway News at Chicago has issued an interesting pamphlet of nearly 200 pages dealing with the cost, capitalization and estimated value of American railways. In this pamphlet he makes an analysis of current fallacies with reference to the subject. As he well says, the idea always present in the minds of those who charge that United States railways are over-capitalized is that the cost or capital of railways exercises a controlling influence on rates—in other words, that the falsely alleged “exorbitant rates” on American railways are due to the necessity of paying interest and dividends on a gross over-capitalization. There is, of course, no connection whatever between railroad capitalization and rates, and Chairman Martin A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission is quoted as having testified in 1899 before the Industrial Commission that he had never seen an instance in which rates seemed to depend much upon or be influenced by the capitalization of a road.

So far, however, from there being any fictitious capitalization, the author of the pamphlet before us is certain that a valuation by an intelligent and fair-minded commission would result in a convincing demonstration that American roads, as a whole, are under-capitalized, and that all the “water” that may at any time have been present in their stocks has been absorbed by the cost of improvements—ploughed back, as the farmers say, into them from operating expenses and net earnings. It is conceded at the outset that anything like an authoritative valuation of railway property is out of the question. Even the Government, with all its resources and inquisitorial powers, can never arrive at a definite conclusion of what has aptly been called a superhuman task.

This being the view of the writer, he takes pains to state that nothing absolutely conclusive has been attempted or should be expected from the pamphlet. All that he has undertaken is to show that by applying various tests with candor and common sense a more or less convincing estimate of the present value of railway property in the United States as a whole may be arrived at. There are several tests which have been employed and to which reference is made. One is measuring the cost and capitalization by that of foreign railways. This involves a very simple process. Next, there is what is called the historical method of investigation. Unfortunately, the difficulty here is that the financing of railway companies in this country has received more attention in public prints than the details of the expenditures involved in making

the railways themselves. Another way of attempting to get at the present value of the roads is to estimate the cost of reproducing them. But as to this method it is to be said that after the cost of reproduction is estimated there remain other elements of value to be considered, notably that intangible, illusive thing known as franchise value. Then there is the so-called commercial value of the railways as a system. This means the market estimate of the property, not according to its cost or its value as a physical proposition, but as based on its net income and what is termed the “strategic significance” of the property. Still another means of arriving at an estimate of the value of the roads is to study them through the returns of the different assessors and State boards of equalization. Mr. Thompson points out that in employing this latter method the roads are weighed in scales which have never been tipped in favor of the corporations to any notorious extent.

Through these various mediums, which in some instances overlap and afford cumulative testimony, an approach is sought to a convincing estimate of the present value of the railways of the United States—at least sufficiently convincing to dissipate from all reasonable minds the impression that as a whole American railways are grossly over-capitalized.

What are the results of the investigation? At the outset a very common error must be avoided. Allusion is to the fact that nearly all discussions of railway problems have been confused and the value of their conclusions vitiated by fixing popular attention on the gross figures of capitalization. But these gross totals involve considerable duplications, since there is a more or less extensive ownership by one company in the stocks or bonds of another. What difference this makes will appear when it is seen that, whereas the gross capitalization of U. S. roads for 1906 foots up \$14,570,421,478, or \$67,936 per mile, the net capitalization, excluding duplications, aggregates only \$11,671,-940,649, or \$54,421 per mile.

Starting with this total of \$11,671,940,649, it is found that the value on the basis of construction and equipment to June 30 1905 would be \$13,000,000,000, exclusive of appreciation of right of way and terminal rights. Applying the commercial value test, the value for 1906 of the railroad system of the United States would be no less than \$17,248,620,000. On the basis of the ratio of assessed value to true value of all property in the United States, as reported by the Federal Census Bureau, the assessment of American railways for the purposes of taxation is a certificate of value for \$12,890,000,000, or over a billion dollars more than their net capitalization. On the basis of market value, as shown in quotations of securities, the aggregate would be \$14,000,000,000 and upwards.

Capitalized according to the price paid by Japan for the inferior railways of Japan, the value of American railways would be nearly \$16,000,000,000. On the basis adopted by Japan in the purchase of private roads of Japan in 1906, the value of American railways on the average business of 1904, 1905 and 1906 would be over \$14,505,000,000. Taking the European countries, it is found that the German railways are capitalized at \$102,435 per mile, against \$54,421 per mile for the United States; the French railroads at \$133,871 per mile, the Belgian railroads at \$162,236 per mile and the English railroads at \$273,438 per mile. On the

German basis, the American roads would have warrant for a capitalization of \$21,969,000,000, on the French basis there would be warrant for a total of \$28,712,000,000, on the Belgian basis for an aggregate of \$34,795,000,000 and on the English basis for a total of no less than \$58,644,000,000. It is pointed out that, even allowing \$100,000 per mile for the difference in the value of right of way (the only feature of cost greater in Great Britain), American railways capitalized on the English basis might fairly be capitalized at \$37,000,000,000 (as against the actual net capitalization of only \$11,671,940,649); and with freight rates as charged in England, their commercial value, on Professor Adams' theory, it is stated, would exceed that amount. Thus all the tests support the conclusion that the capitalization of United States railroads is very light and falls considerably short of representing their true value.

SIX MONTHS OF THE UTILITIES COMMISSION.

The Board of Estimate has temporarily suspended, because of the city's financial condition, all additional steps towards public improvements. This is not for the first time, and it may be assumed, in view of the imperative need of public improvements in which transportation figures most prominently, that the work is only temporarily halted. But the announcement is more striking because, just at the same time, the Utilities Commission sent to the Board an estimate of probable expenses for 1908, amounting to \$1,095,000, to come from the city, besides \$150,000 from the State, the \$850,000 for salaries alone being more than the entire cost of the superseded Rapid Transit Commission.

The Commission is now finishing its first half-year, and it is evident from the public comment that it has failed to meet expectations. But is the fact at all surprising? Was it not inevitable that failure and disappointment must result? Miracles were expected, and miracles could not be realized. The "Chronicle" sought to point out, six months ago, that a task was set for which only omniscience is equal. It was the old story of Hercules and the wagoner. Certain things are not as might be desired, and perhaps not as they should be; railroad and other corporate matters had not been handled in a perfect manner; therefore everything was turned over, with unlimited powers, to five men, and then miracles were expected.

Their failures in performance must be measured against the impossibilities laid upon them. They began by apportioning the world, so to speak, among themselves, and there was so much of it that no member could feel overlooked. For instance, one member took up the subject of the crush at the bridge (which one complaining citizen had asked to have ended within 48 hours), and he climbed to a point of vantage and looked at it during the rush hour; the trouble remains unchanged, however. Various orders to change this and that matter of detail or to show cause to the contrary have been issued. It is now announced that the Commission will hereafter put no trust in promises, which perhaps means that physical impossibilities will receive less consideration.

It would be hard to point out what has been accomplished, and the shortness of the time is not accepted as a plea in mitigation, for large and speedy reliefs in many directions were expected. What strikes us

just now is the municipal poverty which halts sorely needed improvements, and, on the other hand, an abortive regulating scheme which is unlimited in its burden of cost. Observe how everything else has its bounds. No man who has any affairs of his own and is allowed to remain in charge of them puts out checks signed in blank. Men do not sign contracts involving unlimited obligation; nay, they do not sign anything without reading it. If a man orders something—a suit of clothes, for instance—without stipulation as to price, he cannot be required to pay more than reasonable market value. Expenses of litigation are quite elastic, yet even there a man cannot be required, in absence of contract, to pay whatever may be demanded. Even receiverships, which are certainly bad enough, have some limit upon their cost. Men are less strict about public affairs than about their own; yet the State Constitution forbids creation of any permanent "debt" without submission to the popular vote. But while expenditure without limit is carefully avoided everywhere else, by this amazing law the people of this city are committed to an outlay without limit. Salaries are fixed, but all else is left as open as language could make it.

The estimate now presented to the proper Board is not limiting. The city disburser is required to pay the bills, whatever those may be, and to issue and sell revenue bonds for providing the money. Whether the Legislature can delegate powers in such a loose manner, not to mention such power over private property as seems equivalent to taking it without compensation, is a question which the courts may yet reach; we feel sure that the public, gradually wonted to see new steps in aggressiveness alleged to be for the common good, do not realize that all safeguards upon expenditure have been abandoned. Let it be said, in excuse, that the expense could not be limited because it could not be foreseen; is it not generally deemed a conclusive objection to a given scheme that the cost cannot be foreseen? If a limit could be set in this case, its absence is a condemnation; if no limit could be, because of the indefinite nature of the scheme, is not that condemned thereby in advance?

One of the morning papers which has been very friendly to Gov. Hughes now declares that the Commission must be a grievous concern to him. "We looked for a corrective and constructive commission, and we have received a punitive and destructive commission." It asserts that the most inviting field to capital has been barred; that all transportation development is paralyzed; that "not a single beneficent or useful accomplishment" has appeared thus far; that no civic body ever "achieved a greater futility or a better established disrepute"; and that it has become "a political machine operated under extreme pressure."

If the Commission has been overcome by practical politics, we can readily admit that this result is not what Gov. Hughes intended and is a disappointment to him; but should any observant man be surprised to find this scheme, monstrous in its grasp of powers never before committed even to many men, much less to a handful, going in the accustomed way? It attempted the impossible, and failure was foredoomed by the very nature of things. We have courts for restraining and punishing bad men, and legislatures

keep piling up statutes for the ostensible purpose of promoting virtue and happiness; still, men are neither virtuous nor happy, and now comes a comprehensive statute setting up five men as a board of omnipotence for controlling what many men have been managing without unblemished success. The thing is hopeless in itself. We can admit (if that will please anybody) that it is what ought to exist and to work; the fact is that it will not work—you might as well have a commission to regulate the weather.

The article from which we have quoted concludes by a hint, in the form of a question whether it is "true that Gov. Hughes, disgusted with this intolerable miscarriage of a well-meant measure, conceived in the public interest and for the general welfare, contemplates inviting its re-consideration and amendment at the hands of the next Legislature." To substitute "abandonment" for "amendment" would be to make the suggestion entirely sensible, for here is a scheme so radically wrong that the only effective amendment is to discontinue it.

RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS FOR NOVEMBER.

By degrees the character of the returns of railroad gross earnings seems to be changing. Not only are the increases less numerous and smaller in extent, but decreases are beginning to appear, and some of these decreases are important in amount. Our compilations this time cover the month of November, and, of course, hardly enough time has elapsed since the close of the month to have the returns of any very large body of roads. As has been previously pointed out by us, these preliminary compilations are always more or less incomplete, comprising simply the roads which make it a practice to furnish early approximations of their revenues, and lately some companies which formerly fell in this category have discontinued issuing early figures—among recent instances of this kind, for example, being the New York Central, with its controlled and subsidiary lines, the Missouri Kansas & Texas and the Northern Pacific. The New York Central statement now does not come to hand until thirty or more days after the close of the month, the Missouri Kansas & Texas has stopped altogether giving out preliminary totals, and the Northern Pacific figures are now always long delayed.

As far as these early compilations go, however, they ought to indicate correctly the trend of affairs. Hence the facts already noted of diminishing increases with more numerous decreases must be accepted as significant. On referring back to our November exhibit of last year, we find that then, too, we were obliged to note a smaller improvement both in ratio and amount than for some time previously, and, furthermore, that a number of roads even then reported decreases. This fact with reference to the character of last year's exhibit for November may be construed to have both a favorable and an unfavorable import. It is unfavorable in the sense that it shows that comparison is not with exceptionally heavy figures in 1906, giving added emphasis to this year's less satisfactory results. On the other hand, there is a favorable aspect in the circumstance that the November exhibit in 1906 failed to prove indicative of the results for succeeding months, some of which showed very large and striking improvement. There is, hence, encouragement and a degree of plausibility in the sugges-

tion that this year, too, the present less satisfactory exhibit may prove merely transient and be followed again by very much better comparisons. The conditions now, of course, are vastly different from what they were twelve months ago, as the intervention of the panic has materially altered the course of affairs and seriously impaired the business outlook for the time being. How long this state of things is to last, it is not within the ken of any man to say. Upon its longer or shorter duration will depend whether the prospect of more satisfactory statements of earnings is to be remote or near.

Our compilations for November comprise 56 lines or companies, operating in 1907 74,439 miles of road. On this mileage the increase in gross earnings, as compared with the same month last year, reaches \$1,345,176, or 2.52%. It may be contended that the reaction in trade following the financial crisis in October hardly had time to make its full influence felt in the returns of earnings for November, and obviously there is more or less force in this argument, since factories, mills and furnaces have been kept busy in many instances on past orders, and business plans and arrangements made a long time previously could not readily be checked or countermanded. On the other hand, however, it should be observed that, aside from the reaction in trade, there were some other unfavorable factors. Thus there was a shrinkage in the cotton traffic in the South and a very decided contraction in the grain traffic in the West. As far as both these circumstances are concerned, it is doubtless true that the difficulty which existed in financing transactions of all kinds served to interfere with the movement of these staples to market, and to the extent that it did the movement of these staples may again become more liberal when normal financial conditions are restored. In the case of cotton, furthermore, while this year's crop may not reach the proportions of last year's exceptional yield, it is at the same time undeniable that farmers in certain sections of the country have been holding back supplies for higher prices. All things considered, it is perhaps surprising that our statement for November should show any increase at all, treating the roads as a whole. In the following we furnish a summary of the November totals for a series of years past; also those for the eleven months ending with November.

November.	Mileage.			Gross Earnings.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
	Year Given	Yr. pre- ceding	In- crease	Year Given	Year Preceding		
Year.	Roads	Miles.	Miles.	%	\$	\$	%
1890	122	80,936	89,214	0.81	39,415,023	44,188,179	-4,772,556 10.79
1897	126	96,391	95,103	1.35	50,213,481	41,517,497	+8,695,000 20.94
1898	114	89,367	88,235	1.28	47,777,989	45,833,778	1,944,221 4.24
1899	117	98,684	96,967	1.77	59,800,183	64,149,899	+5,630,284 10.43
1900	105	97,494	94,059	3.65	59,169,443	57,853,427	+1,316,021 2.28
1901	100	103,453	101,924	1.50	68,966,766	61,260,137	+7,706,629 12.58
1902	74	90,106	88,251	2.10	62,023,087	57,983,250	+4,039,837 6.96
1903	70	86,742	84,573	2.56	60,220,608	57,887,073	+2,333,435 4.03
1904	68	84,002	82,427	1.91	63,536,601	57,818,885	+5,717,716 9.88
1905	68	83,626	81,709	2.17	71,044,210	68,109,098	+5,935,134 9.11
1906	69	97,230	94,807	2.51	87,905,750	83,250,084	+5,369,666 4.65
1907	36	74,439	73,108	1.74	54,770,493	53,425,317	+1,345,176 2.52
<i>Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.</i>							
1896	116	88,629	87,907	0.82	411,624,390	404,636,777	+6,987,613 1.72
1897	119	95,150	93,873	1.36	460,682,396	433,915,117	+26,767,279 6.09
1898	110	80,387	78,235	1.62	40,747,674	43,667,012	+7,920,434 8.94
1899	110	96,367	95,103	1.27	559,918,434	511,900,012	+48,018,422 9.66
1900	103	96,630	93,195	3.55	595,487,645	542,700,820	+52,786,325
1901	93	102,492	100,995	1.48	677,212,805	609,239,714	+67,973,091 11.15
1902	74	90,106	88,251	2.10	623,776,463	576,882,954	+46,893,805 8.12
1903	70	86,742	84,573	2.56	639,338,998	576,573,058	+62,765,940 10.88
1904	67	83,908	82,393	1.91	613,553,403	606,552,863	+7,000,542 1.15
1905	55	83,677	81,709	2.41	678,611,217	626,496,472	+52,184,745 7.52
1906	69	97,240	94,861	2.51	900,355,234	794,728,647	+105,626,587 13.29
1907	39	74,037	72,766	1.74	590,965,975	540,235,902	+50,726,673

Note.—Neither the earnings of the Mexican roads nor the mining operations of the coal roads are included in this table.

It will be observed from the foregoing that in November 1906 our early statement comprised 97,240

miles of road and that on this mileage the increase was \$3,869,666, or 4.65%, but that in some of the earlier years the amounts and ratio of gains were both heavy, and that there has been no actual decrease in November of any year since 1896.

With reference to the falling off in the Western grain movement, this was general and widespread. It extended to all the different cereals and to all the different primary markets, and, moreover, reached a large amount in the aggregate, so that the loss in the grain traffic cannot fail to have been an adverse influence with many of the roads. Of wheat the receipts at Western points for the four weeks ending November 30 were 20,232,604 bushels against 24,003,729 bushels in the corresponding four weeks of last year; of corn they were but 7,680,828 bushels, against 12,364,324 bushels; of oats 9,800,756, against 15,704,903; and of barley 5,455,002, against 8,829,749 bushels. Adding rye, the aggregate of the receipts of the five cereals was only 43,772,173 bushels in the four weeks of 1907 against 61,852,718 bushels in the four weeks of 1906, showing a loss of over 18 million bushels. The grain movement in our usual form is set out in the following.

WESTERN FLOUR AND GRAIN RECEIPTS.

Four weeks Ending Nov. 30.	Flour, (bbls.)	Wheat, (bush.)	Corn, (bush.)	Oats, (bush.)	Barley, (bush.)	Rye, (bush.)
Chicago—						
1907—	654,411	981,490	3,750,453	5,133,195	1,105,317	200,040
1906—	742,629	1,616,683	6,960,485	6,800,985	2,297,284	273,890
Milwaukee—						
1907—	314,200	700,635	138,000	683,200	1,267,200	97,200
1906—	332,975	998,133	147,100	921,550	2,541,700	197,700
St. Louis—						
1907—	243,365	984,147	660,890	823,055	432,900	24,018
1906—	232,725	1,333,306	1,601,205	2,297,600	258,700	61,441
Toledo—						
1907—	283,000	270,000	217,000	1,000	20,000	—
1906—	310,250	578,000	437,800	—	—	6,600
Detroit—						
1907—	14,100	96,891	312,805	220,170	—	—
1906—	10,600	295,278	571,699	292,182	—	—
Cleveland—						
1907—	4,471	138,310	220,560	265,913	17,274	—
1906—	8,669	87,595	945,224	569,193	13,613	—
Pearl—						
1907—	63,900	37,000	1,405,500	609,700	321,000	9,000
1906—	49,950	50,709	1,317,600	778,000	274,000	35,000
Duluth—						
1907—	413,000	8,609,081	—	508,173	857,901	83,615
1906—	514,900	8,734,384	4,441	368,855	2,057,732	105,062
Minneapolis—						
1907—	7,093,050	302,630	1,220,150	1,452,410	169,100	—
1906—	7,838,900	218,480	2,769,510	1,386,720	270,320	—
Kansas City—						
1907—	—	1,309,000	620,000	120,200	—	—
1906—	—	2,718,000	920,000	469,200	—	—
Total of all—	1,707,447	20,232,604	7,680,838	9,800,756	5,455,002	602,973
1906—	1,890,448	24,003,729	13,364,324	15,704,903	8,829,749	930,013
Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.						
Chicago—						
1907—	8,473,111	23,733,844	116,406,663	85,635,465	16,617,047	2,322,590
1906—	8,222,785	26,163,224	90,687,793	87,984,249	18,184,469	1,816,493
Milwaukee—						
1907—	2,614,930	8,092,003	6,332,435	11,497,350	15,054,862	1,238,100
1906—	2,736,040	6,814,386	5,353,250	9,489,550	15,787,200	1,021,100
St. Louis—						
1907—	2,625,105	16,191,500	32,231,200	28,246,050	2,560,177	400,802
1906—	2,152,997	16,416,785	27,224,345	26,283,570	2,354,600	456,555
Toledo—						
1907—	4,774,500	6,918,400	4,791,300	5,000	126,700	—
1906—	600	4,454,450	6,257,200	8,602,260	4,140	223,740
Detroit—						
1907—	149,700	1,548,325	4,244,068	2,428,380	—	—
1906—	244,280	1,911,221	5,584,223	3,564,513	—	—
Cleveland—						
1907—	53,261	1,068,713	4,903,908	6,434,369	100,259	2,200
1906—	75,803	1,346,343	5,765,025	7,106,487	260,114	—
Pearl—						
1907—	759,608	959,600	15,829,660	11,918,250	2,413,000	342,900
1906—	1,101,800	1,145,150	13,088,000	17,610,800	2,575,500	339,000
Duluth—						
1907—	2,558,200	47,064,319	201,714	3,340,600	8,480,993	627,733
1906—	4,605,340	37,886,488	163,124	8,307,375	8,936,108	542,119
Minneapolis—						
1907—	77,090,612	5,673,865	17,131,820	15,903,291	2,231,956	—
1906—	71,293,510	3,331,220	21,396,190	9,725,958	1,330,024	—
Kansas City—						
1907—	31,147,000	11,265,600	6,070,100	—	—	—
1906—	33,742,000	13,478,400	5,267,200	—	—	—
Total of all—	17,234,005	211,670,506	204,005,713	177,493,693	61,134,629	7,292,980
1906—	19,139,645	201,673,562	171,032,587	191,611,994	57,828,089	5,729,031

In the case of cotton, too, as already indicated, there has been a noteworthy contraction. The gross shipments overland for the month were only 164,820 bales against 236,000 bales in 1906, and the receipts at the Southern outports were but 1,507,464 bales against 1,724,943 bales. The port movement in detail appears in the following.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS IN NOVEMBER, AND FROM JANUARY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1907, 1906 AND 1905.

Ports.	November.			Since January 1.		
	1907.	1906.	1905.	1907.	1906.	1905.
Galveston—bales	402,784	628,810	483,964	2,519,628	2,655,362	2,525,240
Port Arthur, &c.	32,494	25,871	32,200	145,213	103,893	234,320
New Orleans—	369,857	426,859	373,882	1,590,034	1,644,717	1,834,805
Mobile—	74,078	60,686	59,752	233,365	202,455	259,708
Pensacola, &c.	48,100	20,061	33,632	142,336	146,892	155,416
Savannah—	36,711	30,569	28,042	1,284,832	1,256,002	1,007,416
Brunswick—	59,528	31,110	33,206	153,116	149,142	136,749
Charleston—	48,033	29,332	32,388	171,373	128,700	181,424
Georgetown—	—	187	285	477	1,237	700
Wilmingt.—	85,166	67,981	71,941	358,372	274,287	260,962
Norfolk—	110,058	113,640	145,584	469,296	451,093	757,274
Newport News, &c.	2,669	4,574	5,657	36,621	17,528	30,041
Total—	1,507,464	1,724,943	1,502,847	7,105,983	7,030,881	7,983,605

The roads which are obliged to report decreases in earnings are all such as have suffered either by reason of a diminished cotton movement or a diminished grain movement. The falling off in the cotton traffic was particularly pronounced in Texas and the Southwest, and hence it is not surprising to find the International & Great Northern showing a loss for the month of \$337,000, the Texas & Pacific a loss of \$259,921 and the St. Louis & Southwestern a loss of \$83,816. The Missouri Pacific, which may have had both a smaller cotton traffic (on the Iron Mountain Division) and a smaller grain traffic, reports a decrease of \$145,000. The Louisville & Nashville has fallen \$221,742 behind and the Wabash \$202,497 behind. It is to be said with reference to these roads that in their case comparison is with very large earnings last year, they practically all having been distinguished for extensive gains in their November returns of 1906. The Chicago Great Western this time also has a considerable loss (\$134,789), which follows, presumably, from a smaller grain traffic. On the other hand, the trans-continental lines on the North, notably the Great Northern and the Canadian Pacific, are able to report very striking increases in earnings, and these large increases have served to overcome the losses on the other roads. The gain in the case of the Great Northern is \$944,042 and in the case of the Canadian Pacific \$668,000. The former in November last year had a small loss, but the Canadian Pacific then had \$401,457 increase, to which the further large increase the present year is therefore additional. In the table we now give we furnish a summary of all changes for the separate roads for amounts in excess of \$30,000—whether increases or decreases:

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS IN NOVEMBER.

ROADS.	INCREASES.
Great Northern Syst. (2 rds)	\$144,042
Canadian Pac.	668,000
Canadian N.	215,700
Colorad o & Southern	203,376
Illinoi s Central	199,193
Grand Trunk (4 roads)	193,193
Yazoo & Miss Valley	75,735
Western Md. Ry.	74,629
Tex's & Pacific	259,921
St. Louis & N. W.	221,742
Wabash	202,497
Tex's & Pac. Syst. (2 roads)	145,287
Central of Georgia	56,966
Southern Indiana	39,910
Alt. N. O. & T. P. (3 rds)	39,376
Total (9 roads)	1,455,870

To complete our analysis, we furnish the following six-year comparison of the earnings of leading roads arranged in groups.

EARNINGS OF NORTHWESTERN AND NORTH PACIFIC GROUP.

November.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Pac.	6,811,000	6,143,000	5,741,543	4,751,970	4,142,009	3,976,069
Chi. Gt. West., &c.	607,903	742,902	782,204	707,727	775,303	676,532
Day & M. & St. L.	29,100	29,777	30,944	30,944	30,944	13,774
St. Louis & N.W.	6,086,344	5,442,302	5,240,083	4,668,823	4,178,205	4,277,937
Iowa Central	248,471	276,580	270,520	226,037	198,321	206,937
Minn. & St. L.	347,419	315,651	341,949	261,047	258,072	305,699
Minn. & St. L. & M.	1,104,528	1,111,799	1,149,049	942,186	770,391	742,101
Northern Pac.	65,681,054	5,681,054	5,949,738	5,105,613	4,552,600	4,379,490
Total	21,156,144	19,678,855	19,724,928	16,875,041	15,067,144	14,761,909

a Results are based on 111 miles less road, beginning with 1905.

b Figures for the month not yet reported; taken same as last year.

EARNINGS OF MIDDLE AND MIDDLE WESTERN GROUP.

November.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Buff Rock & P.	804,815	732,936	744,299	693,962	643,772	594,810
Chi & St Louis	403,161	473,766	495,240	468,552	424,501	400,511
Gr Tr West'n	3,934,548	3,760,728	3,446,074	3,221,296	2,337,866	2,226,910
Det G & M					98,303	104,629
Illinois Central	4,830,090	4,630,897	4,588,622	4,439,660	4,071,631	3,741,380
Tol Peo & W.	93,443	107,962	116,357	111,830	97,971	91,276
Tol St L & W.	352,490	344,548	367,394	327,305	254,821	290,202
Wabash	2,017,602	2,220,099	2,060,981	2,057,812	1,818,076	1,714,999
Wheel & L Erie	513,543	538,776	502,706	390,956	357,764	358,143
Total	12,949,692	12,809,712	12,321,673	11,711,678	10,593,301	9,917,046

^b Includes Canada & Atlantic beginning with October 1904.

EARNINGS OF SOUTHERN GROUP.

November.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ala Gr South	323,221	318,583	337,009	297,933	255,400	231,820
Ala NO & T P						
New Orl & NE	276,044	250,430	275,582	213,318	206,745	196,645
Ala & Vicksburg	148,238	134,172	133,938	130,371	117,102	104,051
Vicks Shre & Pac	141,638	141,942	126,102	145,729	133,308	114,318
Cent of Georgia	1,116,500	1,059,600	1,046,833	983,021	852,765	791,932
Cinc N & St P	703,161	701,783	636,424	583,873	494,482	424,482
Long & Short b	3,011,157	4,000,000	3,651,055	3,485,348	2,950,453	2,650,300
Mobile & Ohio	570,923	544,054	840,559	762,023	682,291	644,881
Southern Ry	4,695,662	4,724,443	4,597,838	4,208,706	3,745,767	3,505,722
Yazoo & M V	974,935	899,200	896,998	999,717	805,273	786,291
Total	13,115,798	13,138,934	12,579,445	11,806,337	10,419,589	9,798,605

^b Includes earnings of Atlanta Knoxville & Northern in 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907.

EARNINGS OF SOUTHWESTERN GROUP.

November.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Col & South d	1,356,229	1,152,853	1,063,679	837,313	752,986	756,410
Den & Rio Gr	1,812,300	1,804,700	1,757,425	1,580,405	1,343,420	1,511,737
Int & Gr Nor	589,000	926,000	705,542	657,894	651,769	509,796
Mo P & Cenbr	3,955,200	4,100,000	3,690,000	3,633,974	3,618,929	3,518,400
St L & So W	838,119	921,933	820,439	846,772	771,000	700,162
Texas & Pacific	1,333,642	1,613,563	1,319,973	1,409,376	1,298,371	1,136,537
Total	9,904,290	10,519,001	9,472,527	9,154,834	8,440,888	8,142,104

^a For 1907, 1906 and 1905 includes all affiliated lines except Trinity & Brazos Valley RR. For previous years we have combined Colorado & Southern and Fort Worth & Denver City.

GROSS EARNINGS AND MILEAGE IN NOVEMBER.

Name of Road.	Gross Earnings				Mileage.
	1907.	1906.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-).	1907.	1906.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ala Great Southern	323,221	318,583	+4,638	309	309
Ala New Orl & T P					
New Orl & Nor E	276,044	250,430	+25,614	196	196
Ala & Vicksburg	148,238	134,172	+14,066	143	143
Vicks Shre & Pac	141,638	141,942	-304	189	189
Bellefonte Central	4,249	5,285	+964	27	27
Buff Rock & Pitts	804,815	732,936	+71,919	568	568
Canadian Pacific	957,400	744,070	+215,709	2,810	2,720
Central of Georgia	6,811,000	6,143,000	+668,000	9,230	9,154
Chattanooga Southern	8,828	12,256	-3,428	105	105
Chicago Gr Western	607,903	742,692	-134,789	818	818
Chi Indianap & Lou	403,161	473,766	-70,605	598	591
Chi Term Transfer	154,274	151,029	+2,845	102	102
Chi New Or & St P	700,162	737,753	+37,651	336	336
Colorado & Southern	1,336,229	1,152,853	+203,576	1,841	1,841
Denver & Rio Grande	1,812,300	1,804,700	+7,600	2,532	2,532
Detroit & Mackinac	95,299	96,637	-1,338	344	344
Detroit Tol & Ironton	351,705	359,525	-7,820	684	684
Duluth St Sh & At	269,425	265,777	+3,648	592	592
Georgia S & Fla	177,455	184,599	-7,144	396	396
Grand Trunk of Can					
Gr Trans Western	3,934,548	3,760,728	+173,820	4,528	4,528
Gr H & Mi					
Canada Atlantic					
Great Northern, incl					
Eastern of Minn	5,885,633	4,903,818	+981,815	6,248	6,039
Montana Central	200,711	238,484	-37,773	250	250
Gulf & Ship Island	199,464	202,194	-11,248	307	307
Illinois Central	4,830,090	4,630,897	+193,193	4,377	4,330
Internal & Gr North'n	589,000	926,000	-337,000	1,159	1,159
Iowa Central	248,161	275,580	-27,419	558	558
Kansas City	2,995	1,485	-1,509	103	103
Manistique	3,131	3,648	-517	78	78
Midland Valley	85,240	64,794	+20,446	293	293
Louisville & Nashville	3,865,135	4,086,877	-221,742	4,349	4,297
Mineral Range	72,322	67,668	+4,554	140	140
Miss & St Louis	347,419	315,651	+31,768	799	799
Miss St Paul & S S M	1,104,528	1,111,790	-7,271	2,262	2,200
Mo Pac & Iron Mt	3,836,000	3,974,000	-138,000	6,091	5,951
Central Ry & St P	1,220,100	1,220,100	-7,000	388	388
Mobile Jack & K C	138,853	126,749	+12,104	402	402
Mobile & Ohio	870,923	844,934	+25,989	926	926
Nevada-Cal-Oregon	29,742	25,320	+4,422	164	144
Rio Grande Southern	58,686	53,705	+4,981	180	180
St Louis Southwest	838,119	921,935	-83,816	1,454	1,451
Southern Indiana	178,377	138,467	+39,910	237	197
Southern Railway	4,695,662	4,724,443	-28,781	7,472	7,552
Teks Central	1,333,642	1,333,339	-20,311	2,668	2,668
Toledo Peoria & West	93,443	107,962	-14,519	248	188
Toledo St L & West'n	352,490	344,548	+7,942	451	451
Toronto Ham & Buff	81,054	66,300	+14,754	488	488
Virginia & Southwest	102,104	76,828	+25,276	134	137
Wabash	2,017,602	2,220,099	-202,497	2,517	2,514
Western Maryland	508,850	434,221	+74,629	543	543
Wheeling & Lake Erie	513,543	538,776	-25,233	498	498
Yazoo & Miss Valley	974,935	899,200	+70,735	1,264	1,239
Total (56 roads)	54,770,493	53,425,317	+1,345,176	74,439	73,188
Net increase (2.52%)					

Mexican roads (not included in total) al.

Intercoastal of Mex 641,417 618,146 +23,271 736 736

Mexican Internat'l 653,177 651,755 +1,422 918 911

Mexican Railway 943,706 918,400 +21,300 321 321

Mexican Southern 982,614 955,759 -31,410 263 263

National RR of Mex 1,268,758 1,220,154 48,604 1,732 1,730

Hidalgo & Nor E'n 80,629 78,159 +2,470 132 132

These figures are for three weeks only; fourth week not yet reported.

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30.

Name of Road.	1907.	1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt Southern	3,588,282	3,541,487	342,795	—
Ala New Orl & Tex Pac	2,988,530	2,853,474	155,056	—
Ala & St Louis	1,489,082	1,333,749	155,313	—
Ala & Michelin	1,527,739	1,347,956	179,783	—
Vicks Shre & Pacific	59,084	51,872	7,212	—
Bellefonte Central	8,774,649	6,813,008	1,961,641	—
Buffalo Rochester & Pitts	8,083,700	6,249,800	1,833,900	—
Canadian Northern	60,077,001	61,668,574	7,408,427	—
Central of Georgia	11,394,283	10,538,328	855,955	—
Chicago & St Louis	7,661,600	7,423,916	240,694	—
Chicago Indianap & Louisv	5,394,152	5,404,378	—	26,226
Chicago Terminal Transfer	1,637,578	1,617,440	20,238	—
Colorado & Southern	8,273,409	7,948,344	325,065	—
Denver & Rio Grande	10,056,044	11,195,897	1,139,857	—
Detroit & Mackinac	20,653,560	18,415,394	2,238,166	—
Detroit Toledo & Ironton	1,236,333	1,220,030	107,306	—
Florida & St Sh & Atlantic	3,497,522	2,897,862	248,096	—
Georgia Southern & Fla	2,136,464	1,899,863	236,601	—
Grand Trunk of Canada	41,336,121	37,867,974	3,468,147	—
Det Gr Haven & Miw				
Canada Atlantic				
Great Northern, including Eastern of Minnesota	52,805,908	48,232,437	4,573,471	—
Montana Central	2,438,100	2,578,100	—	155,042
Great Northern, including Minnesota & St Louis	5,328,001	2,181,698	2,136,303	—
Chicago & St Louis	55,226,553	49,300,790	3,925,765	—
Illinois Central	7,244,120	6,916,125	327,995	—
Louisville & Nashville	2,878,035	2,783,045	94,990	—
Macomb & Birmingham	147,127	152,126	—	4,999
Manistique	59,221	91,967	—	32,766
Midland Valley	1,063,226	51,848	1,011,378	—
Minneapolis & St Louis	5,374,900	3,366,570	379,330	—
Min St Paul & S S M	11,782,574	11,333,763	448,811	—
Miss Pacific & Iron Mtn	44,113,304	40,922,441	3,190,863	—
Central Branch	1,523,000	1,542,000	—	10,000
Mobile & Ohio	10,262,236	9,094,646	1,167,590	—
Nevada-California-Ore	281,556	234,434	47,122	—
Rio Grande Southern	577,089	530,148	46,941	—
St Louis Southwest	9,121,808	8,631,319	1,490,489	—
St Louis, Indiana & Michigan	1,623,000	1,299,111	324,887	—
Southern Railway	53,498,143	50,467,280	3,030,863	—
Texas Central	1,166,527	910,901	255,626	—
Texas & Pacific	15,011,02			

also recently parted with controlling interest in the Whitney Company (hydro-electric power) of North Carolina. An order restraining all creditors of Whitney & Stephenson from disposing of securities held as collateral for loans to the firm was obtained from Judge Dayton in the United States District Court at Pittsburgh on the 9th inst. The petition filed states that the liabilities of the firm are \$10,000,000, while the assets "consist chiefly of stocks and bonds which were worth approximately \$12,000,000 at the time the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange was closed." It is alleged that the claims of unsecured creditors amount to \$700,000 and that if the securities held as collateral were sold at forced sale the unsecured creditors would receive nothing.

—The premium for cash currency the present week has remained in the neighborhood of 1%, the range being from $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% to 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ % on Saturday the 7th inst.; Monday, $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% to 1%; Tuesday, $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% to 1%; Wednesday, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ %; Thursday, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ %; Friday, $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ %.

—According to the compilation made by the New York Clearing House under the Comptroller's last call (December 3) the national banks of New York had taken out Clearing House certificates to the amount of \$30,199,100, while they reported among their assets a total of \$33,750,000 of such certificates held. The one amount represents the borrowing banks, the other the credit banks. The difference between the two is accounted for by the fact that the figures relate simply to the national banks and that the State banks have also taken out some of these loan certificates. There having been no call as yet on the State institutions, no data are obtainable concerning the extent of their use of the certificates.

—It was announced by Secretary of the Treasury Cortelzon on the 6th inst that he had accepted bids for \$25,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 Panama bonds which were planned to be issued as a means towards relieving the monetary situation, and for which bids were asked up to November 30. The average price realized is 103. The official statement concerning the award says that the improvement in business conditions following the announcement of the proposed measures of relief by the Treasury Department was regarded by the Secretary as warranting him in limiting the issue to half the amount offered. Of the \$100,000,000 3% Treasury certificates which it had also been planned to issue, the Secretary announces that the allotments will not exceed \$15,000,000. These have been confined to national banks throughout the country which were in position to take out additional circulation. Further particulars concerning the awards will be found in our State and City Department on another page.

—Cable dispatches from Santiago, Chili, on the 7th inst. stated that the Banco Mobilario, an important nitrate bank, suspended payment on that day; the Bank of Chili, it is stated, took charge of the institution.

—A New York Stock Exchange membership was reported transferred this week for \$63,000 as against \$60,000 the last previous sale. This marks an advance of \$10,000 over the recent low price paid in November 1907.

—A Clearing House Association has been formed at Altoona, Pa. The officers are, President, John Lloyd, President of the First National Bank, and Treasurer and Manager, J. G. Davis, Secretary and Treasurer of the Central Trust Company. The members are the First National and Second National banks, the Union Bank, the Mountain City Trust Company, Central Trust, Altoona Trust and Real Estate Title and Trust companies of Altoona, and the First National Bank of Juanita.

—It is reported that the bankers of Paducah, Ky., have organized a Clearing House Association and that clearing house certificates have been issued to take the place of cashiers' checks. The certificates are secured by collateral valued at 33 1-3% in excess of the amount of such certificates.

—The two private banks of E. B. Lee at Jasper and Weston, Mich., were closed on the 11th inst., owing, it is said, to his inability to obtain sufficient currency.

—The State Bank of Admire, at Admire, Kansas, capital, \$10,000, which was said to have had funds on deposit with the National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, closed its doors on the 6th inst., but reopened on the 11th inst.

—The private bank of D. A. Beck, at Stotesbury, Mo., closed on the 6th inst. It is stated that the institution's funds were deposited with the suspended National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City.

—The Tishomingo Savings Bank of Corinth, Miss., failed to open on the 10th inst. J. W. Taylor is President of the institution, the deposits of which are said to be \$350,000. The suspension, the bank states, is only temporary.

—The State Banking Department is reported to have taken charge of the Citizens' State Bank of San Francisco, the institution having closed its doors on the 11th inst. The bank has a capital of \$50,000. On November 6, taking advantage of the holidays, it suspended payment, but did not, however, close its doors.

—In furtherance of the plans for the resumption of business by the Knickerbocker Trust Company of this City, a special meeting of the stockholders was held on Wednesday the 11th inst., at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, 34 Nassau Street, at which Clarence Morgan of Burlington, Vermont, was chosen and acted as chairman, and Harris A. Dunn as Secretary. Out of 12,000 shares of stock outstanding, 7,440 shares were voted in favor of the increase of capital stock from the present amount of \$1,200,000 to the \$2,000,000 contemplated by the plans for resumption, being an increase of \$800,000 par value. Not a single share of stock was voted in opposition to the proposed increase. The company will therefore have, after the necessary papers are filed, and when the proper time comes, 8,000 shares of new stock to sell and issue in accordance with the plans for the resumption of business.

It is understood that the various committees representing depositors and stockholders which had offered several plans for the reorganization of the institution have finally agreed upon a compromise plan for its rehabilitation. The proposed arrangement will be made public with the perfection of some minor details as yet uncompleted. The following condensed statement of the company's condition on December 9 1907 (excluding accrued interest receivable and payable) was submitted at Wednesday's meeting:

Assets—Cash on hand and in bank (net)	\$4,032,244 69
Loans	35,488,134 54
Bonds and mortgages	3,175,170 61
Investments (at cost)	7,708,099 36
Real estate	2,168,731 37
	\$52,572,380 57
Liabilities—Due depositors	\$46,502,634 72
C. pital stock	1,200,000 00
	47,702,634 72
Undivided profits	\$4,869,745 85

—The issuance this week of a circular by the Heinze-Morse interests, which withdrew from the management of the Mercantile National Bank of this city in October, served to direct attention to the institution, and more particularly to its future. The circular advocated the liquidation of the institution, and in a letter accompanying it a special meeting of the stockholders is called for Jan. 7 for the purpose of considering such action. The letter and circular follow:

New York, Dec. 7 1907.
Dear Sir—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile National Bank will be held at the bank, 195 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of January, 1908, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering the wisdom of the bank going into liquidation and authorizing and taking the necessary proceedings to liquidate the bank, if it be deemed advisable by the stockholders so to do.

C. W. MORSE, F. AUG. HEINZE, STANLEY GIFFORD, GEO. BAGLIN, ARTHUR P. HEINZE and MAX H. SCHULTZ (owners of a majority of the stock.)

Dear Sir—We beg to enclose a notice calling a meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile National Bank for the purpose of considering the wisdom of the bank going into liquidation, and, if deemed wise so to do, to authorize and take the necessary steps to cause the liquidation of the bank, the paying off of its depositors and the distribution of its assets among its shareholders.

The stock of the bank has for some time been selling far below what its true worth would indicate—in the judgment of a majority of our co-owners at fully \$100 per share below its liquidating value. There would appear to be no reasonable justification for the belief that in the near future the market value of the stock would reach its full value. On the contrary, there are many reasons to believe that a still further shrinkage in the market value of the stock will occur.

Under these circumstances it has seemed to the undersigned that it may be wise and for the best interests of the depositors and stockholders of the bank that it should go into voluntary liquidation. In any event, it would seem proper that the stockholders should consider the question and at a formal meeting determine what course it is wisest to pursue.

Very truly yours,

C. W. MORSE,
F. AUG. HEINZE,
STANLEY GIFFORD,
GEO. BAGLIN,
ARTHUR P. HEINZE,
MAX H. SCHULTZ.

Messrs. Morse, Gifford, Schultz, F. Augustus Heinze and Arthur P. Heinze retired as directors of the institution when its reorganization was effected under the presidency of Seth M. Milliken. Practically all the stock of the Mercantile held by F. Augustus Heinze has been pledged, it is understood, as collateral for a loan made by Edwin Gould, who had been

dentified with the bank prior to the entrance of the Heinze interests. This loan matures next month. The advisability of consolidating the Mercantile with one or another of the city's banking institutions was the subject of discussion at meetings of its directors this week; nothing tangible, however, has developed. An adjourned meeting of the directors is to be held to-day.

—Indictments charging conspiracy and perjury were handed down on Wednesday against John G. Jenkins Sr., ex-President of the Williamsburg Trust Company of Brooklyn, John G. Jenkins Jr., former President of the Jenkins Trust Company, Frank Jenkins, ex-President of the Williamsburg Trust Company, and Fred Jenkins, a director of the Jenkins Trust Company. All were indicted, it is stated, on a joint charge of conspiracy, and John G. Sr., John G. Jr. and Frank Jenkins were also indicted on charges of perjury. Mr. Jenkins Sr. was held in \$10,000 bail. The sons were indicted several weeks ago on charges of forgery in the third degree and were released under bail of \$10,000 each; in the present instance their bail is fixed at \$2,500 on each charge. The conspiracy charges, it is understood, are based on transactions in the Jenkins and Williamsburg trust companies, the accused having, it is alleged, conspired to obtain loans from the institutions on January 1906 in excess of the amount allowed by law. The indictments for perjury concern reports made to the State Banking Department. Frank Jenkins, who succeeded his father, John G. Jenkins Sr., as President of the Williamsburg Trust Company a year ago, resigned the presidency shortly after the suspension of the institution October 25.

—Permanent receivers for the Brooklyn Bank of Brooklyn Borough and the International Trust Company of Manhattan were named by Justice Betts of the Supreme Court at Kingston at the hearings of the arguments on Thursday, after he had vacated the order of Justice Smith, of the Third Appellate Division, directing Attorney-General Jackson to show cause before Justice Fitts at Albany on Saturday why the trial of the action should not be transferred to Kings County. In refusing to accept the order, Justice Betts contended that it had been improperly served. Bruyn Hasbrouck, who was appointed temporary receiver of the Brooklyn Bank on November 16, is continued as permanent receiver of the institution, and Charles M. Higgins of Brooklyn has been named to act with him. Mr. Higgins, who is said to be one of the largest depositors of the institution, will serve without compensation. Goodwin Brown, the temporary receiver of the International Trust Company, has been made permanent receiver of the institution. Deputy Attorney-General Mackey at Thursday's hearing made the following statement concerning the manner in which the \$1,000,000 capital and surplus (\$500,000 each) of the International Trust Company was obtained: "William Gow drew a note for \$500,000 which he discounted at the Oriental. As collateral he put up 3,012 shares of Brooklyn Bank stock, also 2,500 shares of vouchers for International Trust stock. The \$500,000 was put to the credit of the International. There was another note, signed by Neilson Burr and John S. Jenkins, which was also discounted. That made up \$750,000; they were still short \$250,000. An unauthorized note of the Borough Bank was made, and \$100,000 of this went into the International deposit. Then came the Cashier's check of \$145,000 from the Borough Bank. It did not represent real money. This left \$5,000 needed. It was paid in cash. Thus the \$1,000,000 capital was raised."

—The hearing on the argument to make permanent the receivership of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn, which was adjourned from November 30 to the 12th inst., has been deferred until Tuesday next, the 17th inst.

—It was announced this week that creditors of Otto Heinze & Co. of this city, whose claims amount to more than \$1,000,000, have accepted a plan of settlement to be effective through the organization of a corporation to be called the Western Development Company. The new concern is to issue preferred stock equal to the debts of the firm and common stock for a like amount, (in all, it is proposed, \$16,000,000 of stock) each creditor to receive preferred stock to the extent of his claim, thereupon releasing such claim. According to the announcements, creditors holding collateral are to execute to the company an option for the purchase by it of such collateral at the face value of the original claim,

with interest at 6 per cent, less dividends received on the preferred stock. Such option, it is stated, shall provide for the payment of one-fourth in one, two, two-and-a-half and three years. Each creditor thus giving an option shall receive, in addition to preferred stock equal to the par value of his claim, common stock equal to 50% of his claim, the balance of the common stock to go to Otto Heinze & Co. The common stock issued to creditors shall remain their absolute property; the preferred stock issued to them is to be returned to the committee of three (which is to compose a majority of the board of directors of the new company until the debts have been paid) as the installments on the options are paid, to be held by the committee until the option price is fully paid, whereupon it is to be delivered to the firm. Provision is made for the sale of preferred stock, which is entitled to 6 per cent cumulative dividends. In the event that the committee desires to strengthen the position of the new company by purchasing with preferred and common stock other holdings of United Copper stocks, so as to give the new company control of the United Copper Company, it is to have the power to do so, and to increase the preferred and common stocks accordingly. If the directors deem it best to sell any deposited collateral for less than the full amount of the creditors' claim, the creditor can take over the collateral at the price the company proposes to sell it by returning to the committee his preferred stock. A list of the securities which it is proposed to turn over to the Development Company in the event that the above plan is carried through was published on Thursday. It includes 2,815 shares of the Chase National Bank, 615 shares of Mercantile National stock, 500 shares National Bank of North America, 335 shares Empire Trust Company, 668 shares Italian-American Trust Co., 200 shares Interborough Bank, 150 shares Carnegie Trust Co., 250 shares State Savings Bank, 4,000 shares American Ice Securities, \$355,000 Consolidated Steamship bonds, 139,249 shares United Copper common, 25,000 shares United Copper common in trust funds, 34,870 shares United Copper preferred, &c., &c. Lindsay Russell was appointed receiver in bankruptcy for the firm on Oct. 28.

—Justice Sweetland in the Superior Court at Providence, R. I., continued the hearing on the question of appointing a permanent receiver for the suspended Union Trust Company of Providence until Saturday January 4. The temporary receivers have been directed to endeavor in the meantime to bring the tentative plan now under consideration for the resumption of business to such definite shape as to admit of its being submitted to the Court on December 28. It is stated that in a general way the plan provides for the resignation of all of the present officers of the company and a reorganization which will vest control of its affairs in voting trustees, who shall be accountable to all the depositors; the payment in full of upward of 14,000 depositors, whose deposits average about \$30 each; the payment to trustees of a portion of their trust funds at a comparatively early date, and the extension of the indebtedness of this character long enough to enable it to be paid in full; the enlistment of the cooperation of heads of business and financial institutions who will be willing to act as a board to perfect such plan in a form that will command the co-operation of all depositors. The company suspended October 25.

—The Bath Trust Company of Bath, Maine, which closed its doors October 28 because of the heavy demands upon it, resumed business on Monday the 9th inst. The stock owned by Charles W. Morse, who held controlling interest in the institution, has been taken over by local interests.

—Robert Lyon has been appointed receiver for the Fort Pitt National Bank of Pittsburgh, which closed its doors on the 6th inst.

—William W. Wedemeyer has been appointed receiver for the Chelsea Savings Bank of Chelsea, Mich., which closed its doors on the 3d inst as a result of the financial troubles of State Treasurer Frank P. Glazier, who was President of the institution. Mr. Wedemeyer is a member of the law firm of Cavanaugh & Wedemeyer.

—The Stock Yards Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo., one of several small institutions which closed their doors on the 5th inst as a result of the suspension of the National Bank

of Commerce of that city, resumed business on Tuesday the 10th inst. The Commercial Trust Company of Kansas City, which is affiliated with the National Bank of Commerce, is reported to have taken part of the assets of the Stock Yards Bank and furnished cash and sufficient sight exchange to meet the demands of Secretary of State Swanger.

—The Los Angeles "Financier" in a recent issue states that the bank of William Collins & Sons, of Ventura, Cal., which closed its doors November 11, has again been incorporated, and will shortly re-open. The bank, it was said took advantage of the holidays on account of the lack of ready cash.

—David F. Walker, President of the California Safe Deposit & Trust Company of San Francisco, J. Dalzell Brown, Vice-President and Manager, and W. J. Barnett, Vice-President, were arrested this week on charges in connection with the suspension of the institution on October 30. Messrs. Walker and Barnett were later released from custody, the first named under bail of \$15,000, and Mr. Barnett under bonds for \$75,000. T. O. Sadler, Manager of the West End branch of the institution, is said to have committed suicide on the 10th inst. It was stated on the 7th inst that the California Bank Commissioners found that the institution, instead of having the required reserve of \$1,800,000, or 20% of its \$9,000,000 deposits, had a reserve of but \$400,000. In the opinion of the Commissioners the difference of \$1,400,000 could not be raised by the stockholders, and the appointment of a receiver for the institution was recommended.

—It is reported that, through the recent sale of the stock holdings of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Equitable Life Assurance Society in the Fifth Avenue Trust Company of this city, Thomas F. Ryan has assumed a larger interest in the control of the last-named institution. We referred several weeks ago to the disposal by the Mutual Life of \$253,200 of stock, par value, of the Fifth Avenue Trust at \$1,139,400. The Equitable Life's holdings, 2,000 shares it is understood, were disposed of to the Mercantile Trust Company at \$900,000. The Fifth Avenue Trust Company has a capital of \$1,000,000.

—Action on the proposition to liquidate the Beaver National Bank of this city will be taken by the stockholders at a meeting on January 14. The institution is located in the Beaver Building, junction of Wall, Pearl and Beaver streets. It began business on April 6 last, reporting a capital of \$200,000 (in \$100 shares) and surplus of \$100,000. Under the Comptroller's call of the 3d inst, the bank's deposits were but \$153,300. A block of 167 shares of the institution was sold at auction on Wednesday at \$50 per share. Gaylord Wilshire, who recently became a Vice-President, is the bank's acting President. George M. Coffin, President, having been obliged, on account of ill-health, to temporarily relinquish the duties of the office.

—J. W. Henning, who was the sole member of the firm of J. W. Henning & Co. of this city, which failed in October 1906, was reinstated to membership on the New York Stock Exchange on Thursday, having, it is stated, settled all claims against him.

—The Second National Bank of this city, which early in the year increased its capital from \$300,000 to \$500,000, plans another addition to its capital. At their annual meeting on Jan. 14 the stockholders will be asked to ratify the proposition to increase the amount to \$1,000,000. In enlarging its capital to \$500,000, the bank declared a cash dividend equal to \$200,000, which was applied as payment for the new stock.

—Negotiations appear to have been in progress this week looking towards a merger of the National Bank of North America and the Consolidated National Bank of this city, but apparently nothing of a definite nature has been consummated.

—The stockholders of the Lincoln National Bank of this city will also consider the question of increasing the capital of their institution from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 at the annual meeting next month. The bank's capital was increased in January last from \$300,000 to \$500,000, this having been effected through the declaration of a 66 2-3% dividend out of surplus and profits.

—At the annual meeting of the Merchants' National Bank of this city on Jan. 14 the stockholders will act on a proposal

to amend the articles of association so as to provide for a board of not less than eleven nor more than fifteen, as from time to time the board shall determine, but unless otherwise so determined, the directorate is to consist of twelve members.

—In an address made at the annual meeting of Group VI of the New York State Bankers' Association at the Hotel Manhattan, on Tuesday, Charles Eliot Warren, President of the State Association, expressed himself in favor of the organization and operation of a central bank of issue and deposit. He commended the "Hepburn Plan" of currency reform, declaring it a wise and conservative one, adopted after long and earnest study by a commission made up of men of national reputation. Mr. Warren also noted as worthy of consideration the amendment to the existing law suggested by Secretary Cortelyou to the effect that the amount of national bank notes designated for retirement, now fixed by law at not to exceed \$9,000,000 a month, be left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. He also urged upon the Association the endorsement of any recommendations to be made by the advisory committee named by Governor Hughes with regard to the proposed changes in the laws relating to State banks and trust companies. Col. Fred. E. Farnsworth, Secretary of the American Bankers' Association, and E. O. Eldredge, Secretary of the New York Bankers' Association also addressed the bankers. The officers of the Group for the ensuing year are Chairman, S. Wood Cornell, President of the Mount Pleasant Bank of Pleasantville; Secretary and Treasurer, John D. Judson, President of the First National Bank of Rhinebeck. Resolutions commanding the action of J. P. Morgan, James Stillman and Secretary Cortelyou during the recent financial disturbances were adopted by the bankers.

—The recent Treasury statement of the Irving National Exchange Bank, corner West Broadway and Chambers St., this city, indicates that this institution has held its own during the recent troublesome period. In issuing the Dec. 3d report, the President, Lewis E. Pierson, has adopted a simple form of statement for the reader understanding of the layman. Of the bank's \$7,618,186 assets classified as "immediately available," there is \$3,805,731 cash in vault, Clearing House certificates and exchanges, and \$3,812,454 due from correspondents and demand loans. Under the head of assets "available within thirty days," the bank's loans due in thirty days amount to \$3,467,876; U. S. and other bonds, \$3,565,888; other investments, \$375,215, or \$7,408,978 altogether. Of the remainder, or "other loans and discounts," \$7,382,210 is due in four months and only \$1,144,360 is due after four months. The institution has a capital of \$2,000,000, in addition to surplus and profits of \$1,234,309. Its deposits total \$16,358,416 and resources aggregate \$23,553,734 52.

—William H. S. Wood, President of the Bowery Savings Bank of this city, died on Thursday. In addition to being a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and senior partner in the publishing firm of William Wood & Co., Mr. Wood was identified with a number of societies. He was born in this city in 1840.

—One of the oldest and a highly respected New York Stock Exchange firm—Albert H. Vernam & Co., 36 New St.—will dissolve on Jan. 1, after 43 years of active business. A. H. Vernam, senior partner, became a member of the Stock Exchange on May 8 1869. The firm had conducted an extensive investment business of late years, and in earlier times, as Vernam & Hay, it was prominent for its dealings in bituminous coal stocks. Mr. Vernam intends to spend the winter abroad, but will retain his seat on the Exchange and will continue as President of the First National Bank of Morris town, N. J.

—The stock of the Metropolitan Bank of this city has been placed on a 6% basis by the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1½%, payable Jan. 1. The bank paid its first dividend Jan. 1 1907, 1%, and this amount was paid on April 1, July 1 and Oct. 1.

—A new financial institution, the Citizens' Bank, was recently established at White Plains, N. Y. The bank was organized on June 27 and began business in August. It has a capital of \$100,000 and surplus of \$25,000, the stock (par \$100) having been sold at a premium of \$25 per share. George

T. Burling is President, William B. Tibbits is Vice-President and H. C. Williams is Cashier.

—H. H. Ogden, who was Cashier of the West Side Bank of Evansville, Ind., has become Cashier of the Old State National Bank of that city. Henry Reis, heretofore Vice-President and Cashier of the Old State National, continues as its Vice-President.

—The capital of the Second National Bank of Saginaw, Mich., was increased on Nov. 9 from \$200,000 to \$500,000 through the capitalization of \$300,000 of its surplus fund.

—The Iowa National Bank and the Des Moines Savings Bank of Des Moines, Iowa, which have recently become affiliated and are now operated jointly—the one handling the commercial business and the other savings deposits—opened in new quarters in the Fleming Block on Monday, the 2d inst. As reported two weeks ago, the Iowa National has increased its capital from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000; the Des Moines Savings Bank has a capital of \$200,000. The reorganization of the Iowa National was effected on the 30th ult., when the following officers were elected: President, Homer A. Miller; Vice-Presidents, H. S. Butler and Simon Casady; Cashier, Harry T. Blackburn; Assistant Cashiers, G. A. Nelson and C. T. Cole Jr.

—The proposition to increase the capital of the Valley National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa, from \$200,000 to \$300,000 was ratified by the stockholders on Nov. 27. To provide for the new capital a special dividend of 50% was paid out of the surplus fund of \$100,000, and a new surplus fund of \$60,000 was created. The bank's circulation will be immediately increased \$100,000. R. A. Crawford is President of the institution.

—The First National Bank of Chicago and its affiliated institution, the First Trust & Savings Bank, on Dec. 3 had combined deposits of more than 120 millions of dollars, the deposits of the First National being \$88,526,128 and those of the First Trust amounting to \$32,442,022. The resources of the respective institutions are \$116,759,145 and \$35,765,865. The Continental National Bank, under the call of last week, reported deposits of \$55,958,380, with resources of \$68,566,237; the Corn Exchange National, deposits of \$47,151,323 and resources of \$56,757,308; the National Bank of the Republic, deposits of \$16,468,935 and resources of \$23,533,645; the Fort Dearborn National, deposits of \$8,622,863 and resources of \$11,743,305, and the National City Bank deposits of \$6,007,082 and resources of \$9,103,909.

—Charles L. Grandin, President of the First National Bank of Finley, North Dakota, has become a Vice-President of the People's Bank of Minneapolis. It is stated that, while Mr. Grandin will be an active officer of the Minneapolis institution, he will also retain his banking interests in North Dakota. Eugene Tetzlaff, President of the Flour City Ornamental Iron Works of Minneapolis, has been added to the directorate of the People's Bank.

—An order providing for the payment of a second dividend of 20% after the 16th inst. to the creditors of the failed Exchange Bank of Macon, Ga., was signed by Judge Whipple of the Superior Court on the 7th inst. The institution suspended July 7. A 20% dividend was paid in September.

—George Hamman was recently elected a Vice-President of the Union Bank & Trust Company of Houston, Tex. Mr. Hamman was Cashier of the Planters' & Mechanics' National Bank of Houston, which was taken over in October by the Union Bank & Trust.

—Peter Hellwege, President of the Bank of Orleans, of New Orleans, La., President of the Hancock County Bank of Bay St. Louis, Miss., and founder of the brokerage firm of Peter Hellwege & Co. of New Orleans, died on the 9th inst. Mr. Hellwege was born in Nuenfeldt, Germany, in 1843. He founded the firm of Peter Hellwege & Co. in 1872, and in 1904, when he retired from active participation in its affairs, he organized the Bank of Orleans. Mr. Hellwege was a member of the New Orleans Cotton and Stock Exchanges, the New Orleans Board of Trade, the New York Cotton Exchange and an associate member of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange.

—The banking house of Dexter Horton & Co. of Seattle, Wash., has doubled its deposits during the past three and a half years, reporting a total of \$11,025,881 on Oct. 15 1907, against but \$5,615,482 on May 31 1904. Since May 31 last the deposits have grown from \$9,003,678. The institution

was established in 1870. It has combined capital, surplus and undivided profits of \$1,150,000, of which \$200,000 represents capital. The officers are: W. M. Ladd, President; R. H. Denny, Vice-President; N. H. Latimer, Manager; M. W. Peterson, Cashier; G. F. Clark, C. S. Harley and H. L. Merritt, Assistant Cashiers.

—The Fidelity Trust Co. of Tacoma, Wash., is now occupying its magnificent new banking room in the Fidelity Building. The new quarters are twice the size of those formerly used by the company and are among the handsomest in the country. The walls and counter rails are of Grecian marble from the Island of Skyros, with a base of green Italian marble. The grill work is of solid bronze, while the wood-work, desks, &c., are of solid mahogany. Nothing apparently has been overlooked in providing for the convenience and comfort of patrons and clerks. The Fidelity is the oldest trust company in the State of Washington. J. C. Ainsworth is President; John S. Baker and P. C. Kauffman, Vice-Presidents; Arthur G. Prichard, Cashier; F. P. Haskell, Assistant Cashier; and George Browne, Secretary.

—A new banking institution opened for business in Pasadena, Cal., on Nov. 21, under the name of the Bank of Commerce. It has a capital of \$50,000 and is under the management of H. W. Chynoweth, President; F. W. Healy, Cashier, and W. S. Windham, Assistant Cashier.

—The Imperial Bank of Canada (head office Toronto) in its half-yearly statement of date Oct. 31 reports profits for the six months, after deducting charges of management and interest due depositors, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and for rebate on bills under discount, of \$389,028. With the balance of \$426,316 at the credit of profit and loss April 30, the bank had available \$815,344, of which \$265,869 was distributed in two quarterly dividends, at the rate of 11% per annum, and \$25,000 applied as special contribution by shareholders to O. and E. Pension Fund, leaving a balance of \$524,474 to be carried forward. The paid-in capital now stands at \$4,860,307, and there is a "Rest Account" of a similar amount. The total assets are \$44,923,374. D. R. Wilkie is General Manager of the institution.

—The Bank of Montreal held its ninetieth annual meeting on the 2d inst. A full report of the proceedings was given on pages 1441-1443 of our issue of December 7. The remarks of the President, Sir George Drummond, and of the Vice-President and General Manager, E. S. Clouston, will be read with special interest at this time as voicing the sentiments of the management of one of the world's leading financial institutions.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Through the courtesy of the Collector of Customs at San Francisco we have received this week the details of the imports and exports of gold and silver through that port for the month of November, and we give them below in conjunction with the figures for preceding months, thus completing the results for the eleven months of the year 1907. The imports of gold were light, reaching \$215,215, of which \$114,600 coin. Of silver there came in \$179,631, mainly bullion. During the eleven months there was received a total of \$3,018,338 gold and \$3,046,891 silver, which compares with \$14,974,698 gold and \$2,539,941 silver in 1906. The shipments of gold during November were *nil* and the exports of silver were \$129,600, wholly bullion. For the eleven months the exports of gold reached only \$11,057, against \$5,365,999 in 1906, and \$2,690,965 silver was sent out, against \$3,000,-272 in 1906. The exhibit for November and for the eleven months is as follows:

IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Months.	Gold.			Silver.		
	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
1907.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	733,796	218,546	952,323	52,700	252,327	305,027
February	25	198,013	198,038	33,176	282,809	315,985
March		127,583	127,584	2,555	205,719	208,274
April	1,500	37,044	379,544	12,494	30,849	31,846
May		98,736	98,736	1,168	181,117	182,285
June		285,070	285,070	672	353,302	354,474
July		311,069	311,069	50,744	359,139	409,883
August		140,237	140,237	27,748	236,018	263,766
September	1,710	201,166	202,876	28,400	247,829	276,229
October	1,200	106,378	107,578	1,355	234,936	236,291
November	114,600	100,615	215,215		179,631	179,631
Total 11 months.	\$82,831	2,165,507	3,018,338	\$210,683	2,836,208	3,046,891

EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Months.	Gold.			Silver.		
	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
January	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 249,803	\$ 27,476	277,279	
February	1,500	1,500	276,342	—	276,342	
March	—	—	3,995	—	3,995	
April	—	—	3,718	—	3,718	
May	—	3,456	16,148	117,359	133,507	
June	200	200	27,880	601,000	628,880	
July	368	368	4,625	360,000	364,625	
August	1,940	1,940	113,787	27,134	140,921	
September	493	493	24,123	193,000	217,123	
October	2,600	2,600	1,875	513,000	514,875	
November	—	—	—	129,600	129,600	
Total 11 months	7,601	3,456	11,057	722,396	1,968,569	2,690,965

Monetary and Commercial English News

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, Saturday, November 30, 1907.

There has been a very much more hopeful feeling in the City all through the week. There has been a sharp fall, for example, in the rates of interest and discount, and in the stock markets there has been a general advance in prices. The advance has been greatest in the American market, for quotations there were so exceedingly low that everybody who had money to spare was tempted to buy. The buying has been mainly by investors, for even yet people are afraid to speculate to any extent worth speaking of. Of course, some wealthy people have speculated and possibly very recklessly poor people have found brokers willing to speculate for them. As a general rule, however, the Stock Exchange has for the time being set its face against speculation. But there is a very large investment going on and the investment is of the best kind—that is to say, it is by people who buy only a moderate number of either shares or bonds; in other words, by people who have bought to hold the securities for the purpose of the income they yield. Continental investors have also been buying on a considerable scale both here and upon the Continent.

There has been likewise an advance in British railway stocks, the belief being almost universal that the worst of the trouble in New York is over and that, consequently, the drain of gold is practically at an end. People have eagerly bought British railway stocks which were very low, firstly, because of the recent fears (now removed) of a strike, and, secondly, because of the crisis in the United States. There has also been an advance in what are called gilt-edged securities. Consols for example, have been this week 82. If the crisis is practically ended the probability is that business will gradually become more active on the Stock Exchange and prices will advance. The very small number of failures that has taken place shows that business on the Stock Exchange has been conducted soundly and cautiously. And every fortnightly settlement likewise proves that the accounts open either for the rise or for the fall are exceedingly small. There is unquestionably a hopeful feeling and if once the Stock Exchange felt sure that the crisis was over there would be an almost general inclination to buy.

In Paris, business likewise has been somewhat more active this week. The impression in Paris is not quite so strong as here in London. There are still doubts whether the crisis is at an end. If, however, the crisis really is at an end Paris is prepared to follow the lead of London, and probably there will be a marked increase in business and a general advance in prices. In Berlin, there is a more hopeful feeling, but business is still very slack. Indeed, the banks are all desirous of preventing speculation and are much more anxious to see operators reduce their accounts than increase them. The banks themselves have financed operators on a considerable scale, and therefore are carrying much more securities than they care to carry. Trade continues fairly active but it is undoubtedly less active than it was a little while ago. It is everywhere admitted that new orders are coming in very slowly and the general impression is that early in the new year trade will gradually fall off and money will then become cheap and plentiful.

As the general impression in the money market and the Stock exchange here is that the crisis in America is nearly over and, consequently, that the drain is nearly ended, the

rates of interest and discount have fallen sharply this week to well under 6 per cent. Some rather optimistic members of the Stock Exchange even predicted that the Bank of England would put down its rate of discount on Thursday. The Bank, however, refused to do so. If the shipment of gold to New York really ends, it is quite probable that the rate may be put down to 6 per cent. But the fact is, the Bank can ill afford to part with the metal. Its present relatively good position has been brought about partly because it received three millions sterling in gold from the Bank of France and partly because the India Council at the beginning of this week released a million sterling which it had "earmarked" previously. Thus, four millions sterling held by it at present really came from France and India. It is possible of course that if the demand for New York was to become urgent again more gold might be obtained from Paris. It is almost certain that it would be obtained from India, Australia and Egypt. Nevertheless the Bank is not in a position to part with more gold and, therefore, whether the rate is maintained or put down depends entirely upon the American demand.

The India Council offered for tender on Wednesday 20 lacs and the applications amounted to only one lac at 1s. 3 29-32d. per rupee. No allotment was made.

The following return shows the position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of consols, &c., compared with the last four years:

	1907. Nov. 27. £	1906. Nov. 28. £	1905. Nov. 29. £	1904. Nov. 30. £	1903. Dec. 2. £
Circulation	28,909,370	28,099,335	28,717,135	28,110,620	28,635,230
Public deposits	7,784,072	8,303,814	12,667,519	8,274,087	7,835,632
Other deposits	43,008,775	44,218,890	43,034,560	42,153,345	40,228,514
Governor's securities	14,332,136	15,458,666	17,039,131	15,610,005	18,259,427
Other securities	32,584,411	31,368,907	33,203,214	29,758,864	26,528,405
Reserve, notes&c.	21,785,603	23,613,809	23,292,445	22,889,593	21,097,144
Coin&bull., both dep.	32,244,973	33,263,144	33,559,580	32,550,219	31,282,374
Bank reserve liabilities	—	42%	44 15-16	41%	45 5-16
Bank rate	—	7	6	4	4
Consols, 2½ p. c.	82½	86½	89%	88½	88 15-16
Silver	26½d.	32½d.	30 5-16d.	27½d.	26 7-16d.
Clear-house returns	212,393,000	206,948,000	217,274,000	253,726,000	216,145,000

The rates for money have been as follows:

	Nov. 29.	Nov. 22.	Nov. 15.	Nov. 8.
Bank of England rate	7	7	7	7
Open Market rate	—	—	—	—
Bank bills—3 months	6@½	6@½	7	6½@7
—4 months	6	6	6	6½@6½
—6 months	5½	5½@6	6@6½	6½
Trade bills—3 months	6½@7	7½	7@7½	7@7½
—4 months	6½@7	7½	7@7½	7@7½
Interest allowed for deposits	—	—	—	—
By joint-stock banks	4	4	4	4
By discount houses	—	—	—	—
At call	5	5	5	5
7 to 14 days	5½	5½	5½	5½

The Bank rates of discount and open market rates at the chief Continental cities have been as follows:

Rates of Interest at—	Nov. 29.		Nov. 22.		Nov. 15.		Nov. 8.	
	Bank Rate.	Open Market.	Bank Rate.	Open Market.	Bank Rate.	Open Market.	Bank Rate.	Open Market.
Paris	3%	3%	3%	4	3½	4	4	4
Berlin	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Hamburg	7½	7	7½	7	7½	6½	7½	6½
Frankfort	7½	7-1½	7½	7	7½	6½	7½	6-1½
Amsterdam	5	4½	5	4½	5	4½	5	5
Brussels	6	5½	6	4½	6	6	6	6
Vienna	6	5½	6	5½	6	5½	5	5
St. Petersburg	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7	7
Madrid	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Copenhagen	7	6½	6½	6½	7	6½	7	6

Messrs. Pixley & Abell write as follows under date of Nov. 28:

GOULD.—The demand for New York continues, but not to so large an extent, and the price fell at the beginning of the week to 77s. 11d.; it has, however, since risen again on a renewal of the demand. The premium on gold in New York, though smaller, has not disappeared, and there is no immediate likelihood of the Bank receiving any of the open market supplies. The total shipments to New York now amount to 14½ millions. The Bank figures are as follows: £1,233,000 has been taken for New York, mostly in bars, while £2,505,000 has been received, of which £1,445,000 is in German gold coin and £1,000,000 released by the India Council out of the earmarked gold. Next week we expect £660,000 from the Cape. ARRIVALS—Cape, £646,000; Australia, £10,000; West Africa, £75,000; New Zealand, £4,000; total, £735,000. SHIPMENTS—Madras, £3,200; Bombay, £45,000; New York, £1,865,000; total, £1,913,200.

SILVER.—The tendency during the past week has again been lower, and spot silver closes at 26 13-16d., or 3-16d. under the closing quotation of last week. Although China has bought from time to time, there have also been fairly large selling orders from that quarter. The Indian basars bought on the 23d inst., and further buying orders came to hand to-day, causing the spot quotation to rise 5-16d. from 26½d., which was yesterday's quotation and the lowest of the week. Forward silver has been quoted from 5-16d. (to-day) to 3½d. (on the 23d) over the spot quotation. The Indian price is Rs. 69½ per 100 Tolas. ARRIVALS—New York, £153,000; Australia, £3,000; total, £156,000. SHIPMENTS—Shanghai, £30,000; Bombay, £15,000; Straits, £45,200; China, £84,400; Australia, £5,000; total, £179,600.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—The quotation is quite nominal, there being none for sale.

The quotations for bullion are reported as follows:

	Nov. 29.	Nov. 22.	SILVER.	Nov. 29.	Nov. 22.
London Standard.	s. d.	s. d.	London Standard.	s. d.	s. d.
Bar gold, fine, oz.	77 11½	77 11½	Bar silver, fine, oz.	26 13-16	27
U. S. gold, on.	76 6½	76 6½	" 2 mo. delivery	27½	27-7½
German gold coin, oz.	76 6	76 6	Cake silver, oz.	28 15-16	29½
French gold coin, oz.	76 6	76 6	Mexican dollars	nom.	nom.
Japanese yen, oz.	76 6	76 6			

The following shows the imports of cereal produce into the United Kingdom during the season to date, compared with previous seasons:

IMPORTS.

	1907-08.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.
Imports of wheat	cwt. 23,488,700	19,910,600	20,611,200	26,807,100
Barley	8,105,300	8,036,700	8,011,200	9,909,300
Corn	2,605,500	2,925,700	3,221,400	3,210,300
Pea	605,190	639,420	670,425	559,251
Beans	314,710	365,770	340,480	459,521
Indian corn	13,650,400	11,690,400	10,859,400	11,560,800
Flour	3,557,900	3,624,500	3,522,400	2,777,900

Supplies available for consumption (exclusive of stock on September 1):

	1907-08.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.
Wheat imported	cwt. 23,488,700	19,910,600	20,611,200	26,807,100
Imports of flour	3,557,900	3,624,500	3,522,400	2,777,900
Sales of home-grown	9,922,662	7,730,744	10,271,019	4,475,777
Total	36,966,202	31,265,844	34,404,619	34,060,777
Average price wheat, week	34s. 7d.	26s. 4d.	28s. 7d.	30s. 2d.
Average price, season	33s. 8d.	26s. 4d.	27s. 5d.	30s. 2d.

The following shows the quantities of wheat, flour and maize afloat to the United Kingdom:

	This week.	Last week.	1906-07.	1905-06.
Wheat	qrs. 1,795,000	1,863,000	1,598,000	1,605,000
Flour, equal to	qrs. 270,000	212,000	197,000	237,000
Maize	qrs. 695,000	640,000	590,000	670,000

English Financial Markets—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

London.	Week ending Dec. 13.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Silver, per oz.	d. 26½	25½	25%	26	26-1½	25½	25½
Consols, new, 2½ per cent.	82 15-16	82 3/4	82 3/4	82	82-9 1/2	82 11-12	82 11-12
For account	83 5-16	83 1-16	82 3/4	82 13-16	82 15-16	82 15-16	82 15-16
French Rentes (in Paris)	fr. 95.85	96.25	96.15	96.20	96.10	96.20	96.20
Russian Imperial Consols	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	81 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4
do New 5s.	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	90	90
Amalgamated Copper Co.	51	49 1/2	48	48	48	47 1/2	47 1/2
b Anaconda Mining Co.	6 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe	75 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	74	72 1/2	72 1/2
Preferred	87 1/2	87 1/2	90	89	89	89	89
Baltimore & Ohio	86	85	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	84	84
Preferred	78	79	80	80	80	80	80
Canadian Pacific	153	154 1/2	153	152 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Chicago & St. Louis	31	30 1/2	30 1/2	29	29	29	29
Chicago Great Western	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Chicago Mill. & St. Paul	108 1/2	108	106	104 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande	22	21	21	20	20 1/2	20	20
Preferred	62 1/2	62 1/2	61	61	61	61 1/2	61 1/2
Erie, common	17 1/2	17	16	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
First preferred	37 1/2	37	35 1/2	35	35	35	35
Second preferred	28	27	26	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Hillman's Cents	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	98	97 1/2	96	97	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Mexican Central	15 1/2	15	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Mo. Kans. & Texas, common	27 1/2	27	26 1/2	25	25 1/2	26	26
Preferred	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
National RR. of Mexico	45	45	44	44	44	44	44
N. Y. Central & Hudson Riv.	101	100	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
N. Y. Ontario & Western	34 1/2	33 1/2	33	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Norfolk & Western, common	67 1/2	67	67	66 1/2	66 1/2	67	67
Preferred	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Northern Pacific	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
a Pennsylvania	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
a Reading Co.	49	48 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	47	47
a First preferred	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
a Second preferred	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Rock Island Co.	16 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Southern Railway, common	77 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Preferred	40 1/2	41	41	39 1/2	41	42	42
Union Pacific, common	121 1/2	120 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	120 1/2	119	119
Preferred	83	83	82	81 1/2	82	82	82
U. S. Steel Corp., common	28	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Preferred	91 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Wabash	10	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10
Preferred	19	19 1/2	18	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Extended	51	53	50	49	47	48 1/2	48 1/2

a Price per share. b £ sterling. c Ex-dividend.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following information regarding national banks is from the Treasury Department:

APPLICATION TO CONVERT INTO NATIONAL BANKS APPROVED.

The Farmers State Bank of Moline, Minnesota, into "The First National Bank of Moline," Capital, \$25,000. Correspondent, S. S. Peltzman, Princeton, Minnesota.
The Bank of Alsworth, Nebraska, into "The National Bank of Alsworth," Capital, \$35,000.
The Dallas County Savings Bank, Adel, Iowa, into "The First National Bank of Adel," Capital, \$50,000.
The Kidder County State Bank of Steele, North Dakota, into "The First National Bank of Steele," Capital, \$25,000.
The Sharon State Bank, Sharon, North Dakota, into "The First National Bank of Sharon." Capital, \$25,000.
The Citizens National Bank of Vancouver, Washington, into "The Citizens National Bank of Vancouver," Capital, \$50,000.
The People's Bank of Pensacola, Florida, into "The People's National Bank of Pensacola," Capital, \$100,000.
The Linton State Bank, Linton, North Dakota, into "The First National Bank of Linton," Capital, \$25,000.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.

Certificates issued from Nov. 25 1907 to Dec. 5 1907 inclusive.

- 8,948—The First National Bank of Kennewick, Washington, Capital, \$25,000. W. R. Ashton, President; B. F. Knapp, Vice-President; E. John Carpenter, Cashier.
8,949—The Live Stock National Bank of South Omaha, Nebraska, Capital, \$100,000. C. M. Schindel, President; L. M. Lord, Cashier.
8,950—The First National Bank of New Sharon, Iowa, Capital, \$50,000. G. H. Harbour, President; G. M. Garner, Vice-President; M. Bainbridge, Cashier; E. R. Rafferty, Assistant Cashier.
8,951—The Merchants National Bank of S. Ilida, Colorado, Capital, \$50,000. James J. McKeans, President; D. H. Craig, Cashier; I. W. Haigler, Vice-President.
8,952—The First National Bank of Huntsville, Arkansas, Capital, \$25,000. E. A. Routh, President; W. C. Cluck, Vice-President; Sam Nunneley, Cashier; R. F. Jay, Assistant Cashier. Conversion of the Madison County Bank of Huntsville.
8,953—The First National Bank of Ashboro, North Carolina, Capital, \$25,000. J. S. Lewis, President; C. J. Cox, Vice-President; John M. Neely, Cashier.

8,954—The People's National Bank of West Alexander, Pennsylvania, Capital, \$25,000. E. M. Atkinson, President; H. J. McCleery, Vice-President; W. B. Gilmore, Cashier; Lillian Mounts, Assistant Cashier.

8,955—The Roseburg National Bank, Roseburg, Oregon, Capital, \$50,000. J. W. Hamilton, President; N. Rice and J. F. Barker, Vice-Presidents; A. C. Marsters, Cashier.

8,956—The Tennyson National Bank, Tennyson, Indiana, Capital, \$25,000. F. F. Aust, President; J. J. Metz, Vice-President; E. M. Rokke, Cashier.

8,957—The First National Bank of Whitestone, New York, Capital \$50,000. Edwin P. Roe, President; S. G. Beals, Vice-President; John R. Townsend, Second Vice-President; Theo. P. Brokaw Jr., Cashier.

8,958—The Connell National Bank, Connell, Washington, Capital, \$25,000. F. D. Motter, President; B. S. Wadsworth, Vice-President; M. E. Taylor, Cashier; L. W. Tracy, Assistant Cashier. Conversion of the Grant County Bank of Connell.

8,959—The First National Bank of Bogalusa, Louisiana, Capital, \$25,000. G. C. Ligron, President; Leroy A. Pierce, Vice-President; Christian L. Olivier, Cashier.

LIQUIDATION.

5,124—The Grant Park National Bank, Grant Park, Illinois, placed in voluntary liquidation November 20 1907.

Auction Sales.—Among other securities the following, not regularly dealt in at the Board, were recently sold at auction: By Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son:

Stocks.	Stocks.
400 American Tobacco Co., pref.	5 National Park Bank 385 1/2
\$5 each	10 National City Bank 236 1/2
2 Manhattan Trust Co. 402	Bonds.
350 Ensey Land Co. scrip. 841	2,000 Nash. Chatt. & St. L.
1 Alabama Mineral Land Co. 147	Ry. 1st 6s (Tracy City Brch.)
200 Casen Co. of America, com.	1910-1917 103 & 104 1/4
	\$225 lot
2 West. Penn. Rys. Co. pf.	100 Western United Gas & Elec. Co. of Raleigh, Ill. 5s.
Pittsburgh, pref. 61	1950. F. & A. 75
167 Beaver National Bank 50	51 Nat. Bank of North Amer. 9s.
51 Nat. Bank of North Amer. 9s.	1st 5s, Standard Cordage Co.
130 Carnegie Trust Co. 160-165	1st 5s, Standard Cordage Co.

DIVIDENDS.

The following shows all the dividends announced for the future by all large or important corporations:

Dividends announced this week are printed in italics.

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable	Books Closed. Days Inclusive.
Railroads (Steam)			
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe, preferred.....	2 1/2	Feb. 1 Jan. 3 to Feb. 2	
Atlantic Coast Line Ry., common.....	3 1/2	Jan. 10 Dec. 24 to Dec. 30	
Boston & Albany, com. (quar.)	2 1/2	Dec. 21 Holders of rec. Nov. 30	
Boston & Maine, com. (quar.) (No. 169)	4	Dec. 22 Holders of rec. Dec. 30	
Boston & Revere Beach & Lynn	1 1/2	Jan. 2 Nov. 24 to Dec. 30	
Chicago & Alton, prior lies & partic. stock	1 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 12	
Chicago & Alton, prior lies & partic. stock	1 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 14	
Chicago & North Western, common	2 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 9	
Preferred (quar.)	2 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 27	
Chicago Burlington & Quincy (quar.)	2 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Jan. 1	
Chicago & Eastern Illinois, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Dec. 30 Holders of rec. Dec. 12	
Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 9	
Chicago & North Western, common	2 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 23	
Preferred (quar.)	2 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 27	
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry.	2 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 27	
Cleveland & Erie, com. (quar.)	2 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Nov. 25	
Cleveland & Erie, com. (quar.)	2 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 31	
Delaware & Hudson Co. (quar.)	4	Dec. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 3	
Delaware & Hudson, com. (extra)	10	Dec. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 3	
Delaware & Hudson & West, (extra)	10	Dec. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 3	
Detroit & Mackinaw, preferred.....	2 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 15	
East Mahanoy, com.	2 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 10	
East Mahanoy, com. (extra)	2 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 10	
Hocking Valley, common	2 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 23	
Interborough Rapid Transit (quar.)	2 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 31	
Kansas City Southern, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 14	
Manhattan, guaranteed (quar.) (No. 95)	1 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 31	
Minneapolis, com. (quar.)	2 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 10	
Montgomery, com. (quar.)	2 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 14	
North & Western, com. (quar.)	2 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 16	
New York & Harlem, common and pref.	2 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 14	
N. Y. Lack. & Western, com. (quar.)	2 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 16	
N. Y. Phila. & Norfolk	2 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Nov. 15	
Norfolk & Western, common	2 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Nov. 30	
Northern Central (No. 86)	4	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 31	
Philadelphia Baltimore & Washington	2	Dec. 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 11	
Special Fin. Co., com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 12	
Stevens & Sons, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 16	
Stevens & Sons, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 16	
St. Louis & San Francisco, 1st pf. (quar.)	1	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 10	
St. Louis, E. & S. L., pref. tr. cert. (quar.)	5	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 10	
St. Louis, E. & S. L., pref. tr. cert. (quar.)	5	Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 10	
K. C. F. & M. & F., pref. tr. cert. (qu			

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed.	Days Inclusive.	
Miscellaneous.—(Concluded.)					
American Express (quar.).	3	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Nov. 30		
Amer. Iron & Steel Mfg., com. & pf. (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 21		
American Pipe Manufacturing (quar.).	2	Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
American Radiator, com. (quar.).	1	Dec. 31	Dec. 22 to Jan. 31		
Amer. Smelt. & Ref., com. (quar.) (No. 17).	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 28 to Jan. 1		
Preferred (quar.) (No. 34).	1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 14 to Dec. 17		
American Snuff, common (quar.).	3	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
Preferred (quar.).	1 1/2	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
American Stock Banking, com. (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 2	Nov. 28 to Jan. 1		
Preferred (quar.).	2	Jan. 2	Nov. 28 to Jan. 1		
American Surety (quar.) (No. 74).	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 15 to Jan. 1		
American Thread, preferred.	2 1/4	Jan. 1	Nov. 21 to Jan. 1		
American Tobacco, preferred (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
American Type Founders, com. (quar.).	1	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 10		
Preferred (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 10		
Audit Company, common.	10	Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 28		
Preferred.	8	Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 28		
Barnard & Smith Car, common (quar.).	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 14 to Dec. 16		
Bliss (E. W.), common (quar.).	2 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 24 to Dec. 31		
Preferred (quar.).	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 24 to Dec. 31		
Borden's Condensed Milk, com. (extra).	2	Dec. 14	Dec. 6 to —		
Preferred (quar.).	1 1/4	Dec. 14	Dec. 6 to —		
Butte Coalition Mining (quar.).	15c.	Dec. 17	Nov. 30 to Dec. 8		
Calumet & Hecla Mining (quar.).	\$10	Dec. 24	Holders of rec. Dec. 3		
Canton Company.	2 1/2	Jan. 15	— to Jan. 1		
Celluloid Company (quar.).	Extra				
Central Coal & Coke, com. (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
Preferred (quar.).	2	Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 13		
Central Leather, preferred (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 15	1 to Jan. 15		
Chic. June Rys. & U.S. Stk. Yds., com. (qu.).	1 1/4	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 10		
Preferred (quar.).	2	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 12		
Chicago Telephone (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 12		
Clev. & Ind. Brew., com. (quar.).	2 1/2	Dec. 31	Dec. 24 to Jan. 1		
Preferred (quar.).	1 1/4	Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Nov. 30		
Columbus Gas & Fuel, preferred (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
Columbus & Hocking C. & L., pref. (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 21 to Jan. 2		
Consolidated Gas (quarterly).	1 1/4	Dec. 16	Nov. 27 to Dec. 16		
Crucible Steel, pref (quar.) (No. 21).	1	Dec. 31	Dec. 22 to Dec. 31		
Cumberland Telep. & Telg. (quar.) (No. 97).	1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 20 to Jan. 1		
Diamond Match (quar.).	2 1/2	Dec. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 30		
Dominion Coal Ltd., common (quar.).	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 21 to Jan. 1		
Dowling Electric, pref. (quar.) (No. 7).	1 1/4	Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 17		
du Pont (E. I.) de Nem. Pow., com. (quar.).	Eastman Kodak, common (quar.).	Common (extra).			
Preferred (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
Empire Steel & Iron, preferred.	1 1/4	Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
Equitable Illum. Gas Light, Phila., pref.	1 1/4	Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
Federal Minar & Smelting, common.	Preferred				
General Electric, preferred (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
General Electric (quar.).	2	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 7		
General Electric, pref. (quar.).	2	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 7		
Guggenheim Exploration (quar.) (No. 20).	2 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 1 to Dec. 15		
Ingersoll-Rand, preferred.	3	Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 11		
International Paper, preferred (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 31		
International Silver, preferred (quar.).	1	Dec. 18	to Jan. 1		
Laclede Gas Light, common (quar.).	Preferred				
General Electric, preferred (quar.).	1 1/4	Dec. 16	8 to Dec. 15		
General Electric, pref. (quar.).	1 1/4	Dec. 16	8 to Dec. 15		
General Electric (quar.).	2	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 7		
General Electric, pref. (quar.).	2	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 7		
Guggenheim Exploration (quar.) (No. 20).	2 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 1 to Dec. 15		
Ingersoll-Rand, preferred.	3	Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 11		
International Paper, preferred (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 31		
International Silver, preferred (quar.).	1	Dec. 18	to Jan. 1		
Laclede Gas Light, common (quar.).	Preferred				
General Electric, preferred (quar.).	1 1/4	Dec. 16	8 to Dec. 15		
General Electric, pref. (quar.).	1 1/4	Dec. 16	8 to Dec. 15		
General Electric (quar.).	2	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 7		
General Electric, pref. (quar.).	2	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 7		
Monongahela River Cons. C. & C., pref.	1 1/4	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
National Biscuit, common (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
National Enam. & Stamp'g, pt. (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
National Lead, com. (quar.) (No. 16).	Preferred (quar.) (No. 64).	1 1/4	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 14	
National Lead, com. (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
National Lead, com. (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
National Lead, com. (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
National Lead, com. (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
National Lead, com. (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
National Sugar, preferred (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal, common (quar.).	Preferred				
Otis Elevator, preferred (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
Pacific Coast Co., com. (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
1st preferred (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
2nd preferred (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
Philips Electric, com. (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
Quaker Oats, com. (quar.).	Common (extra).				
Quincy Mining (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
Railway Equip. Corp. (mthly.) (No. 115).	Extra				
Railway Steel Spring, pref. (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 16 to Jan. 1		
Republic Iron & Steel, pref. (quar.).	1 1/4	Dec. 20	11 to Dec. 20		
Roy. Bldg. & Elect., com. (quar.).	Preferred (quar.).	1 1/4	Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 16	
Rubber Goods Mfg., pref. (quar.) (No. 35).	1 1/4	Dec. 16	Holders of rec. Dec. 9		
Safety Car Heating & Lighting (quar.).	Extra				
Sears-Roebuck, preferred (quar.).	1 1/4	Dec. 23	Holders of rec. Dec. 5		
Sloss-Shiffield Steel & Iron, pref. (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 16 to Jan. 1		
Standard Gas Light, N. Y., pref. (quar.).	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 22 to Jan. 1		
Standard Screw, common and preferred.	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 21 to Jan. 1		
Tess & Faccioli, com. (quar.).	1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 22 to Jan. 1		
Street Wireless Station-Car Line, pref.	1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 22 to Jan. 1		
Swift & Company (quar.).	1 1/4	Feb. 1	19 Holders of rec. Dec. 31		
Union Bag & Paper, pf. (quar.) (No. 35).	1 1/4	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 20		
Union Ferry (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 20		
United Nat'l Corp., pref. (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 15	3 Holders of rec. Dec. 10		
United Cigar Stores, pref. (annual).	7	Jan. 15	25 Holders of rec. Dec. 15		
United Frat (quar.) (No. 34).	2	Jan. 15	15 Holders of rec. Dec. 20		
United Gas Improvement (quar.).	2	Jan. 15	15 Holders of rec. Dec. 20		
United Shoe Machinery, common (quar.).	2	Jan. 15	4 Holders of rec. Dec. 14		
Preferred (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 15	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 10		
United States Leather, pref. (quar.).	1 1/4	Dec. 30	Dec. 10 to Dec. 30		
U. S. Steel Corp., com. (quar.) (No. 16).	2	Jan. 15	3 Holders of rec. Jan. 15		
Virginia-Carolina Chem., pf. (quar.) (No. 40).	2	Jan. 15	3 Holders of rec. Dec. 10		
Waltham Watch, common (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 15	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 10		
Western Union Telegraph (quar.).	1 1/4	Jan. 15	15 Holders of rec. Dec. 21		
Westinghouse Air Brake (quar.).	2 1/2	Jan. 31	—		
Extra	2 1/2	Jan. 31	—		
Extra	2 1/2	Jan. 31	—		

a Transfer books not closed. b Payable in stock. c Payable in 4% certificates of indebtedness. d Payable in stock. e Declared 7% payable in quarterly installments.

Below is a summary of the weekly totals of the Clearing-House banks of New York City, Boston and Philadelphia. The New York figures do not include results for non-member banks.

We omit two ciphers in all these figures.

Banks.	Capital and Surplus.	Loans.	Specie	Legals.	Deposits, a	Circulation.	Clearings.
New York	\$ 293,498.3	1187,316.4	170,712.0	49,082.9	1086,878.1	\$2,836.1	1,272,061.8
Nov. 9.	293,498.3	1192,010.4	170,347.9	48,311.1	1089,305.8	55,544.4	1,319,578.7
Nov. 16.	293,498.3	1190,422.0	15,539.0	310.0	115,222.0	8,646.0	128,879.7
Nov. 23.	293,498.3	1187,998.4	168,799.1	47,052.0	1079,818.8	59,287.4	1,261,168.4
Nov. 30.	293,498.3	1198,078.5	170,554.6	47,276.8	1083,283.3	62,129.8	1,054,949.5
Dec. 7.	293,498.3	1186,395.6	173,888.7	48,613.8	1074,851.4	65,658.2	1,434,538.2
Boston							
Nov. 16.	44,036.0	190,918.0	16,314.0	2,934.0	217,701.0	8,504.0	143,293.8
Nov. 23.	44,036.0	190,422.0	15,539.0	310.0	115,222.0	8,646.0	128,879.7
Nov. 30.	44,036.0	190,718.0	14,516.0	2,847.0	212,128.0	8,818.0	97,436.8
Dec. 7.	44,036.0	191,900.0	14,398.0	2,984.0	214,675.0	9,213.0	132,993.1
Philadelphia							
Nov. 16.	54,440.0	222,207.0	44,807.0	233,308.0	15,031.0	120,686.8	
Nov. 23.	54,440.0	223,003.0	44,751.0	230,721.0	15,667.0	117,532.4	
Nov. 30.	54,440.0	224,247.0	44,451.0	231,228.0	16,149.0	98,674.7	
Dec. 7.	54,440.0	224,403.0	44,798.0	230,198.0	16,769.0	133,349.3	

a Including Government deposits and for Boston and Philadelphia the item "due to other banks." At New York Government deposits amounted to \$75,190,200 on Dec. 7, against \$71,715,700 on Nov. 30; at Boston on Dec. 7 to \$6,251,000, against \$5,373,000 on Nov. 30.

Imports and Exports for the Week.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending Dec. 7, also totals since the beginning of the first week in January:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

For the week.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Dry Goods.	\$3,669,541	\$3,451,659	\$2,526,153	\$3,196,083
General Merchandise.	11,076,517	15,122,703	10,018,462	10,487,415
Total.	\$14,746,058	\$18,574,362	\$12,544,615	\$13,683,498
Since January 1.	\$1,553,633	\$152,089,222	\$132,274,780	\$114,572,387
Dry Goods.	521,023,090	574,820,891	527,126,372	463,586,131
General Merchandise.				
Total 49 weeks.	\$79,562,625	\$726,910,113	\$659,401,152	\$578,458,518

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending Dec. 7 and from Jan. 1 to date.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

For the week.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gold.				
Week.	\$20,000	\$36,776,972	\$13,830,794	\$79,294,510
Total 1906.	5,731	5,979,766	376,852	94,292,405
Total 1905.	16,500	38,375,547	124,039	16,206,227
Silver.				
Great Britain	\$14,380,849	12,308,489	\$64,249,386	
France	15,554,499	742,664	3,138,625	
Germany	1,615,083	—	6,549,992	
West Indies	\$20,000	98,155	598,670	2,386,142
Mexico	—	—	102,863	102,863
South America	—	—	13,000	10,000
All other countries.	—	2,808,386	76,508	2,611,819
Total 1907.	\$20,000	\$36,776,972	\$13,830,794	\$79,294,510
Total 1906.	5,731	5,979,766	376,852	94,292,405
Total 1905.	16,500	38,375,547	124,039	16,206,227

Of the above imports for the week in 1907, \$779,902 were American gold coin and \$756 American silver coin. Of the exports during the same time — were American gold coin and — were American silver coin.

Banking and Financial.

We shall be pleased to mail investors copies of the ninth edition of our 10-page circular describing 65 Short-Term Notes and Collateral Trust Bonds, with approximate market prices.
Spencer Trask & Co.
WILLIAM AND PINE STS. - - - NEW YORK
MOFFAT & WHITE
Members New York Stock Exchange.
5 NASSAU STREET.

STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES.												Sales of the Week Shares		STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE		Range for Year 1907 On basis of 100-share lots.		Range for Previous Year (1906)	
Saturday Dec. 7.	Monday Dec. 9.	Tuesday Dec. 10.	Wednesday Dec. 11.	Thursday Dec. 12.	Friday Dec. 13.							Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.				
17 ¹²	17 ¹²	16 ⁷	16 ⁷	14	16 ¹²	12 ¹²	14	*12 ¹²	18	*12 ¹²	18	1,700	Unit Rys Inv't of San Fran	10 ¹²	Nov 26	62	Jan 7	80	Apr 98
30	30	25 ¹²	25 ¹²	28	28 ¹²	*26 ¹²	32	*26 ¹²	32	*25 ¹²	28	450	Do pref.	20	Nov 13	71 ¹²	Jan 7	53	Mar 24
94 ⁴	10 ¹²	10	9 ¹²	9 ¹²	*9 ¹²	10	*9 ¹²	10	*9 ¹²	10	9 ¹²	2,000	Wahab	8	Oct 30	51	Dec 5	52	Jan 24
18 ¹²	18 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	18 ¹²	18 ¹²	*18 ¹²	18 ¹²	*18 ¹²	18 ¹²	*18 ¹²	18 ¹²	1,500	Wheeling & Lake Erie	6	Oct 24	38 ¹²	Jan 7	16	Apr 21 ¹²
8 ¹²	8 ¹²	7 ¹²	7 ¹²	7 ¹²	7 ¹²	*8 ¹²	8 ¹²	*8 ¹²	8 ¹²	*8 ¹²	8 ¹²	800	Do 1st pref.	13	Oct 24	37 ¹²	Jan 5	30	May 4 ¹²
*15	20	*15	18	*15	18	*15	18	*15	18	*15	18	—	Do 2d pref.	8	Oct 24	21 ¹²	Jan 10	21 ¹²	Oct 29 ¹²
*9 ¹²	12	*9 ¹²	*9 ¹²	12	9 ¹²	9 ¹²	12	*9 ¹²	12	*9 ¹²	12	—	Wisconsin Central	11	Nov 25	25 ¹²	Jan 12	23	Jan 33
13	13	13	13	12 ¹²	12 ¹²	*12 ¹²	15	*12 ¹²	15	*12 ¹²	15	945	Do pref.	28	Nov 25	51 ¹²	Jan 7	44	Jly 4
*30	35	*30	35	*30	35	*30	35	*30	35	*30	35	—	Industrial & Miscellaneous	150	Aug 14	330	Jne 26	1240	Jan 1
6	6 ¹²	6 ¹²	6 ¹²	5 ¹²	5 ¹²	6 ¹²	6 ¹²	6 ¹²	6 ¹²	6 ¹²	6 ¹²	3,600	A. Alchimer	84	Nov 26	61 ¹²	Dec 10	300	Aug 1
45	45	*36 ¹²	40 ¹²	40 ¹²	40 ¹²	40 ¹²	40 ¹²	40 ¹²	40 ¹²	40 ¹²	40 ¹²	—	Do pref.	24 ¹²	Oct 24	121 ¹²	Jan 5	167	Feb 27
32 ¹²	32 ¹²	32 ¹²	32 ¹²	31 ¹²	31 ¹²	*29 ¹²	31 ¹²	*29 ¹²	31 ¹²	*29 ¹²	31 ¹²	13,639	Amalgamated Copper	14	Nov 23	42 ¹²	Jan 3	49	Sept 1
87 ²	87 ²	87 ²	87 ²	85 ¹²	85 ¹²	*83 ¹²	85 ¹²	*83 ¹²	85 ¹²	*83 ¹²	85 ¹²	3,785	Amer Agricultural Chem.	75	Oct 28	93	Feb 20	90	Dec 102
28 ¹²	28 ¹²	29	27 ¹²	28	27 ¹²	27	28	28	27 ¹²	27 ¹²	28 ¹²	2,400	Do pref.	75	Nov 16	23 ¹²	Jan 2	201	Sept 1
*75	85	*70	85	*70	85	*70	85	*70	85	*70	85	—	American Bee Sugar	75	Oct 24	81	Dec 21	82 ¹²	Oct 27
10	10	9 ¹²	9 ¹²	9 ¹²	9 ¹²	*9 ¹²	10	*9 ¹²	9	9	9	500	American Can.	83	Nov 26	61 ¹²	Dec 10	111	Jan 1
4	4	3 ¹²	3 ¹²	3 ¹²	3 ¹²	3 ¹²	3 ¹²	3 ¹²	3 ¹²	3 ¹²	3 ¹²	—	American Malt Corp.	14	Nov 29	45 ¹²	Jan 14	42	Sept 1
32 ¹²	32 ¹²	32 ¹²	32 ¹²	31 ¹²	31 ¹²	*30 ¹²	31 ¹²	*30 ¹²	31 ¹²	*30 ¹²	31 ¹²	—	American Smelting & Refining	18	Oct 29	103	Jan 12	98 ¹²	Jly 27
87 ²	87 ²	87 ²	87 ²	85 ¹²	85 ¹²	*83 ¹²	85 ¹²	*83 ¹²	85 ¹²	*83 ¹²	85 ¹²	3,100	American Cotton Oil	70	Nov 1	90	Jan 21	96	Dec 1
17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	16 ¹²	16 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	—	American Express	175	Oct 24	247	Jan 5	215	Aug 1
14 ¹²	14 ¹²	14 ¹²	14 ¹²	13 ¹²	13 ¹²	*12 ¹²	13 ¹²	*12 ¹²	13 ¹²	*12 ¹²	13 ¹²	—	American Brass Twine	18	Nov 14	84 ¹²	Jan 11	98 ¹²	Sept 1
14 ¹²	14 ¹²	14 ¹²	14 ¹²	13 ¹²	13 ¹²	*12 ¹²	13 ¹²	*12 ¹²	13 ¹²	*12 ¹²	13 ¹²	—	American Hide & Leather	10	Oct 24	30 ¹²	Jan 7	43	Jan 1
14 ¹²	14 ¹²	14 ¹²	14 ¹²	13 ¹²	13 ¹²	*12 ¹²	13 ¹²	*12 ¹²	13 ¹²	*12 ¹²	13 ¹²	—	American Ice Securities	88	Oct 3	135	Jan 10	165	Dec 29
14 ¹²	14 ¹²	14 ¹²	14 ¹²	13 ¹²	13 ¹²	*12 ¹²	13 ¹²	*12 ¹²	13 ¹²	*12 ¹²	13 ¹²	—	American Linseed	16 ¹²	Oct 29	56	Jan 7	35	Dec 33
14 ¹²	14 ¹²	14 ¹²	14 ¹²	13 ¹²	13 ¹²	*12 ¹²	13 ¹²	*12 ¹²	13 ¹²	*12 ¹²	13 ¹²	—	American Locomotive	16 ¹²	Nov 21	75 ¹²	Feb 15	53 ¹²	Jan 1
87 ¹	91	*87	89	88	87	87	88	*87	88	*87	88	635	American Lruit	83	Oct 30	111 ¹²	Jan 21	108 ¹²	Dec 1
3	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	*3	4	*3	4	—	American Malt Corp.	17	Nov 14	47 ¹²	Dec 1	47 ¹²	Jan 1
19	19 ¹²	19 ¹²	19 ¹²	19 ¹²	20 ¹²	*18 ¹²	20 ¹²	*18 ¹²	20 ¹²	*18 ¹²	20 ¹²	—	American Smelting & Refining	60	Oct 24	98 ¹²	Jan 7	92 ¹²	Dec 1
72 ¹²	73 ¹²	69 ¹²	73 ¹²	68 ¹²	70	69 ¹²	72 ¹²	69 ¹²	72 ¹²	69 ¹²	72 ¹²	2,330	Amer Smelting & Refining	58 ¹²	Nov 15	12 ¹²	Jan 7	13 ¹²	May 1
90 ⁸	91 ¹²	90 ¹²	91 ¹²	91 ¹²	91 ¹²	91 ¹²	91 ¹²	91 ¹²	91 ¹²	91 ¹²	91 ¹²	2,100	American Sauf	150	Oct 23	205	Jan 1	200	Dec 1
*150	200	*150	200	*150	200	*150	200	*150	200	*150	200	—	American Steel Foundries	70	Nov 21	102	Jan 7	100	Dec 1
*70	90	*70	90	*70	90	*70	90	*70	90	*70	90	—	American Steel Foundries	80	Nov 8	111 ¹²	Jan 21	108 ¹²	Dec 1
*52 ¹²	52 ¹²	52 ¹²	52 ¹²	52 ¹²	52 ¹²	*52 ¹²	52 ¹²	*52 ¹²	52 ¹²	*52 ¹²	52 ¹²	—	American Sugar Refining	80	Nov 8	101 ¹²	Jan 7	101 ¹²	Jan 1
100 ¹²	104 ¹²	104 ¹²	104 ¹²	104 ¹²	104 ¹²	*97 ¹²	104 ¹²	*97 ¹²	104 ¹²	*97 ¹²	104 ¹²	—	American Sugar Refining	20	Oct 24	108 ¹²	Jan 7	108 ¹²	Jan 1
*101	111	108	108	108	108	*107 ¹²	108	*107 ¹²	108	*107 ¹²	108	—	Ames Smett & Refining	21	Oct 24	92 ¹²	Jan 7	92 ¹²	Dec 1
*104	106	104	104	104	104	*104 ¹²	104	*104 ¹²	104	*104 ¹²	104	—	Ames Smett & Refining	81	Oct 18	112 ¹²	Jan 7	112 ¹²	Jan 1
75	75	74	74	73	73	74	74	74	74	74	74	—	Ames Smett & Refining	150	Oct 23	205	Jan 1	200	Dec 1
17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	16 ¹²	16 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	—	Ames Smett & Refining	116	Oct 23	102 ¹²	Jan 1	102 ¹²	Jan 1
17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	16 ¹²	16 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	—	Ames Smett & Refining	116	Oct 23	102 ¹²	Jan 1	102 ¹²	Jan 1
17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	16 ¹²	16 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	—	Ames Smett & Refining	116	Oct 23	102 ¹²	Jan 1	102 ¹²	Jan 1
17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	16 ¹²	16 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	—	Ames Smett & Refining	116	Oct 23	102 ¹²	Jan 1	102 ¹²	Jan 1
17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	16 ¹²	16 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	—	Ames Smett & Refining	116	Oct 23	102 ¹²	Jan 1	102 ¹²	Jan 1
17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	16 ¹²	16 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	—	Ames Smett & Refining	116	Oct 23	102 ¹²	Jan 1	102 ¹²	Jan 1
17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	16 ¹²	16 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	—	Ames Smett & Refining	116	Oct 23	102 ¹²	Jan 1	102 ¹²	Jan 1
17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	16 ¹²	16 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	—	Ames Smett & Refining	116	Oct 23	102 ¹²	Jan 1	102 ¹²	Jan 1
17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	16 ¹²	16 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	—	Ames Smett & Refining	116	Oct 23	102 ¹²	Jan 1	102 ¹²	Jan 1
17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	16 ¹²	16 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	—	Ames Smett & Refining	116	Oct 23	102 ¹²	Jan 1	102 ¹²	Jan 1
17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	17 ¹²	16 ¹²	16 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17 ¹²	*15 ¹²	17<								

New York Stock Exchange—Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly
OCCUPYING FOUR PAGES

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING DEC 13										BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING DEC 13										
Issue Period	Price Friday Dec 13	Week's Range or Last Sale	Open	Change January 1	Issue Period	Price Friday Dec 13	Week's Range or Last Sale	Open	Change January 1	Issue Period	Price Friday Dec 13	Week's Range or Last Sale	Open	Change January 1						
A. S. Government					Cent of Ga RR—(Con)					Cent of Ga RR—(Con)										
U.S. 2a consol registered...d1936	J-Q	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 104 1/2	104 1/2 104 1/2	3d pref income g as stamped					3d pref income g as stamped										
U.S. 2a consol coupon....d1936	J-Q	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 104 1/2	104 1/2 104 1/2	Chatt Div pur mon g 4s...1951	J-D	87 1/2 88	87 1/2 87 1/2	87 1/2 87 1/2	Chatt Div pur mon g 4s...1951	J-D	87 1/2 88	87 1/2 87 1/2	87 1/2 87 1/2	87 1/2 87 1/2	87 1/2 87 1/2	87 1/2 87 1/2	87 1/2 87 1/2	87 1/2 87 1/2	87 1/2 87 1/2
U.S. 3a registered.....d1931	Q-F	101 1/2 102 1/2	101 1/2 102 1/2	101 1/2 102 1/2	Mo & Nor Div 1st & 2nd...1940	J-J	115 1/2 Nov'05	115 1/2 Nov'05	115 1/2 Nov'05	Mo & Nor Div 1st & 2nd...1940	J-J	105 Dec'05	105 Dec'05	105 Dec'05	105 Dec'05	105 Dec'05	105 Dec'05	105 Dec'05	105 Dec'05	
U.S. 3a reg small bonds...d1931	Q-F	102 1/2 103 1/2	102 1/2 103 1/2	102 1/2 103 1/2	Den R.R. & Balt co 1st & 2nd...1945	J-J	117 1/2 118	117 1/2 118	117 1/2 118	Den R.R. & Balt co 1st & 2nd...1945	J-J	117 1/2 118	117 1/2 118	117 1/2 118	117 1/2 118	117 1/2 118	117 1/2 118	117 1/2 118	117 1/2 118	
U.S. 4a registered.....d1925	J-F	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Cent of N.J. gen'l govt 5s...1987	J-J	117 1/2 118	117 1/2 118	117 1/2 118	Cent of N.J. gen'l govt 5s...1987	J-J	117 1/2 118	117 1/2 118	117 1/2 118	117 1/2 118	117 1/2 118	117 1/2 118	117 1/2 118	117 1/2 118	
U.S. 4a coupon.....d1925	J-F	119 1/2 121 1/2	119 1/2 121 1/2	119 1/2 121 1/2	Registered.....A-1987	J-J	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	Registered.....A-1987	J-J	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	
U.S. 4a coupon.....d1925	J-F	118 1/2 121 1/2	118 1/2 121 1/2	118 1/2 121 1/2	Am. Deck & Imp 5s...1921	J-J	107 Aug'07	107 Aug'07	107 Aug'07	Am. Deck & Imp 5s...1921	J-J	107 Aug'07	107 Aug'07	107 Aug'07	107 Aug'07	107 Aug'07	107 Aug'07	107 Aug'07	107 Aug'07	
U.S. Pan Can 10-30 yr 2s...d1933	Q-N	103 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Leh. & Wilks B Cos 5s...1912	M-N	95	95	95	Leh. & Wilks B Cos 5s...1912	M-N	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	
Puerto Rico reg 4s...d1935	Q-S	107 1/2 110 1/2	107 1/2 110 1/2	107 1/2 110 1/2	Cook ex gru 4s...1941	Q-M	94	94	94	Cook ex gru 4s...1941	Q-M	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	
Pub wks & imp reg...d1935	Q-F	—	—	—	N.Y. & Long Island 5s...1941	M-B	—	—	—	N.Y. & Long Island 5s...1941	M-B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pub wks & imp reg...d1935	Q-F	—	—	—	Cent of Vermont 1st gru 94s...1920	Q-F	—	—	—	Cent of Vermont 1st gru 94s...1920	Q-F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Federal Government					Chas & Sav. See All Coast Line					Chas & Sav. See All Coast Line										
Imperial Japanese Governm't					Ohio & Gile 5s...1908	A-O	99 1/2 100	99 1/2 100	99 1/2 100	Ohio & Gile 5s...1908	A-O	99 1/2 100	99 1/2 100	99 1/2 100	99 1/2 100	99 1/2 100	99 1/2 100	99 1/2 100	99 1/2 100	
100% 4 1/2% ctls full pd...1925	F-A	86 1/2 Sale	86 1/2 87 1/2	86 1/2 87 1/2	Gold 5s...1911	A-O	102 Oct'07	102 Oct'07	102 Oct'07	Gold 5s...1911	A-O	102 Oct'07	102 Oct'07	102 Oct'07	102 Oct'07	102 Oct'07	102 Oct'07	102 Oct'07	102 Oct'07	
2d series 4 1/2% ctls full pd...1925	J-F	85 1/2 Sale	85 1/2 86 1/2	85 1/2 86 1/2	Registered.....A-1987	J-J	101 1/2 Dec'05	101 1/2 Dec'05	101 1/2 Dec'05	Registered.....A-1987	J-J	101 1/2 Dec'05	101 1/2 Dec'05	101 1/2 Dec'05	101 1/2 Dec'05	101 1/2 Dec'05	101 1/2 Dec'05	101 1/2 Dec'05	101 1/2 Dec'05	
2d loan as ctls full pd...1925	J-F	75 1/2 Sale	75 1/2 76 1/2	75 1/2 76 1/2	General gold 4s...1989	M-S	94 1/2 95	94 1/2 95	94 1/2 95	General gold 4s...1989	M-S	94 1/2 95	94 1/2 95	94 1/2 95	94 1/2 95	94 1/2 95	94 1/2 95	94 1/2 95	94 1/2 95	
Repub of Cuba 5s exten debt	M-S	98 1/2 Sale	98 1/2 99 1/2	98 1/2 99 1/2	Registered.....A-1987	J-J	102 Dec'05	102 Dec'05	102 Dec'05	Registered.....A-1987	J-J	102 Dec'05	102 Dec'05	102 Dec'05	102 Dec'05	102 Dec'05	102 Dec'05	102 Dec'05	102 Dec'05	
U.S. in Mexico 4 1/2% 5s...1907	M-N	100 1/2 Sale	100 1/2 101 1/2	100 1/2 101 1/2	Gold 4s of 1904...1904	J-D	98 1/2 99	98 1/2 99	98 1/2 99	Gold 4s of 1904...1904	J-D	98 1/2 99	98 1/2 99	98 1/2 99	98 1/2 99	98 1/2 99	98 1/2 99	98 1/2 99	98 1/2 99	
State and City Securities					These are pr ices on the basis of 8% to 2%					These are pr ices on the basis of 8% to 2%										
Ashland Cent. Ass So Ry					111 Mar'02					111 Mar'02										
Atkins Muni See At Coast Line					117 1/2 Jne'06					117 1/2 Jne'06										
Albany & Susq. See Delt & Hudson					105 1/2 Dec'05					105 1/2 Dec'05										
Alleg & West. See Bur R & L					104 1/2 Sale					104 1/2 Sale										
Alam Arbor 1st g 4s...1945	J-F	104 1/2 Sale	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	
Alam Arbor 1st g 4s...1945	J-F	104 1/2 Sale	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	
Alleg & West 2d g 4s...1945	J-F	104 1/2 Sale	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	
Alleg & West 2d g 4s...1945	J-F	104 1/2 Sale	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	
Alleg & West 2d g 4s...1945	J-F	104 1/2 Sale	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	
Alleg & West 2d g 4s...1945	J-F	104 1/2 Sale	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	
Alleg & West 2d g 4s...1945	J-F	104 1/2 Sale	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	
Alleg & West 2d g 4s...1945	J-F	104 1/2 Sale	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	
Alleg & West 2d g 4s...1945	J-F	104 1/2 Sale	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	
Alleg & West 2d g 4s...1945	J-F	104 1/2 Sale	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	
Alleg & West 2d g 4s...1945	J-F	104 1/2 Sale	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	
Alleg & West 2d g 4s...1945	J-F	104 1/2 Sale	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	
Alleg & West 2d g 4s...1945	J-F	104 1/2 Sale	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	
Alleg & West 2d g 4s...1945	J-F	104 1/2 Sale	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	
Alleg & West 2d g 4s...1945	J-F	104 1/2 Sale	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	
Alleg & West 2d g 4s...1945	J-F	104 1/2 Sale	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 105 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	104 1/2 Sale	J-F	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2	
Alleg & West 2d g 4s...1945	J-F	104 1/2 Sale																		

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued on Next Page

Gas and Electric Light										Gas and Electric Light																						
Atlanta & Co Ltd gas & elec.					J-D					Gas L&G St Lst lgtg g.s. 1919					Q-F																	
Buffalo Gas & Elec Co		gas & elec			M-N		90% Sale			90% 91%		12		87% 107%			Ref & exch		1st qtr 1919													
Utica Gas & Elec Co		gas & elec			A-O		57			60 Oct '07		13		94% 139%			Ref & exch		1st qtr 1919													
Columbus Gas & Elec Co					A-O					102%					103%					1st qtr 1919												
Detroit City Gas Co					J-J					97 Oct '07					97 Oct '07					1st qtr 1919												
Det Gas Co					J-J					97 Oct '07					97 Oct '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07					100 Apr '07					1st qtr 1919												
Milwaukee Gas & Elec Co					F-A					100 Apr '07																						

*No price Friday; latest bid and asked this week. a Due Jan b Due Feb c Due Apr d Due May e Due July f Due Aug g Due Oct h Due Dec i Option bids

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING DEC 13		Price Friday Dec 13		Week's Range or Last Sale		Bonds Since January 1		BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING DEC 13		Price Friday Dec 13		Week's Range or Last Sale		Bonds Since January 1		
Int'l Per cent		Buy	Sale	Low	High	No.	Low	High	No.	Buy	Sale	Low	High	No.	Low	High
Louis & Nash gen g 6s, 1930 Gold 5s.....	J-D	112	112	112	112	1	112	117	1	112	112	112	112	1	112	112
United gold 4s.....	J-D	103%	103%	103%	103%	1	103	117%	1	103	103	103	103	1	103	103
Registered.....	J-D	104	104	104	104	1	104	104	1	104	104	104	104	1	104	104
Sink fund gold 6s.....	A-O	94%	94%	94%	95%	7	92	101%	7	94	94	94	94	7	94	94
Coll trust gold 5s.....	A-O	107	107	107	107	1	107	107	1	107	107	107	107	1	107	107
5-20 yr col trust g 4s.....	M-N	104	104	103%	103%	1	104	104	1	104	104	104	104	1	104	104
L. C. I. & N. L. 1st gold 4s, 1919	J-D	90	90	88	90	1	88	90	1	88	88	88	88	1	88	88
L. C. I. & N. L. 2d gold 4s, 1931	J-D	103	103	101	103	1	101	107	1	101	101	101	101	1	101	101
N. O. & M. last gold 6s.....	J-D	103	103	103	103	1	103	103	1	103	103	103	103	1	103	103
N. O. & M. 2d gold 6s.....	J-D	103	103	103	103	1	103	103	1	103	103	103	103	1	103	103
Pensacola Div gold 6s.....	M-S	107	107	107	107	1	107	107	1	107	107	107	107	1	107	107
St L Div 1st gold 6s.....	M-S	110	110	108	110	1	108	110	1	108	108	108	108	1	108	108
2d gold 3s.....	M-S	95	95	95	97	1	95	97	1	95	95	95	95	1	95	95
Atl Knox & Nor last 1g 5s, 1941	J-D	116	116	115	116	1	115	116	1	115	115	115	115	1	115	115
Henderson Col gold 4s, 1937	J-D	105	105	104	105	1	104	105	1	104	104	104	104	1	104	104
L. & N. & M. 1st gold 4s, 1945	J-D	88	88	87	88	1	87	88	1	87	87	87	87	1	87	87
L. & N. & S. North 1st gold 4s, 1952	J-F	88	88	87	88	1	87	88	1	87	87	87	87	1	87	87
N. Fla & S. last gold 5s.....	F-A	113	113	113	113	1	113	113	1	113	113	113	113	1	113	113
N. & C. Edgewood gen g 4s, 1945	J-J	112	112	112	112	1	112	112	1	112	112	112	112	1	112	112
Pens & Atl last 1g 6s, 1921	F-A	111	111	109	111	1	109	111	1	109	109	109	109	1	109	109
S. & N. & W. con gen g 6s, 1936	F-A	97	97	95	97	1	95	97	1	95	95	95	95	1	95	95
L. & N. & C. L. & L. 1st gold 6s.....	M-S	101	101	100	101	1	100	101	1	100	100	100	100	1	100	100
Mahan Coal See L. S. & M. S.	M	88	88	86	88	1	86	88	1	86	86	86	86	1	86	86
Ananthan Ry consols 6s, 1930	A-O	100	100	99	100	1	99	100	1	99	99	99	99	1	99	99
Registered.....	A-O	100	100	99	100	1	99	100	1	99	99	99	99	1	99	99
Metropol El 1st g 6s.....	J-D	101	101	100	101	1	100	101	1	100	100	100	100	1	100	100
McKevitt B V See N. Y. Cent																
Metropolitan El See Man Ry																
Met Cent Consol gold 4s, 1931	J-J	74	74	73	74	1	71	86	1	71	71	71	71	1	71	71
2d consol income 6s, 1932	J-J	14	14	13	14	1	11	27%	1	11	11	11	11	1	11	11
Equip & col gold 5s.....	F-A	90	90	89	90	1	89	90	1	89	89	89	89	1	89	89
Int'nal 1st con g 4s, 1977	A-O	90	90	89	90	1	89	90	1	89	89	89	89	1	89	89
Max North last gold 6s.....	J-D	105	105	104	105	1	104	105	1	104	104	104	104	1	104	104
Mich Cent See N. Y. Cent																
Mid of N. J. See Erie																
Mill St. & W. See Chic & N. W.																
Mills & St. L. 1st gold 7s, 1927	J-D	130	130	130	130	1	130	130	1	130	130	130	130	1	130	130
Iowa Ex last gold 7s, 1909	J-D	105	105	105	105	1	105	105	1	105	105	105	105	1	105	105
Pacific Ex last gold 6s.....	A-O	118	118	118	118	1	118	118	1	118	118	118	118	1	118	118
South West Ex last 1g 7s, 1910	J-D	103	103	103	103	1	103	103	1	103	103	103	103	1	103	103
last consol gold 5s.....	M-N	98	98	97	98	1	97	100%	1	97	97	97	97	1	97	97
Int'nal last 1st con g 4s, 1949	M-S	75	75	73	75	1	73	75	1	73	73	73	73	1	73	73
Des Bar & El 1st con g 4s, 1930	J-J	97	97	96	97	1	96	97	1	96	96	96	96	1	96	96
Minn & St. L. 1st gold 6s, 1930	J-J	90	90	89	90	1	89	90	1	89	89	89	89	1	89	89
Minn St. L. & G. See N. W.																
Missouri & St. Louis 1st gold 4s, 1940	J-J	102	102	101	102	1	101	102	1	101	101	101	101	1	101	101
2d gold 4s.....	M-S	88	88	87	88	1	87	88	1	87	87	87	87	1	87	87
last ext'd gold 5s.....	A-O	104	104	103	104	1	103	104	1	103	103	103	103	1	103	103
1st & refund 4s.....	M-N	75	75	74	75	1	74	75	1	74	74	74	74	1	74	74
Gen & Elec 1st gold 4s, 1930	J-J	94	94	93	94	1	93	94	1	93	93	93	93	1	93	93
St L Div 1st gold 6s, 1901	A-O	78	78	78	78	1	78	78	1	78	78	78	78	1	78	78
Dai & Wa last 1g 5s, 1940	M-N	104	104	103	104	1	103	104	1	103	103	103	103	1	103	103
Kan C & Pac last 1g 4s, 1930	F-A	95	95	94	95	1	94	95	1	94	94	94	94	1	94	94
Mo K & El last 1g 5s, 1942	A-O	98	98	97	98	1	97	98	1	97	97	97	97	1	97	97
M K & Ok last 1g 5s, 1942	M-N	* 94	* 94	* 93	* 94	1	* 93	* 94	1	* 93	* 93	* 93	* 93	1	* 93	* 93
M K & T of Tex last 1g 5s, 1942	M-N	95	95	94	95	1	94	95	1	94	94	94	94	1	94	94
Sher Sh & So last 1g 5s, 1943	J-D	104	104	103	104	1	103	104	1	103	103	103	103	1	103	103
Tex & Okla last 1g 5s, 1943	M-S	102	102	101	102	1	101	102	1	101	101	101	101	1	101	101
Mo Pacific last 1g 4s, 1930	J-J	106	106	105	106	1	105	106	1	105	105	105	105	1	105	105
last gold 5 stamped 1917	M-S	92	92	92	92	1	91	92	1	91	91	91	91	1	91	91
1st ext'd gold 5s.....	F-A	91	91	91	91	1	90	91	1	90	90	90	90	1	90	90
40-year soild loan 4s.....	M-S	86	86	86	86	1	85	86	1	85	85	85	85	1	85	85
3d 7s ext'd at 4%.....	M-N	95	95	94	95	1	94	95	1	94	94	94	94	1	94	94
Cent Bu & Ry last 1g 4s, 1919	F-A	92	92	90	92	1	90	92	1	90	90	90	90	1	90	90
Cen Branch U P last 1g 4s, 1914	J-D	110	110	109	110	1	109	110	1	109	109	109	109	1	109	109
Leroy & C V A last 1g 4s, 1926	F-A	98	98	97	98	1	97	98	1	97	97	97	97	1	97	97
Ford 1st con g 4s, 1923	J-J	107	107	106	107	1	106	107	1	106	106	106	106	1	106	106
2d extended gold 5s.....	J-J	105	105	104	105	1	104	105	1	104	104	104	104	1	104	104
St L Irl & M. Sgen con g 5s, 1931	A-O	103	103	102	103	1	102	103	1	102	102	102	102	1	102	102
Unified & ret gold 4s, 1929	A-O	77	77	77	77	1	76	77	1	76	76	76	76	1	76	76
Verdi V I d 1st g 6s, 1932	M-N	83	83	80	83	1	80	83	1	80	80	80	80	1	80	80
Mobb & C K C I cons 6s, 1935	J-J	102	102	101	102	1	101	102	1	101	101	101	101	1	101	101
Monte Carlo gold 6s.....	M-S	102	102	101	102	1	101	102	1	101	101	101	101	1	101	101
last ext'man 4s, 1937	J-J	103	103	102	103	1	102	103	1	102	102	102	102	1	102	102
General Gold 1st g 4s, 1938	M-S	83	83	82	83	1	82	83	1	82	82	82	82	1	82	82
Montgom Div 1st g 5s, 1947	F-A	102	102	101	102	1	101	102	1	101	101	101	101	1	101	101
St L & Cairo coll g 4s.....	Q-F	76	76	75	76	1	75	76	1	75	75	75	75	1	75	75
Guaranteed g 4s, 1931	J-J	101	101	100	101	1	100	101	1	100	100	100	100	1	100	100
Nat of Mex last 1g 4s, 1926	J-J	100	100	98	100	1	98	100	1	98	98	98	98	1	98	98
1st consol 4s.....	A-O	76%	76%	75%	76%	1	75%	76%	1	75%	75%	75%	75%	1	75%	75%
New H & D. See N. Y. N. H. & H.																
N. J. June RR 1st g 4s, 1937	J-J	100	100	99	100	1	99	100	1	99	99	99	99	1	99	99
New & Cmde 1st g 6s, 1938	M-S	88	88	86	88	1	86	88	1	86	86	86	86	1	86	86
Beach Creek 1st g 4s, 1936	J-J	102	102	101	102	1	101	102	1	101	101	101	101	1	101	101
2d gold 5s.....	M-S	103	103	102	103	1	102	103	1	102	102	102	102	1	102	102
McRae & Co Crs 1st g 4s, 1938	J-J	90	90	89	90	1	89	90	1	89	89					

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued on Next Page

No price FRIEDY, interest bid and asked. A Due Jan 2 Due Feb 6 Due Mar 14 Due Apr 22 Due May 6 Due Jun 20 Due Jul 28 Due Aug 11 Due Sep 25 Due Oct 12 Due Nov 29 Due Dec 13 Optm. 1/2

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* No price Friday, interest bid and asked this week. * Due Jan. 9 Due Feb. 1 Due Apr. 1 Due May 1 Due June 1 Due July 1 Due Nov. 1 Due Dec. 1

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE—Stock Record—Daily, Weekly and Yearly

STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES							Sales of the Week Shares	STOCKS CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE	Range for Year 1907				Range for Previous Year (1906)			
Saturday Dec 7	Monday Dec 9	Tuesday Dec 10	Wednesday Dec 11	Thursday Dec 12	Friday Dec 13	Loudest			Loudest	Highest	Loudest	Highest	Loudest	Highest		
• 150 * 150	150	150	150	150	150	Last Sale 150 Oct 07	150	Chicago City Ry	100	Oct 07	205	Apr 8	140	Sep 200	Jan 1	
* 2 3 * 2 3	2	3	2	2	2	Last Sale 150 Nov 07	150	Chicago & Oak Park	100	Nov 07	205	Jan 24	5	Dec 5	Jan 1	
* 141 * 141	141	141	141	141	141	Last Sale 141 Oct 07	141	Do pref.	100	Oct 17	18	Apr 6	15	Dec 28	Jan 1	
* 141 141	141	141	141	141	141	Last Sale 141 Oct 07	141	Chicago Subway	100	Oct 23	46	Jan 2	392	Jly 59	May 1	
* 2 3 * 2 3	2	3	2	2	2	Last Sale 2 3 Oct 07	25	Chic Union Traction	100	Dec 10	61	Apr 3	4	Jly 13	Feb 1	
* 16 * 16	16	16	16	16	16	Last Sale 18 July 07	16	Railroads	100	Apr 23	109	Jan 9	122	May 46	McH	
40 40	40	40	39	39	39	Last Sale 37 Jul 07	37	Kans City Ry & Lt	100	Nov 25	65	Jan 16	54	Dec 2	Jan 1	
70 70	70	70	65	70	70	Last Sale 70 Jul 07	70	Do pref.	100	Dec 17	18	Apr 6	15	Dec 28	Jan 1	
* 18 * 18	18	18	20	20	20	Last Sale 17 Jul 07	17	Metrov W S Elev	100	Dec 12	72	Jan 15	63	Oct 22	Nov 1	
* 47 46	47	46	46	45	45	Last Sale 46 Jul 07	45	Do pref.	100	Nov 22	72	Jan 15	63	Oct 22	Nov 1	
* 222 * 222	222	222	222	222	222	Last Sale 21 Oct 07	222	North Chicago Street	100	Apr 10	47	Jly 16	25	McH	85	
* 50 50	50	50	50	50	50	Last Sale 50 Sep 07	50	Northwestern Elev	100	Sep 11	25	Jan 25	23	Feb 28	Feb 1	
60 62	60	65	65	62	62	Last Sale 62 Oct 07	60	Do pref.	100	Sep 22	90	Jan 4	89	Apr 9	Jne 1	
262 262	262	27	26	27	26	Last Sale 26 Oct 07	26	South Side Elevated	100	Oct 29	34	Jan 15	27	May 27	Nov 1	
* 90 90	90	90	90	90	90	Last Sale 90 Jul 07	90	Street W Stable C L	100	Apr 3	99	May 18	97	Dec 102	Jne 1	
* 27 27	27	27	27	27	27	Last Sale 27 Jul 07	27	West Chicago Street	100	McH 19	35	Apr 3	23	Apr 6	Feb 1	
4 4	4	4	3	4	3	Last Sale 3 Sep 07	3	Miscellaneous	100	Oct 24	74	Apr 11	6	Jne 17	Jan 1	
42 43	42	43	42	42	41	Last Sale 41 Sep 07	42	American Can	100	Nov 26	60	Apr 10	51	Jly 7	Jan 1	
* 123 * 123	123	123	123	124	124	Last Sale 124 Oct 07	123	American Radiator	100	Nov 30	140	Sep 9	115	Dec 130	Nov 1	
* 112 * 112	112	112	112	112	112	Last Sale 112 Oct 07	112	Do pref.	100	Nov 23	120	Apr 24	125	Dec 136	Jan 1	
* 441 * 441	441	50	444	45	45	Last Sale 45 Oct 07	441	Amer Shipbuilding	100	Nov 16	141	Jan 14	141	Dec 51	Nov 1	
* 912 * 912	912	912	912	93	93	Last Sale 93 Oct 07	912	Amer Straw Board	100	Nov 13	109	Jan 2	101	Jan 112	Nov 1	
* 34 * 34	34	34	34	34	34	Last Sale 34 Sep 07	34	Booth (A) & Co	100	Nov 19	46	Mch 28	17	Feb 31	Dec 1	
* 104 * 104	104	104	104	104	104	Last Sale 104 Oct 07	104	Do pref.	100	Oct 21	7	Feb 8	106	Oct 113	Jne 1	
* 50 * 50	50	50	50	45	45	Last Sale 45 Sep 07	50	Cai & Chic Canal & D	100	Oct 3	54	Jan 8	55	May 64	Feb 1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Last Sale 15 Mch 07	—	Central Trust Bank	100	Feb 27	165	Feb 27	168	May 175	May 1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Last Sale 16 Mch 07	—	Chicago Auditorium	100	Feb 27	165	Feb 27	168	May 175	May 1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Last Sale 16 Mch 07	—	Chicago Brewing & Mat	100	Feb 27	165	Feb 27	168	May 175	May 1	
* 118 * 118	118	118	118	118	118	Last Sale 118 Oct 07	118	Do pref.	100	Jan 9	9	Jan 9	9	Jan 9	Jan 1	
* 1 1	1	1	1	1	1	Last Sale 1 Oct 07	1	Do pref.	100	Aug 22	61	Jan 5	6	Nov 7	Jan 1	
27 27	27	28	26	23	24	Last Sale 23 Oct 07	27	Do pref.	100	Feb 25	51	Feb 8	45	Dec 63	Feb 1	
108 108	108	109	108	108	109	Last Sale 109 Oct 07	108	Chic Pneumatic Tool	100	Oct 25	22	Feb 8	45	Dec 63	Feb 1	
97 97	97	97	97	96	97	Last Sale 97 Jul 07	97	Chicago Telephone	100	Oct 28	134	Apr 4	101	Apr 133	Jan 1	
792 794	79	79	79	79	78	Last Sale 78 Oct 07	78	Chic Title & Trust	100	Oct 30	112	May 13	108	May 115	Jan 1	
* 112 114	112	114	113	113	112	Last Sale 112 Oct 07	112	Commonw' Edison	100	Nov 7	28	Oct 5	118	Jan 147	Feb 1	
* 342 352	342	352	342	35	342	Last Sale 35 Dec 05	342	Diamond Match	100	Nov 29	129	May 15	118	Jan 147	Feb 1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Last Sale 35 Dec 05	—	Illinois Brick	100	Nov 29	37	May 2	41	Feb 1	718 Jan 1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Last Sale 35 Dec 05	—	Knickers Ice	100	Dec 21	28	Feb 1	28	Dec 122	McH 1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Last Sale 35 Dec 05	—	Masonic Temple	100	Dec 21	46	Jan 11	46	May 45	Feb 1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Last Sale 35 Dec 05	—	Milw & Chic Brewing	100	Jan 23	21	Jan 23	21	May 23	McH 1	
66 66	67	67	65	65	65	Last Sale 65 Oct 07	66	Do pref.	100	Feb 5	27	Mch 4	21	Feb 23	McH 1	
105 105	103	104	103	104	103	Last Sale 103 Oct 07	103	National Biscuit	100	Oct 24	8	Jan 14	62	May 75	Dec 1	
* 55 * 55	55	55	55	55	55	Last Sale 55 Oct 07	55	National Carbon	100	Nov 11	80	Jan 11	78	Jan 98	McH 1	
100% 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Last Sale 100 May 05	100	Do pref.	100	Nov 22	120	Jan 17	118	Dec 122	McH 1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Last Sale 100 May 05	—	People's Gas & Coke	100	Nov 21	74	Dec 10	88	May 93	May 1	
* 31 * 31	31	34	25	31	31	Last Sale 31 Dec 07	31	Roebuck com	100	Nov 29	87	Jan 10	50	Aug 85	Dec 1	
* 75 79	75	75	75	75	75	Last Sale 75 Jul 07	75	Swift & Co	100	Nov 29	95	Jan 29	92	Nov 99	Sept 1	
883 888	882	892	88	88	88	Last Sale 88 Sep 07	88	The Quaker Oats Co	100	Nov 24	113	Jan 16	101	Jan 118	Sept 1	
* 105 115	105	115	110	110	110	Last Sale 110 Oct 07	105	Unit Box Bd & P Co	100	Oct 29	85	Jan 10	80	Dec 106	Feb 1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Last Sale 110 Oct 07	—	Unit Box Bd & P Co	100	Nov 21	24	Apr 8	8	Dec 24	Jan 1	
* 112 114	112	114	113	113	112	Last Sale 112 Oct 07	112	Western Stone	100	Dec 7	6	Jan 2	124	Apr 8	82 Dec 42 McH 1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Last Sale 112 Oct 07	—	Mining	100	Dec 7	28	Feb 14	28	Dec 42 McH 1	McH 1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Last Sale 10	—	Bingham Com Mining	50	Dec 7	32	Jan 24	32	Feb 14	44 Feb 1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Last Sale 10 May 07	—	Black Mountain	100	Dec 7	20	Jan 25	20	Dec 26 Nov 20	McH 1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Last Sale 4 Nov 06	—	Daly-West	20	Dec 7	20	Jan 25	20	Dec 26 Nov 20	McH 1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Last Sale 4 Nov 06	—	Hubbard-Elliott	—	—	—	—	—	—	McH 1	

Chicago Bond Record

BONDS CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending Dec 13	Interest Period	Price Friday Dec 13	Week's Range or Last Sale	B'ds Sold	Range for year 1907	NAME	Outstanding Stock Share t	Surplus and Profits t	Dividend Record			
									1905	1906	Per toid.	Last Paid %
American Biscuit 6s—1910	F - A	100	100	100	100	Bankers National	\$2,000,000	\$1,252,336	8	8	Q-J	Jan '06, 2
Amer Strawbrd 1st 6s—1911	J - J	100	100	100	100	Calumet National	100,000	32,245	3	5	An	Dec '07, 8
Cass Ave & F G (St L)—	—	—	—	—	—	Chicago City	100,000	17,200	10	10	Q-J	Jan '06, 5
5s—	—	—	—	—	—	Continental National	5,000,000	4,216,607	12	12	Q-J	Oct 7, 2
—	—	—	—	—	—	Cook Co State Savings	40,000	9,777	6	6	Q-J	Oct 7, 1
Chic Board of Trade 4s—1912	J - J	100	100	100	100	Cork Exchange National	3,000,000	4,830,754	12	12	Q-J	Jan '06, 3
Chic Consol Br & Mt 6s—	J - J	100	100	100	100	Drexel State	200,000	44,641	6	6	Q-J	Oct 7, 1
Chic Edison deb 6s—1913	J - J	100	100	100	100	Drover, Den National	600,000	380,134	8	8	Q-J	Oct 7, 1
1st gold 5s—	—	92	92	91	90	Englewood National	8,000,000	7,542,688	22	22	Q-J	Oct 7, 2
Commonwealth Edison	—	—	—	—	—	First Nat Endowment	150,000	157,017	10	10	Q-J	Oct 7, 2
Chic Edison deb 6s—1913	J - J	100	97	97	97	Hampton National	1,000,000	395,625	6	6	Q-J	Oct 7, 2
1st gold 5s—	—	92	92	91	90	Hamilton National	1,000,000	188,007	—	—	Q-J	July 27, 1
Commonw' Elect 5s—1913	M - S	94	94	94	93	Hibernian B'g Assn	1,500,000	1,079,348	8	8	Q-J	Oct 7, 2
Illinois Tunnel 5s—	J - D	90	90	89	88	Kaspar State Bank	1,000,000	1,413,944	12+3	12+3	Q-J	Oct 7, 3
Illinois Tunnel 5s—	J - D	90	90	89	88	National Live Stock	250,000	51,888	—	—	Q-J	Oct 7, 3
Illinois Tunnel 5s—	J - D	90	90	89	88	National Produce	250,000	51,888	—	—	Q-J	Oct 7, 3
Illinois Tunnel 5s—	J - D	90	90	89	88	North Avenue State	250,000	51,888	—	—	Q-J	Oct 7, 3
Illinois Tunnel 5s—	J - D	90	90	89	88	North Side State Savings	100,000	35,813	6	6	Q-J	Oct 7, 1
Illinois Tunnel 5s—	J - D	90	90	89	88	Oakland National	250,000	72,072	—	—	Q-J	Oct 7, 2
Illinois Tunnel 5s—	J - D	90	90	89	88	State Bank of Chicago	2,000,000	1,146,553	8	8		

BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE—Stock Record, Daily, Weekly and Yearly

c Before pay't of am'ts., called in 1907. *d* Bid and asked prices *e* New stock. *f* Am't paid. *g* Ex-rights *h* Ex-div and rights. *i* Ex-stock dividends.

NOTE—Buyer pays accrued interest in addition to the purchase price for all Boston Bonds. * No price Friday; latest bid and asked. % Flat price.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Stock Exchanges--Stock Record, Daily, Weekly, Yearly

* Bill and asked; no sales on this day. 1 Ex-rights. + \$7.50 paid. + \$15 paid. + \$10 paid. + \$35 paid. a Receipts. + \$25 paid. + \$30 paid. d \$42.50 paid.

Investment and Railroad Intelligence.

RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS.

The following table shows the gross earnings of every STEAM railroad from which regular weekly or monthly returns can be obtained. The first two columns of figures give the gross earnings for the latest week or month, and the last two columns the earnings for the period from July 1 to and including such latest week or month. We add a supplementary statement to show the fiscal year totals of those roads whose fiscal year does not begin with July, but covers some other period. The returns of the street railways are brought together separately on a subsequent page.

ROADS.	Latest Gross Earnings.		July 1 to Latest Date.		ROADS.	Latest Gross Earnings.		July 1 to Latest Date.			
	Week or Month.	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Week or Month.	Current Year.	Previous Year.			
Ala Great Southern	See Sout	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	N Y C & Hud River	Octotber	\$ 6,559,632	\$ 5,502,453	Octotber	
Ala N & Tex Pac	November	276,044	250,480	1,349,997	1,222,896	4,815,715	Octotber	15,338,842	14,930,347	35,373,425	
N O & N East	November	148,238	134,172	678,727	603,699	612,330	Octotber	1,898,308	1,858,978	14,858,978	
Aia & Vicksburg	November	141,638	141,942	600,259	624,189	261,575	Octotber	1,001,982	749,583	1,074,256	
Vicksburg Sh & P	September	3,507	3,579	11,013	9,885	2,837,509	Octotber	10,252,400	8,992,991	1,074,256	
Aia Penn & North	October	8,372,456	8,486,477	32,578,021	39,844,543	2,887,211	Octotber	9,832,312	9,005,762	1,074,256	
k Atch Top & S Fe	September	354,704	336,877	1,106,122	1,043,466	336,591	Octotber	104,524	84,730	387,148	
Atlan Birm & At	September	168,295	120,904	493,087	363,787	Pitts & Lake Erie	Octotber	1,030,199	1,272,164	5,800,949	
Atlan & St Louis	September	2,491,000	2,124,238	8,518,848	7,048,616	307,148	Octotber	2,911,728	3,045,276	1,074,256	
Baltimore & Ohio	October	7,790,677	8,114,458	30,231,938	26,125,241	990,377	Octotber	845,606	5,366,506	3,279,361	
Bangor & Aroostook	October	820,825	321,309	1,043,772	1,007,065	693,363	Octotber	715,767	2,419,766	2,368,642	
Bellefonte Central	November	6,249	5,285	27,694	23,837	349,127	Octotber	290,480	1,178,920	1,008,505	
Bridgeport & Saco R	October	4,884	4,540	22,017	18,886	N Y Susq & West	Octotber	3,073,208	2,552,352	11,974,813	
Buff Rock & Plts	1st wk Dec	165,076	140,567	4,256,245	3,739,208	3,096,063	Octotber	1,280,707	1,120,937	10,078,930	
Buffalo & Susq Ry	September	184,125	149,154	576,025	481,740	Pitts & Lake Erie	Septembe	6,588,755	6,267,269	20,712,005	
C N of N & W	September	184,808	125,484	4,614,600	3,355,406	Rail & Chem	Octotber	797,212	804,489	3,089,920	
Canadian Pacific	1st wk Dec	1,300,000	1,050,000	35,881,962	32,789,792	N Y Ch & St L	Octotber	1,061,184	1,036,648	2,442,127	
Central of Georgia	4th wk Nov	313,500	329,000	5,351,151	4,028,904	N Y Ont & Western	Octotber	99,934,507	52,245,707	1,061,422	
Central of N Jersey	October	2,813,023	2,189,890	10,013,529	8,997,117	Inc. 9,2	Octotber	963,100	96,300	1,061,422	
Chattan Southern	4th wk Nov	2,093	3,971	60,858	65,796	Peoria & Eastern	See New	York Cent	1,178,920	1,008,505	1,061,422
Cheasapeake & Ohio	October	2,777,100	2,147,033	10,375,939	8,420,512	Phila Balt & Wash	Octotber	1,067,581	1,461,281	6,319,176	5,688,776
Chicago & Alton Ry	September	5,567	4,051	15,349	9,872	Pitts & Lake Erie	Octotber	3,096,063	2,724,624	11,606,784	10,252,842
Cinc Great Western	October	1,274,625	1,212,601	4,457,909	4,480,542	Rail & Chem	See New	York Cent	1,178,920	1,008,505	1,061,422
Cinc Ind & Lake Erie	4th wk Nov	183,803	214,438	3,699,124	3,993,751	Reading Railway	Octotber	5,563	4,887	16,176	14,623
Cinc Mill & St Paul	October	21,319	21,301	566,421	2,724,608	Coal & Iron Co	Octotber	4,271,817	5,828,223	16,006,193	13,884,105
Cinc & North West	October	7,040,662	6,365,388	26,699,884	24,116,274	Total both cos	Octotber	8,373,071	7,582,241	29,171,805	24,126,587
Cinc St Paul M & O	October	1,355,363	1,415,873	4,960,080	4,829,751	Rio Grande Junc.	September	157,182	126,724	524,413	414,397
Cinc Term Tran RR	4th wk Nov	44,618	42,701	762,220	723,153	Rio Grande South	4th wk Nov	18,552	15,176	286,078	263,768
Cin N O & Texas P	See Sout	Yern Rail way	Yern Rail way	Yern Rail way	Yern Rail way	Rio Grande System	September	5,614,384	4,853,316	16,176	14,623
Cinc Northern	See New	Yern Rail way	Yern Rail way	Yern Rail way	Yern Rail way	Rail & Chem	September	4,222,904	4,000,141	11,471,116	11,471,116
Cleve Ind & Lake Erie	See New	Yern Rail way	Yern Rail way	Yern Rail way	Yern Rail way	Reading Railway	September	127,075	194,204	639,573	606,580
Colorado Midland	October	340,203	230,898	900,304	872,484	of all lines	September	1038,142	9,068,908	30,577,460	26,394,396
Col & Sout Sy	1st wk Dec	319,411	302,472	6,706,371	5,890,377	See New York Cent	October	149,408	163,055	618,985	595,300
Col Newb & Laur	October	32,877	29,044	99,496	99,156	St Joseph & Gr Is	October	1,017,784	1,109,479	26,174,242	24,539,766
Copper Range	September	77,144	72,107	253,103	214,117	St Louis & San Fran	1st wk Dec	184,241	208,349	4,774,902	4,470,854
Cornwall	October	15,135	19,339	79,332	76,881	St Louis Southwest	October	1,518,184	1,384,429	5,464,327	4,922,887
Cornwall & Lebanon	October	35,621	36,353	155,457	171,874	Seaboard Air Line	October	163,105	184,729	4,547,711	4,347,711
Cube Railroad	October	134,118	137,135	577,574	521,856	Cin N O & Tex P	4th wk Nov	119,481	113,426	1,733,948	1,617,644
Dixie & Gulf	October	1,911,071	1,611,071	10,700,000	10,180,000	Gulf & Mex & Fla	4th wk Nov	107,707	107,707	8,997,117	8,997,117
Denv & Rio Grande	1st wk Dec	388,300	407,800	10,515,716	9,306,941	Texas Central	4th wk Nov	30,330	38,168	31,653	485,492
Detroit & Mackinac	1st wk Dec	19,734	21,301	566,357	540,424	Tex & Pac	1st wk Dec	270,298	314,963	6,887,582	6,736,137
Det Tel & Iron Rys	4th wk Nov	107,209	107,382	1,987,201	1,790,973	Tidewater & West	September	7,487	6,357	22,446	22,446
Dul So Shore & At	1st wk Dec	55,530	50,401	1,518,153	1,548,735	Toledo & Ohio Cent	October	429,159	469,056	1,602,162	1,743,899
Erie	October	4,800,964	4,877,066	19,361,109	18,194,447	Toledo Fed & West	1st wk Dec	19,841	19,872	530,351	559,403
Evansville & Ter H	See Rock	Yern Rail way	Yern Rail way	Yern Rail way	Yern Rail way	Toledo St L & W	1st wk Dec	81,702	87,737	1,970,520	1,859,330
Fairchild & N E	October	66,800	66,162	324,203	307,935	Tombigbee Valley	October	5,312	4,434	23,235	19,748
Fonda John & Giov	October	334,971	298,806	1,079,637	1,001,670	Tor Ham & Buffalo	November	81,054	65,500	367,741	329,360
Georgia Scut & Fla	See Sout	Yern Rail way	Yern Rail way	Yern Rail way	Yern Rail way	U S & Pacific Syst	1st wk Dec	70,127	28,600	25,600,558	25,600,558
Grand Trunk Syst	October	810,017	774,412	21,106,762	19,736,153	Washash	1st wk Dec	102,104	76,828	532,365	420,754
Gr Trunk West	3d wk Nov	127,984	133,031	2,719,975	2,472,183	Western Maryland	1st wk Dec	112,370	92,883	2,787,745	2,468,686
Det Gt H & Milw	3d wk Nov	37,516	36,411	774,357	733,602	W Jeneay & Seash	October	462,630	372,330	2,699,865	2,422,469
Canada Atlantic	3d wk Nov	42,674	47,798	970,202	905,264	Wheel & Lake Erie	1st wk Dec	97,250	132,707	3,034,467	3,738,906
Great Northern	November	5,885,633	4,903,818	28,720,425	24,477,243	Wisconsin Central	September	609,818	649,325	2,087,407	1,940,662
Montana Central	November	6,086,344	5,142,801	29,704,837	26,680,386	Wrightsv & Tennille	September	26,157	28,640	65,541	67,752
Total system	4th wk Nov	48,852	53,493	1,024,475	974,507	Yazoo & Miss Valley	November	974,935	899,200	4,066,038	3,630,456
Gulf & Ship Island	October	658,935	602,380	2,655,410	2,433,444						
Hocking Valley	October	11,944	14,550	375,279	346,053						
Illinoi Central	November	4,830,090	4,630,897	24,769,591	23,983,608						
Inter & Great Nort	1st wk Dec	119,000	159,000	3,180,148	3,967,004						
& Intercoerc (Mex)	1st wk Dec	138,489	136,721	3,288,214	2,970,562						
Iowa Central	October	53,991	61,035	1,416,649	1,409,675						
Kent & Mich	October	22,124	18,127	849,674	798,222						
Kansas City South	October	891,240	770,272	3,645,930	2,820,156						
Lake Erie & West N	See New	Yern Rail way	Yern Rail way	Yern Rail way	Yern Rail way						
Lake Shore & M Sou	October	3,526,233	43,466	216,962	194,675						
Lehigh Valley	October	61,717	61,717	10,153,185	10,153,185						
Long Island	September	0,270	1,755	794	794						
Louisiana & Arkans	October	10,2,600	105,032	451,955	419,041						
Louisiana & Nashv	1st wk Dec	9,905,615	21,000,000	25,851,701	25,851,701						
Macron & Birling	November	14,553	14,553	62,210	71,816						
Manistique	November	3,131	3,648	28,002	40,837						
Maryland & Penn	October	43,595	36,159	150,158	132,236						
Mexican Central	1st wk Dec	141,181	159,255	3,789,496	3,387,995						
Mexican Internat	1st wk Dec	2,022,928	1,022,928	6,026,524	5,800,657						
Mexican Southern	1st wk Dec	30,925,292	29,583,524	7,075,892	6,374,542						
Mo Kans & Tex	1st wk Dec	15,297	16,942,553	10,539,665	9,891,971						
Mo Pac & Iron Mt.	1st wk Dec	10,312,335	10,508,418	191,063	182						
Central Branch	1st wk Dec	10,312,335	10,508,418	191,063	182						
Tex & Pac	1st wk Dec	10,306,500	10,141,691	+164,809	1,62						
4th week Nov (44 roads)	10,330,340	13,468,379	-158,239	0,98							
4th week Nov (44 roads)	10,335,504	8,606,270	-310,768	3,56							
4th week Nov (44 roads)	10,335,504	8,606,270	-310,768	3,56							
1st week Dec (52 roads)	10,335,504	8,606,270	-310,768	3,56							

AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

Weekly Summaries.	Cur't Year	Prev's Year	Inc. or Dec.	%	Monthly Summaries.	Cur't Year	Prev's Year	Inc. or Dec.	%
4th week Sept (41 roads)	13,185,110	12,153,032	+1,012,077	8.33	Month Feb 1907 (122 roads)	142,243,962	132		

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—In the table which follows we sum up separately the earnings for the first week of December. The table covers 32 roads and shows 3.56% decrease in the aggregate over the same week last year.

First week of December.	1907.	1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh	165,076	140,254	24,822	
Canadian Northern	188,800	125,500	63,300	
Canadian Pacific	1,539,000	1,409,000	130,000	
Chicago Indiana & Louisville	88,219	108,421	-20,202	
Colorado & Southern	319,411	302,772	16,939	
Dakota & Northern	380,500	400,500	-20,000	0,500
Detroit & Mackinac	19,734	21,301	-1,567	
Duluth South Shore & Atlantic	53,530	50,401	3,129	
Grand Trunk of Canada				
Grand Trunk Western	810,017	778,412	31,605	
Detroit Gr Haven & Milwaukee				
Canada Atlantic				
International & Great North'n	119,600	159,000	-40,000	
International of Mexico	138,480	156,721	-17,668	
Iowa Central	53,997	61,035	-7,038	
Louisville & Nashville	836,605	959,615	-123,010	
Mexican International	142,181	159,253	-17,074	
Mineral Range	14,644	14,550	94	
Minneapolis & St Louis	79,244	70,679	8,565	
Missouri Pacific & Iron Mt.	707,000	810,000	-103,000	
Central Branch	25,000	28,000	-3,000	
Mobile & Ohio	163,105	184,729	-21,624	
Monterey & San Diego	302,900	298,500	8,342	
Hidalgo & Northeastern	15,297	17,643	-2,346	
St Louis Southwestern	164,241	208,349	-44,108	
Southern Railway	1,017,786	1,109,479	-91,693	
Texas & Pacific	270,298	314,963	-44,665	
Toledo Peoria & Western	19,841	19,872	31	
Toledo St Louis & Western	81,702	87,737	-6,035	
Wabash	442,442	490,909	-48,467	
Western Maryland	112,370	92,883	19,487	
Wheeling & Lake Erie	97,250	132,707	-35,457	
Total (32 roads)	8,385,504	8,696,270	308,051	618,817
Net decrease (3.56%)				310,765

For the fourth week of November our final statement covers 45 roads and shows .99% decrease in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Fourth Week of November.	1907.	1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Previously reported (33 roads)	11,579,801	11,742,874	514,245	677,318
Alabama Great Southern	119,431	113,426	6,005	
Central of Georgia	313,500	329,000	-15,500	
Chattanooga & Northern	2,000	3,971	-1,971	
Chicago Great Western	183,338	212,558	-35,500	
Cinc New Orl & Texas Pacific	226,274	199,128	27,146	
Detroit Toledo & Ironton	107,209	107,382	-173	
Georgia Southern & Florida	52,692	56,799	-4,107	
Gulf & Ship Island	48,852	53,493	-4,641	
Minn St Paul & S S M	328,815	293,264	35,551	
Mobile & Ohio	329,191	304,042	25,149	
Nevada-California-Oregon	8,203	7,594	611	
Texas Central	30,338	38,168	-7,820	
Total (45 roads)	13,330,340	13,468,579	608,707	746,946
Net decrease (0.99%)				138,239

Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates.—The table following shows the gross and net earnings of STEAM railroads reported this week. A full detailed statement, including all roads from which monthly returns can be obtained, is given once a month in these columns, and the latest statement of this kind will be found in the issue of Nov. 23 1907. The next will appear in the issue of Dec. 21.

Roads.	Gross Earnings Current Year.	Gross Earnings Previous Year.	Net Earnings Current Year.	Net Earnings Previous Year.
Atlanta & Char Air L. a Sept	354,795	336,877	140,012	104,033
Meh 1 to Sept 30	2,553,430	2,373,230	716,429	638,093
Bellefonte Central b Nov	6,240	5,285	2,018	1,642
Jan 1 to Nov 30	59,084	51,872	18,199	10,846
Bridgtn & Sac River b Oct	4,884	4,540	1,642	1,554
July 1 to Oct 31	22,017	18,886	9,077	7,723
Central of New Jersey b Oct	2,513,023	2,189,899	1,071,553	1,002,418
July 1 to Oct 31	13,529	8,935	117	4,461,577
Chicago & Alton a Oct	1,274,623	1,212,601	2470,160	2,482,383
July 1 to Oct 31	4,547,909	4,180,542	2,156,413	2,183,106
Colorado Midland a Oct	240,203	230,898	58,203	70,746
July 1 to Oct 31	900,304	872,464	215,519	263,058
Columbia Newb & Lau a Oct	32,577	29,044	10,596	6,852
July 1 to Oct 31	99,496	99,158	12,584	21,737
Cornwall & Lebanon b Sept	36,281	42,761	15,414	23,903
July 1 to Sept 30	119,836	135,521	54,570	75,874
October	35,621	36,353	14,309	13,235
July 1 to Oct 31	135,457	171,874	68,879	91,104
Denver & Rio Grande b Oct	2,098,196	1,877,006	648,650	724,150
July 1 to Oct 31	8,305,118	7,094,441	2,780,698	2,611,512
Erie a Oct	4,800,964	4,877,066	690,519	1,594,375
July 1 to Oct 31	19,361,109	18,194,447	4,646,358	5,624,852
Grand Trunk of Canada				
Grand Trunk Ry	3,177,538	3,624,043	923,175	938,261
July 1 to Oct 31	12,510,797	11,680,572	3,644,321	3,607,049
Grand Trunk Western Oct	613,666	546,021	97,330	91,003
July 1 to Oct 31	2,339,326	2,105,735	392,239	327,515
Det Gr Hay & Milw a Oct	155,728	127,015	21,899	18,979
July 1 to Oct 31	673,523	641,890	135,289	198,552
Canada Atlantic a Oct	220,939	194,660	15,086	18,979
July 1 to Oct 31	836,530	767,446	84,677	131,881
Lehigh & Hudson River b	220,644	179,659	40,627	84,711
July 1 to Sept 30	634,078	516,296	197,330	223,087
Lexington & Eastern b Oct	61,717	43,466	29,211	16,867
July 1 to Oct 31	216,962	194,675	84,078	80,025
Manistique b Nov	3,131	3,648	def4,674	def1,022
Jan 1 to Nov 30	57,221	91,987	def10,603	23,069
Minneapolis St P & S S M b Oct	1,420,546	1,347,854	712,435	738,076
July 1 to Oct 31	4,586,503	4,780,172	1,887,771	2,510,159
Nevada Central b Oct	7,495	8,558	896	4,894
July 1 to Oct 31	31,197	28,012	3,711	7,986
Nevada-Calif-Oregon a Oct	35,758	34,337	23,013	23,765
July 1 to Oct 31	138,406	109,793	83,451	70,098
New York & Pennsylvania b	26,477	28,496	5,974	8,012
July 1 to Sept 30	78,305	80,911	22,074	21,360
N Y Susq & Western a Oct	346,127	290,480	98,365	103,731
July 1 to Oct 31	1,178,920	1,008,505	296,586	313,533

Roads.	Gross Earnings		Net Earnings	
	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
Norfolk & Western b Oct	3,073,026	2,552,352	1,014,418	962,114
July 1 to Oct 31	11,974,813	10,078,930	4,364,758	3,837,511
Pacific Coast a Oct	797,502	654,459	145,305	164,839
July 1 to Oct 31	3,028,926	2,442,127	552,905	545,668
Blo Grande Junction Sept	71,671	77,366	921,501	923,210
Dec 1 to Sept 30	693,211	573,586	2,027,961	1,172,065
Rlo Grande Southern b Oct	60,427	56,806	21,990	22,388
July 1 to Oct 31	227,302	210,081	73,512	88,562
Seaboard Air Line a Oct	1,518,134	1,384,429	386,151	316,044
July 1 to Oct 31	5,464,327	4,922,887	1,202,446	980,350
r Southern Pacific a Oct	12,083,574	10,870,339	3,178,045	4,598,798
July 1 to Oct 31	46,338,232	39,384,846	13,241,051	15,405,077
Toledo Peoria & West a Nov	93,443	107,962	6,708	17,783
July 1 to Nov 30	531,332	539,531	100,852	123,831
r Union Pacific a Oct	7,789,817	6,974,427	3,223,446	3,558,883
July 1 to Oct 31	28,982,558	25,671,759	11,630,297	12,873,897
Virginia Southwestern b Oct	113,007	91,009	38,729	5,157
July 1 to Oct 31	43,261	343,926	163,931	75,679
Wabash b Oct	2,596,201	2,580,284	882,493	862,515
July 1 to Oct 31	10,067,261	9,782,986	3,500,053	3,332,784

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes.

b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes.

c Figures revised for previous year so as to accord with the new classification of earnings and expenses now required by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

n These figures represent 30% of gross earnings.

* Many special items have helped to increase the expenses this month.

z After allowing for miscellaneous income, which was a debit item for the month of October, total net earnings were \$457,560 in Oct. 1907 against \$463,528 last year, and for period from July 1 to Oct. 31 were \$1,564,246 this year, against \$1,769,514.

Interest Charges and Surplus.—The following roads, in addition to their gross and net earnings given in the foregoing, also report charges for interest, &c., with the surplus above or deficit below these charges.

Roads.	Int. Rentals, &c.	Bal. of Net E'ngs.
	Current Year.	Previous Year.
Bellefonte Central Nov	303	300
Jan 1 to Nov 30	3,333	3,300
Bridgeton & Saco River Oct	593	543
July 1 to Oct 31	2,373	2,173
Central of New Jersey Oct	836,701	849,450
July 1 to Oct 31	1,913,518	2,435,007
Colorado Midland Oct	41,472	40,973
July 1 to Oct 31	157,219	153,589
Cornwall & Lebanon Sept	3,585	4,185
July 1 to Sept 30	10,846	12,646
October	3,582	3,513
Denver & Rio Grande Oct	324,833	297,014
July 1 to Oct 31	1,168,311	1,169,839
e Lehigh & Hudson River Oct	48,567	42,723
July 1 to Sept 30	247,076	157,307
Nevada-Calif-Oregon Oct	3,901	2,750
July 1 to Oct 31	15,597	12,665
New York & Pennsylvania	5,573	6,019
July 1 to Sept 30	16,443	16,447
Norfolk & Western Oct	434,793	369,873
July 1 to Oct 31	1,722,333	1,469,382
Rlo Grande Junction Sept	8,333	8,333
Dec 1 to Sept 30	83,331	83,331
Blo Grande Southern Oct	19,603	19,098
July 1 to Oct 31	74,615	73,540
Toledo Peo & Western Nov	23,539	24,061
July 1 to Nov 30	118,437	120,766

b Included in fixed charges are expenditures for renewals, additions and improvements amounting to nil for October 1907, against \$103,538 in 1906, and from July 1 to Oct. 31 were \$436,295 in 1907.

c These figures are after allowing for other income and for discount and exchange. The sum of \$10,000 is deducted every month from surplus and placed to the credit of the Renewal Fund.

The charges for the 1907 quarter includes 3-12 of entire taxes for the year and 3-12 of the depreciation of equipment. Expenses include \$13,626 extraordinary charges. If report were made upon the same basis as the 1906 figures the result would be net income of \$16,639 instead of a deficit of \$7,940.

z After allowing for other income received.

STREET RAILWAYS AND TRACTION COMPANIES.

Name of Road.	Latest Gross Earnings.	Jan. 1 to latest date.	
	Week or Month.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
Albany & Hudson	231,350	217,229	186,388
a Amelco Ry Co	122,930	109,738	1,046,445
Binghamton Ry	26,040	21,968	235,870
Birch Ry Lt & Power	12,573	181,241	1,812,396
Brooklyn & Ry Co	11,630	12,236	94,854
Charlton Electric Co	22,471	21,747	17,807
Central Penn Trac	60,227	60,768	622,116
Charlott Ry & Gas El	58,531	5	

Name of Road.	Latest Gross Earnings.		Jan. 1 to latest date.		
	Week or Month.	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
N O Ry & Light Co.	September	466,160	441,807	4,456,560	4,218,184
North Ohio Tr. & Lt.	October	155,291	138,880	1,615,075	1,428,241
Merf. & P. Ry. Co.	September	226,515	142,152	2,091,221	1,417,905
No. Westchester Lt Co.	October	11,795	10,130	89,530	89,530
Northwestern Elec.	November	160,270	139,857	1,590,862	1,368,280
Oklahoma City Ry.	October	24,270	15,835	1,000,221	1,20,063
Peekskill Light & RR	October	16,477	12,151	140,221	120,063
Pensacola Electric Co.	September	20,005	14,270	3,359,696	2,879,974
Portland Ry & P Co	October	368,693	319,625	3,359,696	2,879,974
Puget Sound Elec Ry	August	165,079	142,603	—	—
Rio de Janeiro Tram	—	—	—	—	—
Rockford & Interurb.	October	553,488	514,378	—	—
St Joseph (Mo) Ry Lt	August	64,494	53,191	399,180	338,789
Hent. Heat & Power Co.	November	72,498	67,619	796,111	759,290
Sao Paulo Tr Lt & P.	October	180,033	157,000	1,714,791	1,636,081
Savannah Electric Co.	September	52,893	49,805	446,398	473,674
Schuylkill Ry Co.	August	22,510	18,394	139,334	121,874
South Side Elevated	November	180,891	141,421	1,836,260	1,564,036
Southern Ry & P Co.	October	12,486	10,884	128,770	105,740
Syracuse Ry & P Ry	—	180,610	95,610	1,484,761	894,510
Toronto Railway Ry.	Wk Nov 23	63,918	58,088	3,034,117	2,718,674
Twin City Ry Trin.	4th wk Nov	150,948	136,122	5,550,470	5,144,988
United RR of San Fr.	September	8367,220	423,190	—	—
United Rys of St L.	October	971,322	933,613	9,087,659	8,566,571
West Chester (Pal) Ry	October	10,896	7,124	113,655	73,802
Whatcom Co Ry & Lt	September	29,033	23,369	255,551	196,828

a Figures for the month in both years include operations of the Scranton Ry., acquired Jan. 1 1906. b Figures are from Feb. 1. c These figures are for consolidated company. d These are results for main line. e Now includes Rapid Ry. Syst., Sandwich Windsor & Amherstburg Ry. and Detroit Monroe & Toledo Short Line Ry. h Decrease due to strike and boycott.

Street Railway Net Earnings.—The following table gives the returns of STREET railway gross and net earnings reported this week. A full detailed statement, including all roads from which monthly returns can be obtained, is given once a month in these columns, and the latest statement of this kind will be found in the issue of Nov. 30 1907. The next will appear in the issue of Dec. 28.

Roads.	Gross Earnings.		Net Earnings.	
	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
Ithaca Street Ry. b—	30,469	32,593	11,756	12,746
July 1 to Sep 30	—	—	—	—
Jamestown Street Ry. b—	65,432	63,820	26,520	33,840
Lexington & Interurb.—Oct	52,538	46,663	21,080	18,023
Jn 1 to Oct 31	473,321	441,431	175,556	153,055
St Jos Ry Lt & P Co. Nov	72,498	67,619	34,262	32,297
Jan 1 to Nov 30	736,111	739,290	390,474	367,876
Syrac Lake Sh & Nor. b—	67,445	66,598	35,385	33,891
July 1 to Sep 30	—	—	—	—

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes.

b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes.

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Roads.	Int., Rentals, &c.—		Bal. of Net E'ngs.—	
	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
Ithaca Street Ry.—	5,277	5,140	23,401	210,671
July 1 to Sep 30	—	—	—	—
Jamestown Street Ry.—	17,947	10,813	28,970	224,021
Syrac Lake Sh & Nor.—	12,307	1,566	230,363	232,468
July 1 to Sep 30	—	—	—	—

x After allowing for other income received.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Annual Reports.—The following is an index to all annual reports of steam railroads, street railways and miscellaneous companies which have been published since the last editions of the "Railway and Industrial" and "Street Railway" sections.

This index does not include reports in to-day's "Chronicle."

Railroads—	Page.	Industrial Companies—(Con) Page
Alabama Great Southern	1356	Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co. (bal. sheet)
Alabama & Vicksburg	1398	&c., June 30 1907)
Alton Arbor	1398	1398
Atlanta Birmingham & Atlantic	204	American Typewriters
Atlantic Coast Line	1353	Atlantic Mining (official state-
Bangor & Aroostook	1342	ment May 1)
Buffalo & Susquehanna	1265	Bergner & Engel Brewing, Phila.
Canadian Northern	1204	Brill (J. G.) Co. (official state-
Chicago Burl. & Quincy	1079	Census
Chicago Peoria & St. Louis	1140	Edison Elec. III Co. of Boston
Cin. N. O. & Tex. Pac. Jet.	1393	1207
Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling	1393	Federal & Smelting
Cripple Creek Central	1397	1081
Cuba RR	1337	Globe Coal Co. of Toronto
Detroit Mackinac	1296	1460
Detroit Toledo & Ironton	1335	Edison Elec. III Co. of Boston
Great Northern	1265	Edison Elec. III Co. of Boston
Interborough Rapid Transit	1080	Edison Elec. III Co. of Boston
Iowa Central	1203	Edison Elec. III Co. of Boston
Kansas Northern	1203	El Paso Natural Gas Co.
Louisiana & Arkansas	1205	Emporia Consol. Coal & Coke (pre-
Mexican Central	1080	liminary report)
Mexican International	1139	New England Cotton Yarn
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1204	North Shore Electric
Missouri Pacific	1139	Pacific Coast
Mobile & Ohio	1358	Phoenix Iron Co. (bal. sh. Oct 12) 1458
National RR of Mexico	1140	Pittsburgh Brewing Co.
Nevada California & Oregon	1207	1398
New Haven & New England	1207	Pittsburgh Steel Co.
New York Susq. & Western	1205	1208
Northern Pacific	1079	Shannon Copper
Pennsylvania (bal. sheet May 31)	1397	Standard Milling
St. Joseph & Grand Island	1396	United Fruit
Southern Indiana	1268	United States Finishing
Texas Central	1398	U. S. Reduction & Refining
Toledo St. Louis & Western	1267	U. S. Steel Corp. (bal. sh. June 30) 1459
Totowa Shingleport & Pacific	1394	United Wireless Telegraph (semi-
Western Maryland	1268	annual report)
Wisconsin Central	1079	Victor Fuel
Industrial Companies—	Page.	Virginia Iron Coal & Coke
Allis-Chalmers	1081	Watson Elevated
American Book (bal. sh. Apr. 16)	1460	Weston Suburban Elec. Co.
American Cotton Oil	1268	Worchester Elec. Cos.
American Matting	1141	Massachusetts Elec. Cos.
Amer. Shipbuilding Co., Cleve	1208	Montreal Street Ry.

Lehigh & Hudson River Railway.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1907.)

President Lewis A. Riley, under date of Warwick, N. Y., Oct. 1 1907, writes:

General Results.—The gross earnings for the year increased \$181,948, or 27.47%, as compared with the previous fiscal year. The total operating expenses increased \$132,906, or 32.64%. Revenue from freight traffic increased \$179,976, or 29.90%, and the entire freight traffic increased 492,611 tons, or 33.23%. The number of tons carried one mile was 109,766,919 an increase of 33,821,461, or 44.53%.

Consolidation.—The mileage of the Lehigh & Hudson River Railway has been increased 10.7 miles by the absorption of the Orange County RR, which corporation was merged into this company on May 23 1907. A supplemental mortgage is to be given by this company upon the property so purchased and consolidated as additional security for the bonds issued and to be issued under said general mortgage. Upon the delivery of said mortgage this company will receive from the mortgage trustee the 2,000 shares of stock of the Orange County RR. Co. owned by this company deposited under the general mortgage, which stock will then be converted into the stock of the Lehigh & Hudson River Ry. Co., the latter to be held in the treasury for future distribution.

Maintenance.—Expenditures amounting to \$97,951 were made for maintenance of way and structures, being an increase of \$15,936, or 19.43%, as compared with the previous year. During the year 21.40 miles of 80-lb. steel rails were laid, replacing an equal length of lighter weight rail. Of the 74.60 miles of main line owned, 27.20 are now laid with 60-lb. steel, 12.90 miles with 65-lb., 0.7 miles with 70-lb. and 33.80 miles with 80-lb. steel. There were 33,725 ties placed as against 32,043 during the previous year.

Bridge.—The bridge over the Delaware River at Easton is being rebuilt. This bridge is 1,304 feet long, and was built in 1889, partly of second-hand material. It is jointly owned by the South Easton & Phillipsburg RR. Co. of New Jersey and the South Easton & Phillipsburg RR. Co. of Pennsylvania, all the stock of both companies being owned by your company.

This expenditure will amount to about \$125,000, and is being paid for from funds advanced by the Lehigh & Hudson River Ry. Co., to the above companies. Masonry for the new pier has been completed and the new structure is now ready for occupancy.

Equipment.—The sum of \$445,108 was expended for the maintenance of equipment, being a decrease of \$20,041, or 44.84%.

As noted in the report for the year ended June 30 1906, an equipment trust (V. 83, p. 96) was created, covering 250 hopper-bottom gondola coal cars, 10 low-side gondolas and 25 steel ore cars, all of 80,000 lbs. capacity, 75 box cars and 6 locomotives.

In addition 6 locomotives were purchased, making a total of 12 locomotives added to the equipment during the year. The cash payment of \$15,625,000 for the equipment trust certificates was paid off June 1 1907 (V. 83, p. 96).

In order to provide funds for rebuilding the Delaware River Bridge, re-laying the railroad on 80-lb. "I" rail, and other needed improvements, it is proposed to authorize an issue of debenture bonds amounting to \$400,000, bearing interest at the rate of 5% due July 1, 1920, redeemable after Nov. 1, 1911 at 105. During the year \$239,000 of these bonds were sold at par. Bills payable were increased \$2,000 (net).

During the year the following amounts were expended for additions, betterments and equipment: For sidings and switches, \$37,707; land purchased, \$2,700; passenger and freight station betterments, dwelling houses and track scales, \$13,535; paint shop and new machinery at Warwick N. Y., shop, \$6,781; additions to telegraph line, \$317; account books, \$1,000; locomotive purchase, \$99,968; business car purchase, \$1,118; freight cars purchased, \$414,176; advances to the bridge across the Delaware River at Phillipsburg, N. J., \$80,649; advances to Mine Hill RR. Co. for construction of a switch at Franklin Junction, N. J., \$4,714.

COMPARATIVE FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

Ores.	Anth. Coal.	Bit. Coal.	Merchandise.	Milk.
1906-07, tons	426,709	154,446	144,745	1,197,812
1905-06, tons	432,274	117,086	91,542	51,147
1904-05, tons	329,586	108,089	58,937	36,145

1906-07, tons	1905-06, tons	1904-05, tons	1903-04, tons
\$154,657	137,826	—	—
Passengers carried	1,925,027	1,763,365	—
Rate per passenger per mile	2,296 cts.	2,293 cts.	—
Freight (tons) carried	1,974,859	1,482,248	—
Freight (tons) carried one mile	109,766,919	75,945,458	—
Average rate per ton per mile	0.71 cts.	0.72 cts.	—

OPERATIONS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	
Assets	\$	\$	\$	
Cost of road	3,216,861	2,711,600	Capital stock	1,340,000
Cost of equipment	1,258,914	770,277	Funded debt	2,669,000
Or. Co. RR. stock	—	200,000	Debenture bonds	239,000
Adv. for constr'n	240,423	Equip. tr. cft. ser. A	360,000	—
So. Eas. & Ph. stock	150,000	150,000	Adv. on funded debt	65,342
Adv. for constr'n	171,530	90,880	Adjusted surcharge and	62,171
Mine Hill RR. adv.	—	—	particulars	—
for construction	45,574	40,860	Loans & bills payable	173,568
Cash	240,869	186,802	Traffic balances	44,249
Due by agents	7,709	8,163	Open accounts	72,000
Traffic balances	201,365	74,427	Unpaid coupons	14,277
Open accounts	61,966	24,927	Profit and loss	114,289
Material and supplies	154,936	59,651	—	6,327
Total	5,509,725	4,558,059	Total	5,509,725

White Pass & Yukon Railway Co., Ltd.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1907.)

S. H. Graves, President of the local companies forming the White Pass & Yukon Route, makes the following statement for the year ended Dec. 31 1906:

Hall Division.—The chief improvements on the railway in 1906 were the replacing of the wooden bridge 9-B by a steel one, and the wooden bridge 19-B by a concrete wall. The operating expenses of the rail division show a decrease of \$33,044 as compared with the previous year, and of \$58,382 as compared with 1905.

River Division.—We operated eleven steamers and nine barges on the river and lakes and held eight steamers and one barge in reserve. The first boat left Hootalinqua for Dawson on May 16; the first through boat left White Horse for Dawson June 2 and the first boat for Atlin left Caribou on May 31. The last through boat from Dawson reached White Horse on Oct. 26 and the last boat from Atlin reached Caribou on Nov. 2.

The conditions of navigation on the Yukon in 1906 were normal, though there was difficulty throughout the season at Atlin Lake, and towards the close of the season at the head of the lakes. The operating expenses show a reduction of \$36,153 as compared with 1905. Part of this is due to the slightly greater tonnage in 1905, but most of it arises from the increased use of barges and the partial substitution of coal for wood as fuel. A comparison with 1904 shows that in 1906 we carried 1,413 more passengers and 1,500 more tons of freight, at a reduced cost of \$58,994.

The chief incident on the river in 1906 was the destruction of the Columbia by fire on Sept. 26, caused by the accidental explosion of gunpowder in the engine room. All the passengers were saved, but 100 passengers were carried on that voyage. The loss was covered by insurance.

Considerable improvement has resulted from more systematic operation of the coal mines at Tantalus, and there was less difficulty than in the previous year in obtaining a satisfactory supply of coal for the fleet, and some coal was shipped to Dawson for the market there. But the production of coal in 1906 was not as large as had originally been expected, in consequence of difficulties and delay incidental to installing the improved plant.

Wind-Mill Service.—The main passenger service in winter and winter stage line service was carried on a route between White Horse and Dawson by means of four-horse sleighs and four-horse coaches, which made 167 trips during the year 1906 (equivalent to 55,110 miles), carrying 38 tons of mail, 781 passengers, 4 tons of general freight, including gold dust, and 215 tons of ordinary freight. The conditions on the winter trail were peculiarly trying last winter on account of excessive cold and snow storms, which continued till quite late in the spring. As explained in my previous report, we shall refuse to renew the winter mail contract on the present terms, which are becoming more onerous, though so far we have always made a satisfactory profit.

General Conditions.—The population and gold output of the various placer districts on the American Yukon, and especially in the Fairbanks district, have shown a satisfactory increase.

In the Klondike district, the year 1906 has been marked by the advent of the Guggenheim Exploration Co., which, under the name of the Yukon Consolidated Goldfields Co., has commenced trading on a gigantic scale. Most of the ground and several of the important creeks have been acquired by this company, and dredging operations are now in progress, embracing nearly 100 miles or canals or ditches for conveying water to the higher levels for hydraulic operations and for the generation of electric power; also the building of enormous dredges for working the lower levels on an economic basis. The dredges installed in 1905 worked satisfactorily throughout the season of 1906, and a great impetus has been thereby given to this method of gold extraction. This has extended to the Forty Mile District, on both sides of the boundary, and a number of dredges for that district were shipped over our line in 1906. The Guggenheim Exploration Co. in its annual report, p. 505, shows that the Yukon Consolidated Goldfields Co. represented an investment on Dec. 31, 1906 of \$3,507,193. The Yukon Consolidated Gold Fields Co. was incorporated in March 1904 under the laws of Delaware with \$8,000,000 of authorized capital stock.—Ed.]

The railway connecting Dawson with the chief mining creeks on the Klondike was completed and opened for traffic in 1906 as far as Sulphur Springs, a distance of about 35 miles.

In the other Canadian gold fields there has also been healthy activity. The Quebec Copper Company has recently taken over the Atlin Consolidated Goldfields, installed an electric plant and steam shovel in the Atlin district, which was started during the latter part of the season.

The coal mines at Tantalus changed hands and were greatly developed in 1906.

As regards ore development, a great deal of work has been done during the season in the Windy Arm district, and several important bodies of silver ore have been opened up, and overhead tramways installed for shipping the ore. From the reports of the miners it appears that the new discoveries indicate that the field is a large one, though no such development work has been done on these new discoveries. Including these, ore is known to exist along the main line of our railway from Log C. bin through to White Horse, a distance of some 80 miles, and this does not include the ore in the Atlin district.

At White Horse, several of the more important copper properties charged hands in 1906, and already some considerable ore shipments have been made.

The statement of earnings of the operating companies has been omitted the last two years from the pamphlet report.

Revenue Traffic for Calendar Years 1903-1906.

	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Ball Lines —Passenger carried, number	13,720	14,157	11,778	12,683
Tons carried, number	32,204	34,119	33,225	33,704

	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
River Div. —Passenger carried, number	8,262	7,671	6,849	8,787
Tons carried, number	27,574	29,309	26,066	29,559

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, PARENT COMPANY, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

Credit—	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1903-04.
Int. on securities local companies	52,944	52,944	52,944	52,944
Divs. on shares local cos.	96,822	98,479	70,539	68,270
Miscellaneous	442	598	103	1,171
Total	150,208	152,021	123,586	122,385
Deduct—				
Int. on 1st M. con. deb. stock	37,335	37,335	37,335	37,335
Int. on navigation debts	15,533	15,533	15,533	15,533
Management charges	3,769	3,763	3,838	3,793
Com'n for ext. nav. deb.	3,194	3,194	3,194	3,194
Income tax	316	1,497	535	4,533
Miscellaneus us	2,357	2,759	3,289	3,254
Total deductions	62,304	63,881	60,350	64,248
Balance, to bal. sheet	87,904	88,140	63,236	58,137
Dividends	(5) 68,750	(5) 68,750	(5) 68,750	(4) 55,000
Surplus	19,154	19,390	def. 5,494	3,137
Balance brought for'd.	14,765	11,544	33,040	44,326
Total surplus	33,919	30,934	27,546	47,463
Sinking fund	16,586	16,169	16,002	14,423
Carried forward	17,583	14,765	11,544	33,040
a Including January 1906 dividend.				
WHITE PASS & YUKON RY., LTD., BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.				
1907.	1906.			
Assets—	£	£	£	£
Shares & secur's of local co's.	2,374,011	2,374,011	Stock	1,375,000
Due from local companies	98,899	48,069	1st M 5% cons. deb. stock	746,702
Cash	684	29,150	Navigation deb.	253,553
Cirking fund	89,393	68,702	Sinking fund	7
Com's'n extend. n.vig. debts	6,389	9,583	Profit and loss	89,395
Cons. 1st M. deb. stk. purchased for sinking fd.	16,169		y 102,669	68,702
Total	2,569,378	2,545,774	Total	2,569,378

x One-fourth (£3,194) of the total commission was charged against earnings in 1906 and 1907—see profit and loss account above.

y This is the profit and loss surplus before deducting dividends, £68,750, and sinking fund, £16,586; total, £85,336. Allowing for these, the surplus carried forward is £17,335, as shown in profit and loss account above.—V. 85, p. 1405, 101.

Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1907—Balance Sheet Oct. 1 1907.)

The second annual report issued, since the merger with the Amory Manufacturing Co., and Manchester Mills shows:

OPERATIONS—YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Amoskeag Department	1906-07	Yards.	1905-06	Yards.
Production of cloth	172,542,220	1,460,000	150,252,261	1,632,774
Prev. stock on hand	6,449,879	1,300	8,494,249	754
Total	178,992,099	1,461,800	158,746,510	1,633,528
Sales	169,801,188	1,460,955	152,296,631	1,632,228
Pres. stock on hand	9,190,911	845	6,449,879	1,300
Manchester Department —Year 1906-07.				
Worsts dyed & finished	14,870,349	Worsts dyed & fin. sold	15,022,891	
Do do on hand June 30 1906	1,132,784	Worsts dyed and finish'd on hand June 30 1907	980,243	
Total	16,003,134			

INCOME ACCOUNT YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	
Receipts from sales	\$17,879,541	\$15,117,772	Interest	\$88,878
Receipts from rental ac't.			Guaranty	61,499
			Red to Inventory	102,969
Total receipts	\$17,879,541	\$15,119,021	Dividends	921,576
Deduct			Total deduct's	\$17,569,000
Cost of manuf.	\$16,394,138	\$19,722,588	Total deduct's	\$14,613,795
Balance surplus for year			Total	\$310,481
			Total	\$505,225

BALANCE SHEET OF OCT. 1 FILED WITH MASSACHUSETTS AUTHORITIES.

1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	
Assets —	\$	\$	\$	
Real estate	3,000,000	3,000,000	Capital stock	5,760,000
Mat. and stock in process	1,633,841	2,453,049	Accounts payable	1,425,000
Cash and debts receivable	6,271,850	6,184,586	Surplus	2,470,353
Total	10,905,691	11,637,635	Profit and loss	1,250,338
V. 85, p. 223.			Stock when authorized	914,125

Total 10,905,691 11,637,635 Total 10,905,691 11,637,635

Arnold Print Works, North Adams, Mass. (Receivers' Preliminary Report of Nov. 5 1907.)

The receivers have made a preliminary report, containing the financial statements of Nov. 5 1907 below shown, which they explain in substance as follows:

Arnold Print Works.—Merchandise, supplies, &c., are taken at cost, as shown by the books. The receivers have made no attempt at revaluation. The ultimate value of plant and merchandise cannot at this time be definitely stated, but depends on continuance of the business and market conditions. Accounts receivable are the usual business accounts and appear to be good, subject only to the usual collection losses.

The larger part of merchandise on hand consists of finished prints and gray cloth. Prints are largely stocks manufactured during the current year and are in current patterns. We believe it unwise to force the sale of the merchandise.

The plant consists of the works proper and the Eclipse Mill, both in North Adams. The print works consists of about 24 acres, on which are located buildings with floor area of 1,030,944 square feet, with water rights, and normally employing 1,600 persons. This plant is in excellent condition. The books show the print works to have cost \$2,589,123. A valuation for the receivers by an appraiser shows a value of \$2,083,207, exclusive of land, foundations, piping, and water rights.

The Eclipse Mill is a well-equipped brick mill of modern construction. It has 80,000 producing spindles, 20,000 twist spindles and 2,000 looms. It seems well adapted for the economical production of high-grade cotton cloth. The books show that the mill has cost \$2,243,020, and valuation by the same appraiser shows a value of \$1,804,114, exclusive of land, foundations, piping, and water rights.

In addition, there are 163 tenements and three boarding houses, in good condition.

Gillup & Houghton (Beaver Mill).—It appears that although money has been borrowed under the name of Gillup & Houghton, the business carried on has been in fact, a branch of the Arnold Print Works, and the assets of Gillup & Houghton, with some possible exceptions, have been held in trust for the Arnold Print Works since 1896. The effect should be to cancel the indebtedness of the Arnold Print Works to Gillup & Houghton as it stands on both books and to increase the assets of the Arnold Print Works by any excess of assets of Gillup & Houghton above their liabilities. The receivers will make a report to the court in due time in respect of the Arnold Print Works above, but state the affairs of the two companies separately. The plant consists of a cotton mill in North Adams with about 50 acres and brick and stone buildings with water and steam power. The mill has 29,182 frame spindles and 900 looms. There are also 84 tenement houses. The plant cost about \$794,307 and a valuation for the receivers by an appraiser shows a value of \$561,747, exclusive of land, foundations, piping, and water rights.

In addition, there are 163 tenements and three boarding houses, in good condition.

ARNOLD PRINT WORKS—RECEIVERS' STATEMENT OF NOV. 5 1907.

Assets—	£	Liabilities—	£
Cash in bank and office	61,699	From the company's books, which appear to be correct.	4,661,075
Deposits in creditor banks claimed by them as set off	227,409	Notes payable	
Muse. goods in process	2,746,220	Indebtedness to National Bk. of Commerce, N. Y.	
Silk, yarn (est.)	7,246,220	Charged to be secured by certain merchandise and accounts payable, £2,000,000	
Finishing devices (cost) bkt. 1,573,000			
Supplies, fuel, &c. (cost)	177,448	Accounts payable	
Accrued interest, etc.	1,525,000	North Powell Mfg. 703,470	
Sunday meets. & ccr. int.	250,973	A. C. Houghton 60,762	
Due from Williamson Mfg. Co.	23,158	gillup & Houghton (Beaver Mill) 755,289	
Special accounts (nominal)	1		
Votes recd. & accrued int.	50,000	Miscellaneous, including payrolls and accrued interest	
Min. book stock & per cent.	86,400	erest	435,474
Parcels of real estate (est.)	50,000		1,954,995
Insurance	68,738		
Print Works and Eclipse Mill (less text)	3,897,371		
Total assets	15,039,417	Total direct liabilities	8,616,073

x Book value (approximate).

y See Gillup & Houghton report below and remarks above.

z Contingent Liabilities (Endorsements on Notes).

Willim. mtn. Mnf. Curing Co. \$100,000
North Powell Manufacturing Co. 950,000
A. C. Houghton (secured by collateral of Mr. Houghton which appears to be ample) 500,000

Total possible contingent liabilities \$1,550,000

Secured note of A. C. Houghton, mentioned above.

Balancd contingent liabilities \$1,050,000

Note.—There has already been included in statement of direct liabilities above \$703,470 due the North Powell Co. As this sum, if paid in full, would be available as an asset of the latter company to meet the endorsed

notes, it is evident that the contingent liability on these notes is subject to a reduction of such amount, not exceeding \$703,470, as may result from the actual working out of these cross liabilities.

GALLUP & HOUGHTON—FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF NOV. 5 1907.

Assets—	
Cash in bank and office.....	\$1,623
Deposit in bank claimed by it as set-off.....	2,107
Merchandise, materials in process, supplies, &c.....	74,800
Accounts receivable.....	10,740
do do Arnold Print Works.....	735,289
Stock in national bank and trust company at par.....	69,200
Total quick assets, \$913,760.1	
Insurance.....	6,024
Plant.....	581,747
Parcels of real estate.....	30,000
Total assets.....	\$1,511,530
Liabilities—	
Notes payable.....	\$530,000
Accounts payable, including p. v. roll and interest.....	6,861
Total liabilities.....	\$536,861

The report filed by the receivers of the Williamstown Manufacturing Co., filed on Dec. 7, it is stated, shows:

† Total liabilities, \$496,682, including \$125,000 of notes payable. Assets, \$579,901, including Cash in bank and office, \$72,400; merchandise, \$53,967; supplies, \$1,607; notes and accounts receivable, \$671,871, of which \$612,500 is due from A. C. Houghton, head of the Arnold Print Works, and \$58,671 from the North Powell Manufacturing Co., another concern connected with the Arnold Print Works; plant appraised by the receivers at \$255,095, although the books show that it cost \$540,000.—V. 85, p. 1340. 1271.

Boston Towboat Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending March 30 1907.)

In the report made some time ago, President Alfred Winsor said:

The past year's business shows net earnings of \$69,124, from which we have paid 4% dividend of \$50,000 and credited the balance to depreciation and insurance account. The cost of repairs has been \$56,011, charged to operating expenses. Your property is covered by \$1,166,663 insurance. We are glad to be able to say we have made a favorable three years' charter of our three steamers on the Pacific Coast for coastwise business. These steamers represent half our capital stock. This charter goes into effect in May. The last of March we floated the steamship Onondaga, ashore on Cape Cod for 60 days. We have not settled the compensation yet, but undoubtedly will receive a fair amount.

RESULTS FOR YEARS ENDING MARCH 30.

	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.
Profit and loss account.....	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$13,912
Insurance and depreciation.....	50,000	48,704	
Net gain on business for year.....	69,123	115,588	72,292
Total.....	\$144,123	\$189,588	\$86,204
Deduct dividend paid.....	4% \$50,000	4% \$50,000	1% 12,500
do Insurance and depreciation account.....	69,123	114,588	48,704
Total deductions.....	\$119,123	\$164,588	\$61,204
Balance to credit of profit and loss.....	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET MARCH 30.

	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Assets—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Real estate.....	70,018	75,692	Capital stock.....	1,250,000
Machinery.....	11,500	11,500	Accounts payable.....	36,287
Merchandise.....	14,300	28,000	Reserve for depreciation.....	50,411
Cash & debts rec.	170,566	168,947	Balance, profit and loss.....	69,123
Wrecking apparatus.....	22,278	22,000	and loss.....	50,000
Vessels, domestic.....	330,750	314,272	Floating debt.....	25,000
Vessels, foreign.....	780,000	780,000		25,000
Total.....	1,405,410	1,400,411	Total.....	1,405,410
—V. 82, p. 1042.				

Boston Steamship Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending July 31 1907.)

Results for Years ending July 31.

	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Net profits.....	\$987	\$5,645	\$21,000	\$125,692
BALANCE SHEET OF JULY 31.				
	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Assets—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Steamships, Nor. Pac. Ry. and Gov. contrcts* ² 2,484,834 2,482,305	755,000	755,000	755,000	755,000
Preferred stock.....	755,000	755,000	755,000	755,000
Common stock.....	755,000	755,000	755,000	755,000
1st M. 5% bonds.....	571,000	591,000	591,000	591,000
Spare machinery.....	4,630	3,566	6,874	6,874
Cash.....	28,533	94,869	Notes payable.....	635,000
Debts receivable.....	51,883	94,869	Notes payable.....	585,000
Profit and loss.....	132,018	68,203	Accrued interest.....	7,108
Miscellaneous.....	51,976	47,495		
Total.....	2,753,674	2,692,874	Total.....	2,753,674
—V. 82, p. 1042.				

* Most recently represented in the steamships Shawmut and Tremont, and contracts made with the Northern Pacific Ry. and the Government. The contract with the Northern Pacific was made in 1903, the year the company began operations, providing for the use of the Boston Steamship boats for carrying Northern Pacific freight from Puget Sound to the Orient and Manila.—V. 83, p. 748.

Boston Belting Co. (Vulcanized Rubber Goods), Boston.
(Balance Sheet of Sept. 30 1907 and 1906.)

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT SEPT. 30.

	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.
Bal. previous years.....	\$319,949	\$261,042	Total income.....	\$860,941
Int. on investments, &c.....	25,451	35,616	Deduct.....	\$400,722
Profits from 7/8 oper.	102,929	Dividends.....	(10%) \$100,000	
Adjustm't prop. acct.	247,914	Bad debts.....	1,471	
Miscellaneous.....	92	Charged off.....	773	
Total income.....	\$860,941	Total deductions.....	\$299,005	
Balance, surplus, as per balance sheet.....			\$381,936	
	\$2,119,949		\$319,949	
		Total.....	\$2,269,935	

BALANCE SHEET SEPT. 30.

	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.
Assets—	\$190,913	\$108,500	Liabilities—	\$1,000,000
Real estate.....	235,708	120,000	Reserve fund.....	\$800,000
Tools, fur. & fixt.....	95,850	50,814	Notes payable.....	88,000
Cash.....	22,947	30,000	Profit and loss.....	381,935
Debts receivable.....	701,957	1,123,732	Surplus.....	319,949
Merchandise.....	1,022,260	836,253		
Trade marks.....	100	100		
Miscellaneous.....	800	550		
Total.....	\$2,269,935	\$2,119,949	Total.....	\$2,269,935

On Jan. 1 1907 an extra dividend of 2% was paid along with the regular quarterly dividend of 2%, 8% per annum having been the regular rate for a considerable period.—V. 84, p. 1365.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Gas Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30 1907.)

President Alex. C. Humphreys, under date of Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 19 1907, says in substance:

General Results.—The Buffalo Natural Gas Co. continues to furnish gas at 30c. per 1,000 cubic feet, and, as the gas is used for fuel, and also for illumination through Welsbach burners, the competition continues to be difficult to meet.

Our sales of gas increased 3.67%, contrasting with a decrease of .34% in 1905-06 and a decrease of 2.39% in 1904-05.

Many new meters were connected to our lines, especially in outlying districts, making a net increase of 1,600, as against a net increase of 406 in 1905-06 and a net decrease of 195 in 1904-05.

There was a net increase in cooking stoves and other apparatus of 46%; in 1905-06 there was an increase of 32 and in 1904-05 a net decrease of 64.

The profits for the year from gas sales were \$287,452 and there was required for bond interest (5% on \$5,805,000), \$290,250, showing a deficit of \$2,798.

The expenses were considerably increased by labor troubles in the retort houses. Increase in taxes for the year as paid in excess of the estimated amount previously charged, except one of the buildings owned by General Electricity Commission in the case of J. N. Adams, Mayor, against the company; increase in cost of coal and oil; renewal of iron house enclosing Forest Ave. holder; increase in rental charge for People's Works due to increased taxes. These increases have, in part, been offset by increase in gas sales.

No charges were made to construction or investment account which properly should have been charged to operating accounts.

During the year \$23,725 was expended for extension and renewal of plants, and for constructing with \$21,648 in 1905-06.

The statement of quick assets shows a surplus of quick assets over floating debt of \$106,646. There are in the treasury \$95,000 bonds available as additional working capital.

Litigation.—The Ford franchise litigation has finally been compromised and the back taxes have all been paid. The company paid about 70% of the amount billed (as reduced by the courts) plus interest, this settlement calling for \$66,037 above the amount charged to operating cost during the seven years involved. This additional amount does not include the taxes paid on account of the People's Co., and charged to the rental of that company.

The city of Buffalo filed a complaint against the company before the New York Commission of Gas and Electricity recently legislated out of office. The complaint was aimed only against the price charged, \$1 per 1,000 cubic feet. The city stipulated that there was no cause for complaint as to quality of gas, pressure or service in general. Just as the Commission was expiring, a decision was rendered, in opposition to the evidence, rendering judgment in favor of the company. The company appealed to the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of New York to vacate such decision and an injunction has been obtained in the suit under which the consumers are paying at the rate of \$1, the 5c. in question being deposited by the company subject to the future action of the courts.

The results for four years compare as follows:

	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1903-04.
Net profits.....	\$287,452	\$318,676	\$324,194	\$279,060
Interest on bonds.....	290,250	290,250	290,250	290,250
Balance, sur. or def. def. \$2,798 cur. \$28,426 sur. \$53,854 def.\$11,190				
BALANCE SHEET SEPT. 30.				
	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.
Assets—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Plant and equip't. 14,679,730	14,656,007	Stock common.....	7,000,000	7,000,000
Materials & suppl's 95,967	75,151	Stock, pref. 6%.....	1,713,000	1,713,000
Treasury bonds.....	95,000	Gold 5% bonds.....	5,900,000	5,900,000
Gas bills receiv'ble.....	37,798	Bench repairs.....	7,257	5,322
City of Buffalo.....	35,038	Accounts payable.....	100,716	47,823
Other ac't's & bills receivable.....	69,087	Consumer's deposits.....	72,352	69,657
Improv'mts. &c.....	5,408	Reserves for im... improvements.....	63,563	63,602
Oppn constr. ac't's.....	3,094	Div. reserves &c.....	6,720	5,393
Cash.....	1,266	Prepaid accounts.....	9,311	10,239
Prepaid accounts.....	7,118	Accts'd. taxes, Ac'c.....	10,239	192,332
Total.....	15,029,499	15,210,747	Total.....	15,029,499

a already charged to operating. b The profit and loss account was charged during the year 1906-07 with \$36,169 for adjustments not applicable to the fiscal year.—V. 85, p. 1404. 43.

Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30 1907.)

Vice-President and General Manager H. W. Croft, under date of Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 20 1907, says in substance:

The past year's business has been the most successful since the formation of the company.

The surplus on Sept. 30 1907, accumulated during the five years of the company's existence, amounted to \$2,855,000, invested as follows: Betterments, \$1,150,000; bonds redeemed to cover sinking fund requirements, \$885,000; bonds of the company bought and held in treasury, \$452,000; increase in accounts receivable, \$15,960, increase in cash, \$40,000; Extraordinary expenses for the following: the building brick plant at Templeton, Mt. Union No. 2, Hays Station No. 4, and the building brick plant at Templeton, all finished and earning money during the past year; also the silica brick plant at East Chicago, just completed. Betterments also cover extensive enlargements at old works and large additions to the holdings of the company in coal, clay, ganister and other minerals.

In addition to the above betterments, during the past five years we have expended and charged off \$387,000 for extraordinary repairs to old works, bringing the total to the highest point of efficiency, therefore saving expense which would be up to the highest point of efficiency two years. (The public accountants say: "A sufficient sum has been in our opinion been written off to take care of the exhaustion of the clay and coal land." There has been actually expended and charged against operating expense a sum for extraordinary repairs and betterments sufficient to take care of all depreciation of plants. In addition \$80,053 has been appropriated and expended out of the year's revenue, on account of new construction, to replace capacity of old and abandoned works.—Ed.)

The present condition of the company is due to having only well located plants, maintained at a high point of efficiency, to the increased volume of business from our new plants, and to the high quality of our output at minimum cost, rather than to any increase in the selling price of brick.

Owing to the favorable conditions during the past year, the first dividend was paid on the common stock Oct. 1, but if the present unsettled conditions of business continue, your board of directors may deem it prudent to pass dividends on common stock until conditions warrant resumption.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30.

	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.
Net profits after deducting expenses (25,623 in year 1906-07) for all ordinary repairs and maintenance, which cover depreciation of plants.....	\$1,962,168	\$1,739,082	\$1,169,990
Deduct.....			
Extraordinary expenses being repairs, improvements, &c., increasing capacity and efficiency of the works.....	116,130	57,216	44,172
Appropriations and expenses for new construction, to replace capacity of old and abandoned plants.....	90,052	100,000	
Charged off for depreciation of mining, &c.....	68,431	55,582	31,684
Charged off for depreciation of clay, coal and ganister properties.....	42,818	26,581	18,106
Total deductions.....	\$317,431	\$239,689	\$88,962
Total profit.....	\$1,644,737	\$1,499,393	\$1,081,028
Interest on bonds.....	\$136,688	\$145,437	\$154,812
Dividend on preferred stock.....	(6,576,000)	(6,576,000)	(4,384,000)
Reserved for preferred dividend.....			(2,192,000)
Dividend on common stock.....	(50,000)		
Surplus for the year.....	\$842,049	\$777,956	\$350,216

BALANCE SHEET SEPTEMBER 30.

Assets—	1907.	1906.	Liabilities—	1907.	1906.
Prop. and fran. of constituent cos.	28,664,866	28,748,710	Bonds.....	2,615,000	2,790,000
Bett's completed	846,524	719,201	Common stock	18,000,000	18,000,000
Bett's uncompl'd.	334,451	2,090	Preferred stock	9,600,000	9,600,000
Deferred charges to future opera-	286,330	514,207	Int. & taxes acc'd.	65,688	86,500
Inventory at cost.	803,034	1,104,748	Depletion fund	97,524	62,249
Cash in bank	64,000	722,988	Pay-rolls	86,396	67,762
Accounts receiv'de.	1,546,020	1,362,520	Premium on bonds	9,208	33,197
Bills receivable	16,663	18,673	Sundry reserves	189,709	86,753
Invest. of reserves	134,275		Surplus	2,858,146	2,016,067
Co. bonds purc. & held in treasury	432,000		Total	33,772,486	33,193,139
Total	33,772,486	33,193,139			

^a Includes clay, coal and granite, tram and mine outfit, \$32,167, advanced royalties, stripping, prospecting, uncompleted extraordinary repairs, &c.

^b Accounts of constituent companies against each other omitted.

^c Total issue, \$3,530,000, less purchased and canceled for sinking fund, \$885,000.

^d Paid Nov. 26 1906.—V. 85, p. 1464.

Acreage and Estimate of Present Size of Trees.

	Acreage.	Height.	Circumf're.	at base.
1902 planting	1,499	(80% 19 ft. to 23½ ft.)	15 in. to 19 in.	10 in. to 13½ in.
1903 planting	520	10½ in. to 16½ ft.	10 in. to 13½ in.	10 in. to 13½ in.
1904 planting	290	10 ft. to 13½ ft.	7½ in. to 12½ in.	

No one can visit Plantation Rubio without being impressed with the capable management of the property, which is everywhere in evidence. When the close planting was undertaken it was with the anticipation of cutting down one-half of the trees at the end of 6 or 7 years. I looked seriously into this matter and arrived at the following conclusions: Until the investigation now under way proves that closely planted trees will not thrive, I believe that no cutting out should be done. In case cutting out on a large scale should be decided on, and the latex from these destroyed trees brings in a considerable income, I feel that no change should be made in the financial plan, but the income be held in the treasury as a reserve fund until the end of the 10-year period, thus placing the company in a position financially to meet any unforeseen contingencies that might arise before it was placed on an operating paying basis.

I secured from the company a piece of cañuelas. It was probably taken from a shipment of rubber produced by Manager A. B. Luther, during the summer of 1906, from hand-planted trees in the District of Jalitzipan, about 40 miles to the north of Plantation Rubio. This sample of rubber was submitted to Elston E. Wadbrook, the Boston representative of Poel & Arnold, the large rubber importing house. Mr. Wadbrook writes: "I consider that on the present market this rubber, as cleanly prepared and dry as you sample, would easily obtain a market of \$1.50 per lb., and possibly little above this price. It is well prepared and clean as any plantation rubber I have seen from Mexico, and, subject to manufacturing tests, I should regard it as being approximate in value to Ceylon and Straits Settlements Plantation sheet."

The above-mentioned rubber is the same variety as will be produced at Plantation Rubio when the trees attain a satisfactory age for tapping.

An official circular dated Nov. 1 reports that "the plantation generally is in excellent condition." The directors are:

Harry Bennett, President; Squire Garnsey, Secretary; William A. Bling, Andrew J. Sloper, Postmaster; Sylvester C. Dunham, Robert L. Dean, Frederick Seymour, Morton D. Teal, Office, 20 Broad St., N. Y.

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 15 (Statement for 1903 not at hand)

Assets—	Year 1906-07.	Year 1905-06.	8 mos. 20 ds.
Sales (barrels).	510,820	500,322	Not stated
Income from all sources during year.	\$3,424,974	\$3,306,541	\$2,466,434
Cost of production and operation.	2,541,255	2,292,347	1,732,604
Profit on sales	\$893,719	\$1,014,194	\$753,830
Disbursements—			
Interest on bonds	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$195,030
Divs. on pref. stock (7%)	315,000	315,000	236,230
Divs. on com. stock (1%)	45,000		
Interest on bonds of constit. cos.	4,609	2,330	1,532
Depreciation	127,705	126,536	100,000
Total disbursed	\$762,314	\$713,866	\$532,812
Surplus	\$131,405	\$300,328	\$201,018
Undivided profits previous year	826,673	201,018	
Reserve for pref. div. Nov. 1 1903		75,750	
Undivided reserve for depreciation		246,577	
Net sur. & undivided prof. Nov. 1	\$958,078	\$826,673	\$201,018

BALANCE SHEET NOV. 1

Assets—	1907.	1906.	Liabilities—	1907.	1906.
Real estate, &c.	11,301,748	10,657,447	Common stock	4,500,000	4,500,000
Cash	271,536	374,499	Preferred stock	4,500,000	4,500,000
Bills receivable	972,765	770,819	Bonds of constit. cos.	4,500,000	4,500,000
Accounts receivable	307,422	432,220	Accounts payable	105,010	38,062
Migra. proprie.	25,157	25,150	Bills payable	246,255	125,978
Office furniture	10,066	10,066	Bond interest accrued	80,750	78,000
Insurance, taxes, &c., unused	64,052	49,666	Live stock		
Improvements	180,056	177,233	Accounts receivable	5,078	10,000
Machinery and finished product	376,482	303,588	Total	15,277,094	14,568,713
Total	15,277,094	14,568,713	Total	15,277,094	14,568,713

^a Bills receivable are secured by judgment notes and mortgages.

^b Includes \$450,000 bonds, \$534,850 preferred and \$581,050 common stock of Independent Brewing Co. and \$1,850 stocks of other companies.—V. 85, p. 1398, 1211.

Tehuantepec Rubber Culture Company.

(Plantation Rubio, Minatitlan, Vera Cruz, Mexico.)

(Balance Sheet of June 15 1907—Report of Inspector Jan. 1907)

(This company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey in November 1900 with \$300,000 of authorized capital in \$100 shares, and, by means of the \$30,000 stock shown in the balance sheet and \$250,000 "purchase bonds" of the issue below described, acquired title to some 5,000 acres of rubber lands on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, and to over 1,000,000 (young) rubber trees" thereon. In order to develop the property, supply roads, bridges and buildings and care for the plantation during the period of ten years necessary to bring the trees to maturity and ready for tapping, \$2,500,000 of improvements, 4% gen. interest, due in 25 years (but the capital and interest due) was authorized, secured equally with the \$250,000 "purchase bonds" above mentioned, by a mortgage to the Knickerbocker Trust Co. of New York as trustee. These bonds, par value \$1,000, were offered for subscription in 1901 at 60% of their face value with an insurance feature (and at 55%, it is understood, without this feature), the subscriptions being payable in 10 annual installments of \$60 each on June 1 from 1901 to 1910 inclusive, no interest being due on the bonds, or on the installments paid in thereon, until the expiration of the 10-year period, or otherwise, in other words, by selling the bonds at 55-60 the company in effect discounted 10 years' interest in advance. With each \$1,000 bond so subscribed there was given \$100 in stock.

About \$2,100,000 bonds were sold, the "subscription contracts" in the balance sheet representing the total amount of cash subscribed (about one-third the bonds). It is understood, being taken at 55%, the remainder at 60%, offset on the other side of the account by the "deferred installments," which represents the amounts yet to be paid in by subscribers for the bonds paid to the trustee, and also the interest (the balance of \$2,700,000 authorized) remain in the treasury for future use. The issue is dated June 1 1901 and will mature June 1 1926, and interest thereon will begin to accrue June 1 1911, the first coupon being payable Dec. 1 1911. Unlike the majority of plantation enterprises offered to the public, this property appears to have been well managed, as the independent inspectors appraised each year in the interest of the subscribers to the bonds unanimously testifying.

Touching the insurance feature, the Travelers' Insurance Co. of Hartford in 1906 made the following statement: "The Travelers' Insurance Co. does not guarantee the bonds of the Tehuantepec Rubber Culture Co. It issues term insurance upon the lives of purchasers of such bonds, if upon medical examination their lives are found to be insurable. The policies are made payable to the Knickerbocker Trust Co., as trustee. It is the duty of the trustee to apply the avails of the insurance to the settlement of all unpaid installments of purchase money for bonds. The money not required for that purpose is payable as the insured may direct. The insurance company insures the lives of the subscribers to the bonds, and insures other lives (except the subscriber's) for the same amount, so that the face value of the bonds cannot be collected for 15 years after the bond becomes interest-bearing.—Ed.)

"Before entering into the arrangement for insurance, the officers of the Travelers' satisfied themselves that the Tehuantepec Rubber Culture Co. was in the hands of men of character and responsibility, who had long and successful experience in triple agriculture on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, where the operations of the Rubber Company are to be carried on."

Official Inspector Arthur St. J. Whiting of Boston in March last submitted the report of his examination made Jan. 21-26 1907, in which he said in part:

Until the survey is completed, I feel hardly justified in making any exact statement as to the number of acres planted, though my belief is that it will not be far different from the acreage previously reported (namely 2,309), and I also believe that the company now has fully 2,500,000 growing rubber trees. I went carefully over the plantation and was especially on the lookout for any signs of diseased or dying trees; but aside from the low places, where it has been previously reported that trees have not grown well, I saw only strong, healthy trees.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

Assets—	1907.	1906.	Liabilities—	1907.	1906.
Sales (barrels).	510,820	500,322	Not stated		
Income from all sources during year.	\$3,424,974	\$3,306,541	\$2,466,434		
Cost of production and operation.	2,541,255	2,292,347	1,732,604		
Profit on sales	\$893,719	\$1,014,194	\$753,830		
Disbursements—					
Interest on bonds	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$195,030		
Divs. on pref. stock (7%)	315,000	315,000	236,230		
Divs. on com. stock (1%)	45,000				
Interest on bonds of constit. cos.	4,609	2,330	1,532		
Depreciation	127,705	126,536	100,000		
Total disbursed	\$762,314	\$713,866	\$532,812		
Surplus	\$131,405	\$300,328	\$201,018		
Undivided profits previous year	826,673	201,018			
Reserve for pref. div. Nov. 1 1907		75,750			
Undivided reserve for depreciation		246,577			
Net sur. & undivided prof. Nov. 1	\$958,078	\$826,673	\$201,018		

BALANCE SHEET NOV. 1

Assets—	1907.	1906.	Liabilities—	1907.	1906.
Real estate	11,301,748	10,657,447	Common stock	4,500,000	4,500,000
Cash	271,536	374,499	Preferred stock	4,500,000	4,500,000
Bills receivable	972,765	770,819	Bonds of constit. cos.	4,500,000	4,500,000
Accounts receivable	307,422	432,220	Accounts payable	105,010	38,062
Migra. proprie.	25,157	25,150	Bills payable	246,255	125,978
Office furniture	10,066	10,066	Bond interest accrued	80,750	78,000
Insurance, taxes, &c., unused	64,052	49,666	Live stock		
Improvements	180,056	177,233	Accounts receivable	5,078	10,000
Machinery and finished product	376,482	303,588	Total	15,277,094	14,568,713
Total	15,277,094	14,568,713	Total	15,277,094	14,568,713

^a Includes \$450,000 bonds, \$534,850 preferred and \$581,050 common stock of Independent Brewing Co. and \$1,850 stocks of other companies.—V. 85, p. 1398, 1211.

^b Includes \$450,000 bonds, \$534,850 preferred and \$581,050 common stock of Independent Brewing Co. and \$1,850 stocks of other companies.—V. 85, p. 1398, 1211.

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^{aa} Includes \$450,000 bonds, \$534,850 preferred and \$581,050 common stock of Independent Brewing Co. and \$1,850 stocks of other companies.—V. 85, p. 1398, 121

New Haven Iron & Steel Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Aug. 31 1907.)

President C. C. Kauffman in the report issued some time ago said:

The increased cost of labor and all materials entering into manufacture were greatly in excess of the increased selling price of the products of the mill. The percentage of net profits was therefore not as great as in some of the years past. The operations of the mill were interrupted for three months by a strike of its employees, which increased the cost of production, greatly reduced the output and seriously affected the earnings.

The company was put to an extraordinary expenditure of thousands of dollars in the reconstruction of its wharf, made necessary by the action of the United States Government in increasing the depth of the harbor.

In 1906 this company has made a total profit of 8% upon its capitalization and paid the stockholders 65% in dividends, including dividend No. 15 payable Sept. 28 1907. During this period stockholders have received in dividends \$25 per share, and the balance of cash assets over liabilities of Aug. 31 1907 amounts to \$2.32 per share, exclusive of the value of real estate.

RESULTS FOR YEARS ENDING AUG. 31.

	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1903-04.
Gross sales	\$532,452	\$595,113	\$588,670	\$369,112
Finished prod. on hand	40,240	32,710	31,880	40,300
Total	\$592,692	\$627,823	\$600,550	\$409,412
Deduct—Material used	\$303,540	\$320,067	\$297,320	\$199,571
Fin. prod. on hand (previous year)	32,710	31,880	40,300	33,640
Gross profits	\$256,442	\$275,876	\$262,930	\$175,901
Gen'l & operat. expenses	237,195	250,197	237,734	176,088
Net profit	\$19,247	\$25,679	\$25,196	def. \$186
Other income	43,226	37	1,505	3,408
Total income	\$22,473	\$25,716	\$26,701	\$3,222
Deduct—				
Accounts charged off (a) (6%) \$30,000		(a)\$3,187	\$316	\$1,539
Dividend			(3%) \$15,000	(6%) \$30,000
Bal. sur. or deficit def.\$7,527		sur.\$22,529	sur.\$11,385	def.\$28,317
Surplus previous year	119,765	97,236	85,851	114,169
Total surplus Aug. 31	\$112,238	\$119,765	\$97,236	\$85,852

a Of the \$3,187 charged off in 1905-06, \$135 subsequently collected is included in "other income" in 1906-07.

b The profits of 1905-06 are derived from ten months' operation, owing to a strike during the last two months of the year.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET AUG. 31.

	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Plant & improvements	\$570,365	\$370,238	\$369,083	\$369,083
Materials on hand	100,925	107,210	111,035	106,065
Cash on hand	14,308	37,038	7,561	9,304
Organization & charter	8,959	8,969	8,969	8,969
Accounts receivable	65,830	34,033	57,288	45,421
Bills receivable	22,136	17,842	12,735	8,729
Stocks and bonds	48,326	48,326	48,826	48,826
Total	\$630,879	\$623,657	\$615,498	\$596,397
Liabilities				
Capital stock	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
Accounts payable	18,641	3,892	18,261	10,546
Surplus	112,238	\$119,765	97,236	85,851
Total	\$630,879	\$623,657	\$615,498	\$596,397

Wolverine Portland Cement Co., Michigan.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Feb. 28 1907.)

The report, signed by President and General Manager L. M. Wing, and the other directors, says in substance under date of March 26:

General Results.—The season opened most auspiciously. From March 1 to Sept. 1 our shipments were 115,000 barrels greater than for the same six months of 1905, with the price increasing from \$1.15 to \$1.35 during the same period. Increased demand for cement throughout the country throughout the entire season has not been for the great shortage which developed about Sept. 10 and has continued to the present time. From a careful estimate of the sales department, we lost the sale of fully 120,000 barrels of cement simply for want of cars in which to ship it. We had the orders and we had the cement, but we could not deliver the goods. The last six months—from Sept. 1 1906 to March 1 1907—therefore showed a decrease of 86,000 barrels, so that our shipments for the year show an increase of only about 29,000 barrels over the previous year. This inability to get out our orders, however, results in the accumulation of large stocks of cement and clinker; consequently the Quincy mill was closed down Nov. 1. The Coldwater plant continued in commission until Dec. 23. The cost of production for the year was slightly in excess of the previous year, due largely to the advance of 25 cents per ton in price of coal over 1905.

The Clay RR. was finished and put in operation about July 1. The cost of the road and equipment was about \$23,000. By charging the clay at 45 cents per yard to our manufacture-cost (the price it cost us when we handled the teams), we have shown a saving of about \$5,000 this season, and which we have credited to our Clay RR. account, thus leaving the net cost of the road and equipment to date about \$18,000, at which we have inventoried same.

The demand at this time is even greater than it was a year ago and at prices fully 15 cents per barrel higher.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

	1906-07.	1905-06.
Sales for the year, barrels	652,928	623,928
Gross earnings	\$887,014	\$655,981
Operating expenses, repairs, taxes, insurance, administration, marketing, &c.	555,567	514,777
Net earnings	\$331,447	\$141,204
Add other income	957	11,635
Net gain for the year	\$332,404	\$152,839
Charges against surplus		
Dividends paid (compare V. 83, p. 1361) (26%) \$260,000	(6%) \$60,000	
Doubtful accounts and notes charged off	630	—
Charged off for depreciation on real estate, buildings, machinery, boats, tools, &c.	36,774	52,839
	\$297,404	\$112,839
Balance, surplus	\$35,000	\$40,000

BALANCE SHEET FEB. 28.

	1907.	1906.	Liabilities	1907.	1906.
Assets—	\$	\$	Liabilities—	\$	\$
Permanent ass'ts	977,919	987,241	Capital stock (par)		
Supplies, &c.	101,440	94,915	of shares \$100/1,000,000	1,000,000	
Cement clinker on hand	67,957	57,525	Surplus	200,000	165,000
Cash	9,119	6,316	Amounts pay'd b/c do.	2,583	8,319
Notes and acc'ts receivable	50,607	32,164	Pay-Rolls	4,458	4,841
Total	1,207,042	1,178,161	Total	1,207,042	1,178,161

—V. 83, p. 1361.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

RAILROADS, INCLUDING STREET ROADS.

Atlantic Coast Line RR.—*Semi-Annual Dividend Payable in Certificates of Indebtedness.*—The directors announced on Thursday that the semi-annual dividend of 3%, payable Jan. 10 on the (\$48,537,600) common stock would be paid in 4% certificates of indebtedness, being part of the block of \$21,566,600 issued in 1902, of which \$3,835,000 acquired in the open market between June 30 1904 and June 30 1906, are held in the treasury as an investment. The official statement says:

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Atlantic Coast Line RR. Co., held in Baltimore Dec. 12, the semi-annual dividend of 3% on the common stock was declared out of surplus net earnings of the company, payable Jan. 10 next, but, owing to the existence of extraordinary financial conditions, and in order to provide for making final payment for extra ordinary betterments and improvements nearing completion, it was provided that this dividend shall be paid with the 4% certificates of indebtedness of the company which were some time since purchased by the company from the holders thereof, and which have been since held as investment in the treasury.—V. 85, p. 1268, 656.

Blue Ridge Light & Power Co., Staunton, Va.—Mortgage.

This company, which, as successor of the City Street Car Co. of Staunton, operates 4½ miles of trolley in and near the city, and controls the Highland Park and also the Augusta Electric Co. (capitalization, \$25,000 stock and \$25,000 bonds), has made a mortgage to J. M. Perry, trustee, to secure, to secure, a loan of \$100,000 10-year 6% bonds. The company's capitalization at last accounts was as follows: Stock authorized, \$50,000; issued, \$25,000; funded debt, none. J. M. Spotts of Staunton is President and C. P. Bowman is Secretary.

Boston & Maine RR.—*Possible Sale of Interest Held by New York New Haven & Hartford RR.*—See that company below.—V. 85, p. 1461, 1338.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.—*Official Statement.*—A further amount of \$4,136,000 first refunding 4% bonds was listed this week on the New York Stock Exchange. On a subsequent page we print the statement made to the Exchange in connection with the listing. The statement shows the purposes to which the bonds heretofore issued have been applied, the total amount outstanding being \$29,057,000.

At the office of the company it was stated that the bonds just listed were not recently sold, but were disposed of about a year ago at much higher prices than those now quoted.—V. 85, p. 1082, 947.

Canadian Northern Ry.—*Ally or Subsidiary.*—See Edmonton Yukon & Pacific Ry.—V. 85, p. 1401, 1204.

Chicago & Alton RR.—*Formally Elected.*—As announced in this column would be the case, Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Toledo St. Louis Western and of the Interborough-Metropolitan, has been elected also President of the Chicago & Alton. George H. Ross, Second Vice-President and General Traffic Manager of the T. St. L. & W., has been elected also Vice-President of the C. & A.—V. 85, p. 1401, 863.

Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR.—*Purchase of Subsidiary.*—See Denver Utah & Pacific RR. below.—V. 85, p. 1209, 1086.

Chicago Great Western Ry.—*No Interest at Present on Debenture Stock.*—The usual notice given to the New York Stock Exchange of the closing of the books for the payment of the regular semi-annual interest on the \$28,127,089 debenture stock due Jan. 15 has been withdrawn, and it is announced that no interest payment will be made at this time. Nothing is said as to how long the payment will probably be delayed.

The trust agreement (compare editorial in "Investors Supplement" for Oct. 1907; also V. 71, p. 441) provides that a period of six months shall elapse in case of default before the trustee, the Manhattan Trust Co., can take steps to enforce the rights of either the debenture holders or the preferred shareholders, and it further provides that meetings of the holders of the debenture stock shall be held annually at the London office of the London finance committee at which holders of one-tenth of the issue shall constitute a quorum, and that at such meetings power may be given to act in any modification of the rights of the holders of the debenture stock or preferred "A" stock "against the company or its property whether such rights shall arise under the trust deed or otherwise." By virtue of this provision it was arranged in April 1894 that only the holders of the debenture and preferred "A" stock who should subscribe at \$8 for certain additional debenture stock could receive interest and dividends in cash. The rights of other holders to be made in scrip, cash payments, however, were resumed from July 1 1899 (see V. 59, p. 470).—V. 85, p. 1028, 1002.

Chicago Peoria & St. Louis Railway Co. of Illinois.—*Payment of Overdue Coupons.*—The holders of the \$2,000,000 consolidated mortgage 5% 30-year gold bonds are notified that the interest due July 1 1907 on said bonds will be paid on and after Dec. 10 1907 at the office of Dent, Palmer & Co., 52 William St., New York.—V. 85, p. 1140, 1082.

Chicago Railways.—*Large Deposits Under Plan—Time for Deposits to Expire Dec. 18.*—The reorganization committee announces that "more than 80% of all the outstanding bonds and about three-fourths of the floating debt" of the several companies have been deposited under the modified plan of reorganization and readjustment dated Oct. 15 1907 (V. 85, p. 1269), and that further deposits will be received to and including Dec. 18. It is the purpose of the committee to grant no further extension of time except that in individual cases, for good cause shown, the committee may, upon such conditions as it may prescribe, permit deposits within the time limited by the ordinance, namely, not later than Jan. 20 1908. The depositaries are the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, and the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York.

Interest on Consolidated Traction Bonds.—An order has been issued on application of Receiver Sampson, directing him to pay the interest due Dec. 1 on the \$6,750,000 Consolidated Traction first mortgage 4½% bonds due Dec. 1 last.—V. 85, p. 1461, 1401.

Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha Ry.—Payment of Maturing Bonds.—The \$334,800 St. Paul Stillwater & Taylor's Falls RR. first mortgage 7% bonds maturing Jan. 1 1908 will be paid when due upon presentation at the office of Treasurer R. H. Williams, 111 Broadway, New York.—V. 85, p. 717, 1082.

Cleveland & Sharon Electric Ry.—Receivership—Injunction.—Judge Strimple, in the Common Pleas Court at Cleveland on Dec. 10, upon application of President Francis B. Morgan, appointed Owen N. Wilcox as receiver of the company and granted an injunction restraining the Eldenbel Construction Co., New York, and C. F. Clendenin, trustee, from voting the stock for the purpose of getting possession of the road. The construction company, it is said, was under agreement to float the company's bonds in London, receiving for that service 55% of the stock.—V. 83, p. 1347.

Dayton Lebanon & Cincinnati Railroad & Terminal Co.—Bond Issue, &c.—This company, incorporated in Ohio on May 31 1907 with \$1,000,000 capital stock, as successor of the Dayton Lebanon & Cincinnati RR., made in the early summer a first mortgage to the Cleveland Trust Co., as trustee, securing an issue of \$300,000 5% gold bonds of \$1,000 each, dated June 1 1907 and due June 1 1922, but subject to call June 1 1917, any or all at 105. The entire bond issue is to be used to complete the line into Dayton. President and Treasurer, Frank Brandon, under date of Lebanon, O., Oct. 18, wrote as follows:

Our company operates a steam railroad and while we have traffic arrangements with electric lines from our junction into Dayton for passenger traffic, and from Lebanon to Cincinnati for passenger traffic, yet we should not be represented as an electric railway. Our line extends from Lebanon in Warren County to Lebanon Junction being the southern point of the C. H. & Q. RR., about seven miles east of Dayton, a distance of 23.10 miles. We also have a line constructed from the station of Hempstead on our line into the station of Lambeth, which is at the Dayton State Hospital in the City of Dayton, a distance of 4 miles, making 27.10 miles we have now in operation.

We own valuable terminal property in Dayton and our present authorized bond issue of \$300,000 is for the purpose of completing the line into the Union Station at Dayton and improving our terminal property. We own 45 acres in the City of Dayton and it only requires two miles of additional construction to put our trains into the Union Station.—V. 85, p. 40.

Denver Utah & Pacific RR.—Sale.—The shareholders will meet at the office of the company in Denver on Jan. 15 1908 for the purpose of acting upon the question of selling the railroad, property and franchises of this company to the Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR. Co., the railroad and property aforesaid being now under lease to said company. W. P. Durkee is Secretary.

It does not appear what road, if any, the company has constructed, no allusion being made to the location or extent of the C. B. & Q. In March 1906, however, the company, even then looked upon as a Burlington project, filed amended articles of incorporation in Colorado providing for a line from Denver to the Pacific Coast (via, it was said, the Continental Divide and Defiance Canyon) and also for sundry branches in Colorado.

Duluth Rainy Lake & Winnipeg Ry. Co.—Completion of Line.—On Dec. 10 the operation of through trains from Duluth to Edmonton over this new line was begun, and it is expected that the bridge at International Falls will be completed by Jan. 15 and connection thus be established over the Canadian Northern through to Winnipeg.

Bonds Offered—Earnings.—Eversz & Co., Chicago and New York, are offering for sale a block of the road's first mortgage sinking fund 5% gold bonds dated Jan. 1 1906, of which the total authorized issue (\$2,000,000) is now outstanding, being a first and only lien on all property now owned or hereafter acquired. "Issued at \$20,000 per mile of main line mileage against an actual cash cost of nearly \$40,000 per mile." A circular says:

The interest on bonds is guaranteed by the Virginia & Rainy Lake Co., one of the largest and most profitable corporations in Minnesota. Paid-up capital, \$3,000,000; net assets over and above all liabilities over \$10,000,000. The Duluth Rainy Lake & Winnipeg Ry. forms, with connections, the shortest route between Duluth and Winnipeg, shorter than any other now existing by nearly 80 miles. The road has approximately 100 miles of main line and 100 miles of branch and spurs, and its relations with connecting lines are cordial and on a profitable basis.

For the nine months ending Sept. 30 1907, as officially reported, the gross earnings were \$349,947; operating expenses and taxes, \$212,266; net earnings, \$137,681. The above earnings were made with only 48 miles of main line in full operation. Compare V. 84, p. 158a—V. 85, p. 599.

Easton (Pa.) Consolidated Electric Co.—Plan Approved.—The shareholders at the meeting on Dec. 10 adopted the plan for the merger of subsidiaries as described in V. 85, p. 1461.

Edmonton Yukon & Pacific Ry.—Bonds, Etc.—This company, a subsidiary or ally of the Canadian Northern Ry. Co., William Mackenzie being the President of both corporations, gives notice that it will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act "extending the limit of the issue of bonds, debentures or other securities to the sum of \$25,000 per mile in respect of the company's line constructed or to be constructed east of the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, and to \$35,000 per mile on other portions of the company's line." At last accounts the authorized capital stock was \$5,000,000 and 4½ miles of track had been laid.

The company was incorporated by the Dominion Act of 1896, 59 Vic., Chapter 71, under the name of the Edmonton District Railway, with powers to construct and operate a railway from some point within the town of Edmonton to a point in South Edmonton on the Calgary & Edmonton Ry., and to connect therewith; also from some point within the town of Edmonton, via the village of St. Albert, to a point on the Athabasca River, at or near Fort Assiniboine, with a branch to Stony Plains; also from some point within the town of Edmonton to a point at or near Fort Saskatchewan, together with a branch to a point on Sturgeon River. By the Dominion Act of 1898, 61 Vic., Chapter 63, the company was empowered to extend their line of railway from the Athabasca to the navigable waters of Pelly River.

By the Dominion Act of 1899, 62-63 Vic., Chapter 64, the name of the company was changed to the above, with powers to extend the railway via the Yellow Head Pass, or the Peace River Pass, to a point in British Columbia, or to connect with the railway which the British Pacific Railway Co. is authorized to construct, and also to acquire and operate the same, and to some point on the Yukon River. By the Dominion Subsidy Act of 1903, 3 Edw. VII, chapter 57, item 28, the grant to this company of a subsidy of \$3,200 a mile, with an addition of 50% on the cost in excess of \$15,000 a mile, limited in all to \$6,400 a mile, was authorized for 50 miles of a railway from the town of Strathcona to Edmonton, and thence westerly towards the Yellow Head Pass. Recently it was announced that application would be made to the Canadian Parliament for authority to construct branch lines to Vancouver and to the headwaters of the McLeod and the Brazeau rivers.

Erie RR.—Explanation of Increase in Expenses for October 1907.—As explaining the extraordinary increase of \$827,754 in the operating expenses for October 1907 as compared with the same month in 1906 (see our Net Earnings Department on a preceding page), President Underwood is quoted by the New York "Sun" as follows:

The statement for October should be construed in connection with the statements for the three previous months. As the statement for October falls below a fair average of the company's business, so those for the previous months of the fiscal year made a better showing than was justified by the actual condition of affairs. In the previous three months it was very difficult to secure unskilled labor of the sort that is required to repair road beds and make other preparations for the winter months. In October, on the other hand, labor was easily secured, and in this month there was accomplished work which ordinarily is spread over at least three months. In October the Erie rushed repair and maintenance work; in the previous three months very little was done in this direction.—V. 84, p. 1461, 1338.

Geary Street Park & Ocean RR., San Francisco.—Appropriation for Municipal Railway Held Invalid.—Judge Sturtevant on Dec. 2, in the suit brought by the Associated Savings Banks, held that the appropriation of \$720,000 in the annual budget for 1907 for the building of a street railway on Geary Street under municipal ownership was invalid because the Board of Supervisors, by including the same, exceeded the \$1 debt limit.

International & Great Northern RR.—New General Manager.—H. W. Clarke, Superintendent of Transportation of the Mobile & Ohio, has been elected Second Vice-President and General Manager of the International & Great Northern, effective Jan. 1, succeeding Leroy Trice, resigned.—V. 84, p. 1551.

InterState Railways, Philadelphia.—Option to Subscribe.—Stockholders of record Dec. 5, it is announced, will be allowed to subscribe at par, \$100 a share, for the \$500,000 new stock, to the extent of one new share for every four shares of their respective holdings. The proceeds, it is stated, will be used for permanent improvements, including new cars, power-house equipment and track, &c. Subscriptions must be filed on or before Dec. 20 and must be paid 50% on Jan. 15 and 50% on March 16 1908.

Earnings.—The gross earnings of the subsidiary companies for the 11 months ended Nov. 30 1907 increased \$205,116 and for the month of November increased \$16,347 over the corresponding periods of 1906.—V. 84, p. 1052, 570.

Louisville (Ky.) Traction Co.—Dividend on Common Stock Omitted.—The directors on Dec. 9, because of the extraordinary expenses of the past year, voted to omit the quarterly dividend on the \$11,880,000 common stock usually payable Jan. 1. There is also \$2,500,000 preferred, dividends April and October.

Dividend Record of Common Stock (Per Cent.).
Oct. '04 Apr. '05 Oct. 1905 Apr. '06 July 1906 to Oct. 1907, incl.
1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ & ½ extra. 2 4% per annum (1% quar.).
—V. 84, p. 1183.

Metropolitan Street Railway, New York.—Notice to Minority Shareholders.—A committee consisting of John I. Waterbury, Chairman, New York; Edmund C. Converse, New York, and Harry S. Hopper, Philadelphia, with Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, counsel, 62 Cedar St., New York, and William P. Daniels, Secretary, 20 Wall St., New York, urges, by advertisement on another page, that the minority shareholders, in order to maintain and protect the rights and interests of the minority stock, deposit their stock with the Manhattan Trust Co., 20 Wall St., New York City, or the Fidelity Trust Co., 327 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, under the terms of a protective agreement of date Dec. 10 1907.—V. 85, p. 1462, 1270.

New Orleans Railway & Light Co.—Dividend Omitted.—In view of the expenditures for improvements, the directors have decided to omit the dividend which would usually be paid Jan. 15 on the \$10,000,000 (5% non-cumulative) preferred stock. Quarterly distributions of 1½% were begun in January 1906 and paid regularly, to and including last July, but in October only ¾% was distributed. Expenses are to be curtailed and some of the executive officers have accepted a reduction in salaries. Compare V. 85, p. 654.

New York City Ry.—State Receivers Stayed.—Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court on Thursday granted an order restraining J. Hampden Dougherty, Paul Fuller and Melvin G. Palliser, who were appointed on Nov. 29 by Judge Seabury as receivers of the New York City Ry. and Metropolitan Street Ry., from taking possession of the properties of the two companies, pending appeals to the Appellate Division of the Court. Compare V. 85, p. 1462, 1339.

Justice Greenbaum also authorized the receivers appointed by the State court to begin suit in the United States Circuit Court under the terms of Justice Seabury's order to test the right of the Federal receivers to continue to hold the property, on condition that such suit must not be brought to trial until the Appellate Division shall have decided the appeal from Justice Seabury's order.—V. 85, p. 1462, 1339.

New York & Long Island RR.—Decision.—Justice Davis in the Supreme Court in this city on Monday sustained the

demurrer interposed by the company in the action brought by the city to restrain the company from completing the tunnel on the ground that the corporation ceased to exist on Jan. 1 1907 because of its failure to finish the work before that date.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court recently affirmed the decision of the lower court, which refused to grant an injunction pending the trial to prevent the prosecution of the work on the ground that the company would suffer irreparable loss if the work were to be then stopped and that it would be difficult to determine its validity later. —*Courier V.* 85, p. 1339; *V. 85, p. 1229*; *p. 752*.

Justice Davis says the records prove that the defendant corporation was organized for a specific purpose, to complete within a certain time and thereafter operate the tunnel and railroad set forth in its articles of incorporation and that failure to complete the road or any part and operate the same by Jan. 1 1907 constituted a violation of the provisions of the railroad law. Such a violation, the Court says, "was ipso facto an extinction of the corporation, and it did not require the bringing of an action to dissolve the corporation, as the franchises mentioned in the complaint were immediately extinguished."

"So it appears that the action is brought against a defendant that has no existence. The defendant being dead, in the sense referred to, there can be no pleading to the complaint on behalf of the defendant. The defendant corporation being thus eliminated, the question arises as to who shall be proceeded against for the alleged trespass. I do not agree with the demurrer's view that the property rights and franchises mentioned in the complaint survive the extinction of its corporate existence and provide the defendant corporation for the benefit of those concerned and that these trustees are the proper parties defendant. If this were so the trustees might take their own time to complete the road, and thus defeat the very purpose of the statute to insure the speedy completion of the work for public uses. My conclusion is that the demurrer is properly interposed. The demur-
rer assumes that there is a defendant here. As a matter of fact there is no action pending, nor was there at the time the demurrer was served."

A friend of the company is quoted as saying:

Justice Davis's decision does not affect the status of the tunnel and will not prevent its ownership by the men who took title to it in the corporation's name. Since Jan. 1 the directors, as trustees, have been holding the properties and prosecuting the work in behalf of the owners, that is, the original stockholders. The recent decision of the Appellate Division settled that the corporation's ownership of its properties, including its franchises, remains in its successors, who are now the directors-trustees. We have no fear that the Court of Appeals will sustain a decision that the franchise and all benefits of the corporation have always granted to the successors of a corporation in such event a "reasonable time" after they have succeeded to the franchises to comply with the terms of the franchises.—*V. 85, p. 1339, 865.*

New York New Haven & Hartford RR.—Possible Sale of Interest in Boston & Maine RR.—It was announced on Wednesday that negotiations are in progress for the sale of this company's interest in the Boston & Maine, consisting of \$10,994,800 of the total of \$28,291,790 of outstanding capital stock to a "competing interest," which was variously assumed to mean the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co. or the Canadian Pacific, or their representatives. Disavowals, however, were promptly forthcoming from persons identified with both of these roads. President Mellen is quoted as saying in substance:

I do not feel that negotiations looking to the sale of our Boston & Maine stock have reached that point where I can discuss it at any length. It is not a subterfuge, however, and we are not seeking to evade in any respect either the purpose or the nature of the proposed transaction. The object of us in doing so can dispose of our Boston & Maine stock at a very satisfactory and profitable figure, and naturally, in the present state of the financial markets, a cash offer such as we have received, looks attractive to us. The prospective purchaser is an interest competitive with the New York New Haven & Hartford, although our road will be protected by contract which will preserve our relationships. The sale would be for cash, although the purchase price may be spread over a series of payments.

A director remarks that perhaps those who have so bitterly assailed the New Haven road and its motives in connection with the Boston & Maine may come to the conclusion that it were better for their interests had we been allowed unhampered to work out our plans.—*V. 85, p. 1462, 1402.*

New York-Philadelphia Co.—Sale of Block of Stock.—W. A. Stern and I. H. Silverman, of the Philadelphia contracting firm of Stern & Silverman, have disposed of their entire holdings in the company to A. N. Chandler & Co., who were already identified with the enterprise.

Payment of Coupon.—A. N. Chandler & Co. inform us that the overdue coupon of Dec. 1 1907 is to be paid Jan. 1 1908.—*V. 85, p. 1270, 1210.*

Norfolk & Southern Ry.—Collateral Trust Notes.—This company has made an issue of \$2,750,000 3-year 6% collateral trust notes, dated Oct. 1 1907, due Nov. 1 1910, but subject to call, as an entire issue only, on any interest date before maturity at 102½ and interest. Denomination \$1,000. Interest payable May and November at the Manhattan Trust Co., New York. These notes are secured by deposit of the following securities:

Norfolk & Southern Ry. "first and refunding mortgage 5% bonds due May 1 1936 (additional to \$14,000,000 in hands of public) —————— \$1,000,000
Norfolk & Southern RR. first general mortgage bonds due July 1 1934 (additional to \$2,300,000 in hands of public) —————— 2,040,000
Norfolk & Southern Ry. 10-year 5% equipment trust bonds dated Oct. 1 1907, with sinking fund of \$60,000 semi-annually, total issue —————— 1,200,000

Touching their reasons for subscribing for \$125,000 of this issue of collateral trust notes, the receivers of the Union Trust Co. of Providence in their report filed on Nov. 30 said in substance:

The largest item in our schedule is Norfolk & Southern Railway Co., carried at \$2,011,000. This investment is an underwriting, so called. In March 1906 an organization was formed to acquire the stock and securities of four railroads and three lumber companies located in Virginia and North Carolina. It was estimated that \$16,000,000 was required for the purpose and for the development of the properties. That amount was subscribed by some 200 underwriters, some of whom paid their subscriptions in full and some in installments. The syndicate managers, under the unpaid balance, "loaned" the Union Trust Co. paid in \$1,000,000 and the Manufacturers' Trust Co. \$1,000,000, giving the Union Trust Co., after the merging of the two corporations, \$2,000,000, making it the largest single underwriter. For this payment it became entitled to receive \$1,750,000 in bonds of the new railroad, \$500,000 in preferred stock and \$1,000,000 in common stock, in all \$3,350,000 of securities, which are now in the hands of the receivers. (Compare *V. 82, p. 929*.)

The properties are undoubtedly valuable, the roads are in operation, they are said to be earning their fixed charges and some of them earning more, and the extensive timber lands are among the best and the most available in the country. The cost of the improvement, however, was underestimated, the money is exhausted, the work of extension has been stopped

and the properties were threatened by the demands of unpaid creditors. Almost the first document which was brought to the attention of the receivers upon their appointment was an urgent appeal from the syndicate managers that the underwriters subscribe in proportion to their holdings to at least \$1,000,000 of 3-year collateral trust notes.

The receivers went to New York, conferred with the other parties chiefly interested, and satisfied themselves as far as was possible, without actually securing the consent of the underwriters, of the expediency of the immediate necessity of raising further monies and of the practicability of doing this by the sale of the notes in the market under present conditions, and further, that the notes to be purchased by the underwriters were well secured. Upon their return they put the matter before the Court and obtained authority to invest \$125,000 in the purchase of such collateral trust notes at 90% of their face value, upon receiving assurance that the \$1,000,000 to be received from the sale of such notes should be used for the relief of the railroad company from its present necessities. The purchase of notes to the amount of \$1,38,000 has been made upon these terms, a sum of \$700 having already been assured to the company, with the promise of the full amount required. The future of the enterprise will depend upon the efficiency of the management and the general condition of business as affecting the money market.—*V. 85, p. 1210, 1083.*

Pere Marquette RR.—Meeting Ratifies Reorganization Plan.

The shareholders at the adjourned meeting on Dec. 9, by the unanimous vote of about 276,000 shares out of a total of 280,000, ratified the reorganization plan (see *V. 85, p. 41, 100, 222*) through the adoption of the following propositions:

1. To approve the proceedings taken at a special meeting of the directors of the company held on Aug. 12 1907.

2. To approve a certain agreement dated Aug. 12 1907 for the consolidation of the Pere Marquette RR. Co. of Michigan and the Pere Marquette RR. Co. of Indiana.

3. To approve a certain agreement dated Aug. 12 1907 between the Pere Marquette RR. Co., the Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co., and Nathaniel Thayer and others, committee, providing for the settlement by arbitration of all claims whatsoever between the two said corporations and for the cancellation of the indenture of lease from the Pere Marquette RR. Co. to the Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton RR. Co. dated March 1 1905, upon such terms as the arbitrators (William W. Crapo and Judson Harmon) may determine.

General Solicitor F. W. Stevens at Detroit after the meeting gave out a statement referring to the subscription by the shareholders for the issue of \$5,000,000 debentures, and adding:

The reorganization takes the form of a consolidation of the present company with the subsidiary company known as the Pere Marquette RR. Co. of Indiana.

The plan of reorganization has been submitted to United States Circuit Court Judge Larson in the receivership cause and an order has been made in substance as follows: The reorganized company may file an agreement in the receivership cause assuming all the debts and liabilities of the present company and of the receiver and agreeing to pay the sum with reasonable promptness. Upon this agreement being filed the receiver is authorized to turn over to the new company the possession and control of the property and business. The Court retains jurisdiction, however, and reserves the right to retake possession through the receiver if for any reason it should be deemed proper. There are other provisions for the protection of creditors and claimants.

The consolidation agreement of the Pere Marquette RR. Co. and the Pere Marquette RR. Co. of Indiana, it is understood, was filed at Lansing, Mich., on Dec. 13. The old board has been re-elected with the addition of I. G. McCullough, Walter B. Horn, Allen Wardell and Thomas W. Joyce, all of New York; and Frederick W. Stevens of Detroit.—*V. 85, p. 1402, 1210.*

Southern Pacific Co.—Explanation as to October Expense Account.

The following statement accompanied the official report of earnings for the month of October, which will be found under the heading "Net Earnings to Latest Date" on a preceding page:

About \$1,351,400 of the increase in expenses is for maintenance of way, structures and equipment. Renewals of rails and ties increased \$148,000 and ballasting \$50,000. Expenses in bringing the roadbeds damaged by last winter's floods up to a standard condition caused an increase of \$362,000. Depreciation charges for equipment amounted to \$182,000. Repairs and renewals of freight cars increased \$122,000. The remaining increase is in current repairs or in part by the greater expense in maintaining the roadway under the greater traffic moved over it, the greater expense of keeping up locomotives and larger heavier engines, the increased consumption of fuel and material. Expenses for conducting transportation increased \$82,420, the result in part of increase in cost of fuel and materials of \$243,000. Higher wage schedules and overtime, \$117,000, and the greater per diem payments for the use of cars, \$89,000. The remaining increase resulted principally from an increase in ton mileage of about 17%. Expenses of "outside operations," i. e., dining cars, water lines, &c., which under the Inter-State Commerce Commission classification are now dealt with separately, increased \$302,000, the result mainly of increased wage schedules and higher cost of fuel and material. Taxes increased \$12,712.—*V. 85, p. 406, 285.*

South Side Elevated RR., Chicago.—Death of President.—President Marcellus Hopkins died of pneumonia on Dec. 7.—*V. 84, p. 932.*

Third Avenue RR., New York.—Shareholders' Committee.

"The Metropolitan Street Ry. Co., lessee of the Third Avenue RR. Co. and the New York City Ry. Co., sub-lessee, being in the hands of receivers, and various legal proceedings having been instituted, and others being contemplated, affecting directly or indirectly the interests of the stockholders of the Third Avenue RR.," a committee has been formed at the request of a large amount of stock of the Third Avenue RR. to act under an agreement, dated Dec. 9 1907, for the purpose of conserving the interests of said stockholders. Holders of stock are requested to cooperate with the committee, and join in said agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Secretary. The committee are:

William N. Kremer, Chairman; Edward M. Burchard, George S. Cee, Thomas Hitchcock and Charles Remen, with Edward M. Shepard, Counsel, 128 Broadway, New York City, and John M. Perry, Secretary, 55 William St., New York City.—*V. 85, p. 1402, 1340.*

Toledo Railway & Terminal Co.—Successor Company.—See Toledo Terminal RR. below.

On Dec. 10 a deed dated Dec. 4 was filed at Toledo transferring the property to the new company.—*V. 85, p. 1402, 1463.*

Underground Electric Railways of London, England.

Holders of Over 90% of Notes Assent.—It was stated at the office of Speyer & Co. yesterday that the holders of over \$15,000,000 of the 5% notes, out of a total issue of \$16,550,000, have already accepted that firm's offer, and sold their Dec. 1 1907 coupon to Speyer & Co. This is over 90% of the total American issue, and it is understood that ap-

proximately the same amount of sterling noteholders have accepted the similar offer of Speyer Brothers in London. Compare V. 85, p. 1402.

Union Pacific RR.—Official Explanation for Increased Expenses in October.—The following has been given out in connection with the statement of gross and net earnings for October, which is given on a preceding page of this issue:

About \$451,000 of the increase in expenses is for maintenance of way, structures and equipment. Renewals of cross ties increased \$60,247, and charges for equipment depreciation \$39,650. The remaining increase in current repairs, renewals of roadway and of equipment, caused in part by unusual expense in maintaining locomotives under the greater traffic moved over it, the greater expense of keeping up locomotives of the present heavy type, and the increase in wages and cost of material.

Expenses for conducting transportation and general expenses increased \$645,801, the result in part of an increase in ton mileage of about 21%, higher wage schedules and increased cost of fuel for locomotives. Taxes increased \$53,680.—V. 85, p. 1144, 1083.

Warren & Jamestown Street Ry.—Second Mortgage.—Public Service Commission No. 2 on Dec. 9 approved the company's plan for making a second mortgage to secure an issue of \$100,000 bonds. (Compare page 101 of "Street Railways" Section).

West End Street Ry., Boston.—New Stock.—The shareholders will vote on Dec. 20 upon increasing the common capital stock by \$1,010,900, through the issue of not exceeding 20,218 shares of the par value of \$50 each. Compare V. 85, p. 1463.

Western Ohio (Electric) Ry.—Preferred Stock Listed in Cleveland.—The \$400,000 6% cumulative preferred stock has been listed on the Cleveland Stock Exchange.—V. 85, p. 381.

Western Pacific Ry.—Resignation.—In consequence of the conflicting interests growing out of the failure of the California Safe Deposit & Trust Co. (see items about banks and bankers), W. J. Bartnett, Vice-President and General Attorney of the Western Pacific Railway Co., has tendered his resignation. Only an insignificant amount of the funds of the road, it is stated, were held by the trust company.

Warren Olney Jr., a director of the company, has been appointed General Counsel, and William A. Magee of San Francisco and Oakland has been elected a director to succeed Mr. Bartnett.—V. 85, p. 347.

Worcester (Mass.) Consolidated Street Railway.—New Bonds.—The Massachusetts Railroad Commission has sanctioned the desired issue of \$200,000 5% 10 to 20-year bonds. Compare V. 85, p. 1340, 922, 923.

INDUSTRIAL, GAS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

American Ice Securities Co., New York.—New Directors.

A conference of those interested in the affairs of the American Ice Securities Co. was held at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co. on Nov. 22, at which it was decided to have on the board of directors representatives of those representing a majority interest in the stock, and that L. C. Ledward, C. M. Schwab, Isaac Gruenberg, Jas McCutcheon and Geo. L. Rives should be placed on the board as soon as the necessary arrangement could be effected. The receivers of the Knickerbocker Trust Co. attended the conference. Interests connected with the Knickerbocker Trust Co., it is said, have controlled the corporation since Charles A. Morse withdrew from control. Three of the proposed new directors represent the New York Loan & Improvement Co.—V. 85, p. 1083, 795.

Aberfoyle Mills Corporation, Philadelphia.—New Stock.—This Connecticut corporation on Nov. 22 filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from \$1,600,000 to \$2,000,000.

The company was incorporated in Connecticut last August to take over the control of the following companies, together operating; it is said, about 3,000 looms and having capitalization reported as below: Hope Mills (fine shirting), including four mills at Hope Mills, Rockland, Powhatan, N. C., common stock \$312,000, preferred stock \$150,000, and bonded debt \$100,000; Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., with plants at Chester, Pa., capital stock and surplus \$822,580; Gayley & Lord Mfg. Co., Chester, Pa., capital stock and surplus \$358,614; Asaphas (Jordon) Mfg. Co., Chester, Pa., capital \$360,000, the stockholders of the Hope Mills Co. were offered \$50 new stock for their common shares and \$115 new stock for their preferred; Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., \$275 of new stock for each share of old stock; Gayley & Lord, \$115 new stock for preferred and \$300 for common; Asaphas Mfg. Co., \$110 new stock for each share of old stock.

The directors are: William T. Galey, President; Charles E. Lord, Vice-President; Kenneth Lord, Treasurer, and John P. Wood, Secretary; W. C. Houston, Robert Wetherill, W. S. Blakely, John McGill and Thomas S. Brown. Offices at 65 Worth St., New York; also in Philadelphia.

Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Co.—Dividend Action Deferred.—The decision of the directors not to declare at this time the usual quarterly dividend on the company's \$1,250,000,000 of 7% cumulative preferred stock is explained by a director as follows:

The deferring of action on the regular quarterly 1 1/4% dividend on the preferred is merely a postponement and it is in no sense to be considered a passing of it. The dividend has been more than earned. The net results of the year's business are the largest in the history of the company.—V. 85, p. 217.

American Car & Foundry Co.—Earnings.—For the 3 and 6 months ending Oct. 31:

	Net.	Pref. Dividends.	Com. Divid'd.	Bal. Stmp
1907	\$2,773,643	(1 1/4%) \$625,000	(1 1/2%) \$300,000	\$1,050,643
1906	1,779,982	(1 1/4%) \$625,000	(1 1/2%) 150,000	1,104,982
1905	717,730	(1 1/4%) \$625,000	—	192,739
6 Mos.	—	—	—	—
1907	\$3,368,621	(3 1/2%) \$1,030,000	(2%) \$600,000	\$3,718,621
1906	3,437,035	(3 1/2%) 1,050,000	(2%) 150,000	2,237,035
1905	1,343,050	(3 1/2%) 1,050,000	—	293,050
V. 85, p. 823, 602.	—	—	—	—

American Silk Co.—New Receiver.—Judge Ward in the United States Circuit Court in this city on Dec. 10 appointed Chas. C. Burlingham as one of the three receivers in place of Charles W. Gould, who declined to serve, and also denied the application to remove Bernard E. Sheibley, one of the receivers previously appointed. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company on Dec. 2 by various creditors. Compare V. 85, p. 1403.

Reorganization Committee.—At a meeting of those largely interested in the securities of the company, a committee was

appointed late last week to arrange a plan to provide funds to satisfy the claims of creditors and take the company out of the hands of the receivers. A local committee has been formed in Boston, with T. R. Clark as Chairman, to protect Boston interests, about one-third of the underwriting having been, it is stated, placed in that city.—V. 85, p. 1403.

American Sugar Refining Co.—New Officers.—The directors on Tuesday elected Horace Havemeyer a director to succeed his father, the late H. O. Havemeyer, Vice-President W. B. Thomas, for many years the Massachusetts director, with headquarters in Boston, and also Manager of the Boston Sugar Refinery, was made Acting President until the annual meeting of shareholders to be held next month.—V. 85, p. 1464, 533.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Offer to Purchase Convertible Bonds—Earnings.—See Western Electric Co. below.—V. 85, p. 1398, 1340.

American Tobacco Co.—Subsidiary Company.—See Conley Foil Co. below.—V. 85, p. 1211, 602.

American Union Telephone Co. of Harrisburg, Pa.—Bonds, Earnings, &c.—An exchange has the following:

The company has just issued \$1,000,000 of 5% first mortgage bonds, maturing in fifty years, to be placed at par with subscribers to its service in the form of bonds of \$100 each. This issue particularly will pay partly for the construction of a six-circuit toll line and the installation of long-distance equipment, to handle toll traffic exclusively between Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Erie. The company operates 40,000 telephones and has 187 exchanges. The statement for the last quarter shows:

Earnings for Quarter Ending Sept. 30 1907.

Rentals	\$183,476	Oper. maint. and gen. exp.	\$119,571
Tolls	52,230	Taxes, insurance, &c.	12,186
Miscellaneous	15,547	—	—
Total income	\$251,233	Total expenses	\$131,757
Net earnings	—	—	\$19,495
Deduct interest on bonds (\$69,498), and guaranteed dividends (\$14,882)	—	—	84,380
Net to surplus account	—	—	\$35,115

—Compare V. 84, p. 161, 750, 1054; V. 85, p. 286.

Atlantic Rubber Shoe Co.—Dividend in Liquidation.—Chancellor Magie has signed an order authorizing the trustees to pay to preferred stockholders \$4 50 per \$20 share.

The order becomes operative upon the expiration of the time in which claims of creditors may be presented. The stock (\$800,000) consists of 25,000 shares of preferred stock of a par value of \$20 and 75,000 shares of common stock of a par value of \$4 each. Compare V. 85, p. 1403.

Batavia Plantation Co.—Stock Decreased.—This Delaware corporation recently filed notice of a decrease in capital stock from \$1,800,000 to \$750,000.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation.—Merger, &c., of Controlled Companies.—In November last the Samuel L. Moore & Sons Co. of Elizabethport, N. J., the Carteret (N. J.) Improvement Co. and the Crescent Shipyard (compare V. 77, p. 1744) were consolidated under title of Crescent Shipbuilding Corporation.

The plant of the Eastern Shipbuilding Co. at New London, Conn., was sold in September last to a New London syndicate.—V. 85, p. 866, 724.

Boston Belting Co.—Report.—See a preceding page.

New Directors.—George A. Miner, a former director, has been elected a director to succeed Edwin A. Hildreth, deceased.—V. 84, p. 1365.

British Columbia Copper Co., Ltd.—Dividend No. 2 Not Declared.—The directors last July declared a quarterly dividend (No. 1) of 25 cents and an extra dividend of 15 cents, payable Sept. 4. The directors adjourned Nov. 21 without declaring any further dividend. Chairman Newman Erb is quoted as saying:

The cost of copper f. o. b. at the works has not exceeded 10 1/2 cents, but when freight, refining charges and selling commissions are added, net cost is near the 12 1/2 cent level, leaving insufficient margin of profit to justify operations at present prices.—V. 85, p. 224.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Co.—Debenture Bonds Listed on Stock Exchange.—The \$1,500,000 20-year 5% debenture coupon bonds were listed this week on the New York Stock Exchange. The facts regarding the company, its property, capitalization, earnings, &c., together with the particulars as to these debenture bonds, are given at length in the official statement made to the Stock Exchange, which we print on a subsequent page. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds has been expended in the acquisition and development of additional ore properties and the providing of working capital. It will be noted that the company shows earnings largely in excess of the interest requirements.—V. 85, p. 407, 224.

Canadian Bounties on Iron and Steel.—Payments for Nine Months 1906-07.—The "Iron Age" of Dec. 5 states that as a result of a change of arrangements made last winter, the report of bounty payments for 1906-07 cover only the nine months ending March 31 1907.

Canadian Bounty Distribution for Nine Months ending March 31 1907.

Company	Pig Iron.	Steel Manufactures Ingots. of Steel.	Totals.
Alcan Steel Co., Ltd. (Lake Superior Corporation)	\$104,656	\$243,637	\$348,292
Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.	133,631	234,844	\$298,567
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd.	29,007	46,558	75,711
Hamilton Steel & Iron Co., Ltd.	54,044	50,221	125,668
Six other companies	62,193	—	63,077
Grand totals	\$385,531	\$575,261	\$958,999
			\$1,299,791

Total payments for thirteen years, 1895 to 1907, both inclusive \$9,567,413.

During the year covered by the foregoing figures the payments were made under a bill passed in 1906, an Act which was to expire in 1907. The bounties under this legislation were on direct rolling mills and during 1906 were at the rate of \$1.05 a ton for pig iron from native ore, 70 cents for pig iron from imported ore and \$1.05 for steel ingots and puddled iron bars. The scale was increased by the legislation of last year to \$2.10 for

pig iron from native ore, \$1.10 for pig iron from American and Newfoundland ores and \$1.65 a ton for steel ingots and puddled iron bars.

"Under this new scale there will be a large increase in the payments for the year 1907-08. Moreover, in the current fiscal year the new furnace at Port Arthur will receive native ore, while the existing furnaces will be discontinued, and the second furnace of the Hamilton Company. The drafts on the Dominion Treasury will be still further increased in consequence of the starting of the new rolling mill at Welland, Ontario, and by the additions which have been made to the furnace capacity—Bessemer and open-hearth—at Sydney and Sault Ste. Marie." ("Iron Age.")

Bounty Provisions Under Act Assented to April 27 1907.—The Act adopted by the House of Commons of Canada and assented to by King Edward on April 27 1907, but which took effect as of Jan. 1 1907, authorized the payment of bounties on the undermentioned articles when manufactured in Canada for consumption therein, as follows:

In respect of—	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Pig iron manufactured from ore—				
"On the proportion from Canadian ore produced during the calendar year".....	\$2.10	\$2.10	\$1.70	\$0.90
"On the proportion from foreign ore produced during the calendar year".....	1.10	1.10	0.70	0.40
Puddled iron from pig iron made in Canada—	1.65	1.65	1.05	0.60
Steel "manufactured from iron or scrap, not less than 50% of the weight thereof consists of pig iron made in Canada".....	1.65	1.65	1.05	0.60
"No bounty shall be paid on steel ingots from which stee blooms and billets for exportation from Canada are manufactured."—V. 85, p. 1413.				

Cape May (N. J.) Real Estate Co.—Securities—Status of Enterprise.—This company, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey Feb. 24 1903 with \$750,000 authorized capital stock, which in April 1905 was increased to \$2,000,000, later to \$2,500,000 and on Aug. 29 1906 to \$3,500,000, filed for record on July 31 1907 a mortgage to the Colonial Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, as trustee, to secure an issue of \$3,500,000 10-year bonds. The company acquired (it is said, for \$300,000) and is filling in and developing a large tract of marsh land at Cape May Point, N. J. The material for filling purposes is obtained in connection with the dredging of a land-locked harbor 700 feet wide, and is pumped through 30-inch pipes from 1,800 to 2,000 feet to the marshes. Congress at its last session appropriated \$1,200,000 for the purpose of dredging a 25-foot channel connecting the harbor with the ocean. This appropriation was immediately available, and preliminary work is now in progress on the channel and jetties, the latter to be extended over 4,000 feet into the sea, making it possible for the largest ocean vessels to enter.

The following authoritative statement was furnished us under date of Sept. 17 1906:

The statement appended to your letter of Sept. 11 is correct, except the names of the officers and directors. The President is Peter Shields, a Pittsburgh real estate operator; Vice-President, W. H. Keech of Pittsburgh; Secretary, C. Earle Miller; Treasurer, J. R. Tindie of Valley Forge, Pa., who is the son-in-law of Senator Knox of Pa. The directors are Peter Shields, J. R. Tindie, W. H. Keech, ex Senator Wm. Flinn of Pittsburgh, John C. Reilly, President of the Washington National Bank of Pittsburgh, John S. Soden, George F. Smith, William P. McNamee, and Geo. H. Flinn, son of Senator Flinn, Chairman of the Beechwood Improvement Co., Pittsburgh. Other large stockholders are A. A. Fraenkel, Julian Kennedy and Wm. F. Lloyd of Pittsburgh; W. H. Buhl, of Boggs & Buhl, Allegheny; J. R. Hunt and John S. Unger, respectively General Manager and Assistant General Manager of the Carnegie Steel Works, Homestead, Pa., and the First-Clark Dredging Co., Baltimore, Md.

The company has since acquired over 500 acres of the property, which will be ready for the market early in 1907, and is now laying out streets and putting down sidewalks, curbs and sewers. The boardwalk boulevard and bulkhead along the entire beach front have been completed. The company owns about 5,600 acres of property, 1,100 acres being comprised in the plan of lots. The company has not erected any dwelling houses, but the lot purchasers have commenced building, and there are now several large cottages under way, and we expect to have about 30 started before spring. The company has built a modern fireproof hotel at a cost of about \$750,000, and will be ready to open next spring. Capital stock outstanding, \$1,316,000, all of one class; par of shares, \$100.

The property is located 70 miles from Philadelphia and 140 miles from New York, and its attractions include "bathing on the finest beach in the world, boating, sailing, fishing, hunting and other sports; extended boardwalk and beach drive, model sewage-disposal plant, purest water from artesian wells inland."

Columbia Gas & Electric Co. (West Virginia), Cincinnati, &c.—Retirement of \$1,000,000 Preferred Stock.—The shareholders voted on Dec. 7 to reduce the capital stock from \$51,000,000 to \$50,000,000 (all of one class and all outstanding) by the retirement of the preferred stock of the company, amounting to \$1,000,000, now held in the treasury. Compare V. 85, p. 1404.

Conley Foil Co.—New Stock.—This company, mentioned in the Government's bill (V. 85, p. 277) as having \$225,000 of its \$375,000 capital stock owned by the American Tobacco Co., called a meeting of its shareholders for March 29 1907 to increase the authorized capital stock from \$400,000 to \$875,000; par of shares, \$100. President, John Conley, Office, 541 West 25th St., New York.

Crucible Steel Co. of America, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Dividend Reduced.—The directors on Tuesday declared a quarterly dividend of 1% on the \$24,436,500 7% cumulative preferred stock, payable Dec. 31 to shareholders of record Dec. 22. This decreases the annual rate to 4%, contrasting as follows:

Annual Dividend on Preferred Stock (Per Cent.).						
Dec. '00.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Dec. '05.	Mch. '06 to Oct. '07.
1%	7	7	5½	None.	1	6% yly. (1% qu.)
This, we learn, makes the accumulated dividends 17½%.—V. 85, p. 1145, 920.						

Daly-West (Silver) Mining Co., Salt Lake City.—Dividend.—The directors on Monday declared a quarterly dividend of 30c. (1½%) a share (par \$20) on the \$3,600,000 capital stock, payable Dec. 15, thus reducing the annual rate to 6%, contrasting with—

Annual Dividend Record.						
1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905 to Sept. 07.	Dec. '07.
\$487,500	\$607,500	\$1,044,000	37%	29%	12% yearly (3% qu.)	1½%

x Exact percentage on stock then out not known.—Ed.—V. 84, p. 510.

Distillers' Securities Corporation.—Dividend Prospects.

The stock of the company declined this week, touching 30½, against 39½, the closing price on Saturday last, on reports that the dividend to be declared on Dec. 26 may be reduced from 1½% as paid quarterly beginning April last, or passed altogether. The refusal of the Government since the recent money stringency to accept certified checks as theretofore in payment of revenue taxes to take whiskey out of bond, and its insistence upon actual cash, which has been difficult to obtain, has resulted in seriously contracting the business of the subsidiary companies. Prior to that time the business since the beginning of the fiscal year on June 30 1907, it is stated, had been well in excess of the corresponding period last year.—V. 85, p. 790.

Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.—See Canadian Bounties on Iron and Steel above.—V. 85, p. 923.

Electric Cable Co., Bridgeport, Conn.—Bonds.—This Connecticut corporation in November 1907 filed a mortgage to the Windsor Trust Company of New York, as trustee, to secure an issue of \$100,000 6% bonds. Authorized capital stock, \$500,000. President Edwin W. Moore, New York office, Room 822, 17 Battery Place.

Electric Storage Battery Co.—See Electric Vehicle Co. below.—V. 84, p. 747.

Electric Vehicle Co.—Receivership.—Judge Cross in the United States Circuit Court at Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, on application of the Hartford Rubber Works Co., which has a claim of \$11,785 against the company, appointed Halsey M. Barrett, of Bloomfield, N. J., and Henry W. Nuckles of Hartford, Conn., as receivers. The same men have also been appointed as ancillary receivers for Connecticut by Judge Wheeler in the Superior Court. Judge Ward in the United States Circuit Court has appointed Mr. Barrett and Wm. S. Montgomery of New York ancillary receivers for this State.

The company's indebtedness, aside from capital stock, is stated to consist of \$1,521,600 of 6% bonds which fell due on Nov. 1 last, promissory notes payable on demand, \$591,043; a note for \$300,000 due Dec. 3; accounts payable aggregating \$204,790, of which \$150,000 has been due since Nov. 15, and other items, bringing the total up to \$3,604,142, of which \$2,016,000 is past due.

Plant, land, buildings, machinery, appliances (book value), \$717,498; office furniture, \$4,752; finished vehicles, \$173,088; consigned vehicles and merchandise (book value), \$90,388; raw materials, supplies and parts, \$770,474; finished products, \$378,714; stocks and bonds of other corporations (book value), \$358,002; patents and patent licenses (book value), \$114,537; accounts and notes receivable, \$132,000; cash, \$12,000; total, \$14,084,132.

The receivers have issued a statement saying in substance:

The Hartford Rubber Works Co. wishes it to be understood that it has acted as a friendly creditor solely to assist the company in protecting all of its credit. The steps it has rendered necessary by the stringency in the money market, which prevented the company from procuring money to meet its obligations, including its bond issue.

Plans are already being considered for rehabilitation, and it is confidently expected that within a comparatively short time creditors' claims will be met and the company be in a position to continue business with new capital.

One of the most valuable assets of the company will doubtless prove to be its plant under the Selden patent (V. 76, p. 754; V. 77, p. 253) and it is the intention of the receivers to see that those rights are fully protected in every way.

The early report that the New Jersey Court adjudged the company insolvent is denied, and as a matter of fact the New Jersey Court simply passed an order following the usual form, appointing receivers, directing them to take possession of the property of the company and continue its business, which is also the substance of the order passed by Judge Wheeler, save that Judge Wheeler authorized the receivers to borrow no sum not to exceed \$50,000 at any time for the purposes of continuing the business.

President Herbert Lloyd of the Electric Storage Battery Co., which at last accounts owned \$6,364,600 of the \$18,595,000 outstanding stock, says:

The plan to control the electric motor business failed, and most of the companies that were then subsidiary to the Electric Vehicle Co. have disappeared or ceased to be active. The Electric Vehicle Co. was overcapitalized, or, if you like it better, it is true that its total liabilities are greater than its capital stock, not exceeding \$3,500,000, but in assets above the value of its patents, being at least that much. It owns all the land, buildings and machinery it uses, and has been immensely busy up to the present time. It owes little to general traders, probably not more than \$1,000,000, and part of this is secured.

There is to be a reorganization and new funds will be added to its resources. I am not at liberty to say as yet who is to furnish these funds, but there can be no doubt of a successful reorganization.—V. 84, p. 1116.

Fairmont Coal Co., West Virginia.—Serious Explosion.—An explosion that occurred at the company's mines near Monongah, W. Va., on Dec. 6 resulted in the death of about 400 of the company's employees.—V. 85, p. 1404.

Guggenheim Exploration Co.—Operations by Yukon Consolidated Goldfields Co. in 1906.—See report of White Pass & Yukon Ry. under "Annual Reports" on a preceding page and compare V. 84, p. 505.

Hackensack (N. J.) Water Co.—Listed.—The New York Stock Exchange has listed \$1,000,000 additional common stock, making total amount listed \$2,625,000.—V. 85, p. 407.

Hamilton Steel & Iron Co., Ltd.—See Canadian Bounties on Iron and Steel above.—V. 79, p. 1644.

Laclede Power Co., St. Louis.—Again Sold.—See Union Electric Light & Power Co., St. Louis, below.—V. 84, p. 1371.

Lake Superior Corporation.—See Canadian Bounties on Iron and Steel above.—V. 85, p. 1465.

National Glass Co.—Receivership of Controlled Company.—The Beaver County (Pa.) Court on Dec. 9, on application of James P. Leas and other creditors, appointed Addison Thompson, Secretary of the National Glass Co., receiver of the Rochester (Pa.) Tumbler Works, which also operates the Keystone Glass Works of the same place, both being controlled by the National Glass Co. The capitalization of the Rochester Co. is stated as \$200,000.

The two plants are among the older concerns in the manufacture of table glassware, the plant of the Rochester company being large and modern. The works have been closed three weeks, owing to a fall off in sales, now well below 50% of the general financial condition, about 700 men are employed at the time, the full capacity, it is reported, being about double that amount. The trouble, it is stated, do not affect any of the other constituent companies of the National Glass Co., as each concern is operated by its own officers and the financial affairs of each are separately managed.

Bonds Retired.—The installment of \$200,000 of first mortgage 6% bonds due Nov. 1 was paid off on that date.—V. 85, p. 1212.

Mobile (Ala.) Electric Co.—*Dividend Paid in Scrip.*—Owing to existing financial conditions the company on Dec. 9 paid the 1½% dividend on its preferred stock in scrip. The authorized stock is either \$1,500,000 or \$3,000,000, of which \$500,000 is said to be preferred.—V. 82, p. 1443; V. 83, p. 690.

North American Co.—*Acquisition.*—See Union Electric Light & Power Co., St. Louis, below.—V. 85, p. 1465, 1212.

Northampton (Mass.) Gas Light Co.—*New Stock.*—The Massachusetts Gas & Electric Light Commission on Oct. 12 1907 sanctioned the issue of 800 shares of additional capital stock at \$33 per share (par \$25), making, it is supposed, a total of \$120,000 stock outstanding; no bonds. Dividend rate 8% per annum.

Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd.—See Canadian Boundaries on Iron and Steel above.—V. 85, p. 218.

Old Dominion Co. of Maine.—*Amount of Judgment.*—The decrees entered in the two suits of the Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Co. against A. S. Bigelow fix the amounts due by the defendant as \$832,160 and \$1,213,566 respectively, or a total of \$2,045,726. These amounts include the original award with interest. Compare V. 85, p. 1466.

Ontario Power Co. of Niagara Falls, Buffalo, N. Y.—*Progress of Construction—Canadian Contract.*—In response to our inquiry, Secretary and Treasurer R. C. Board has favored us with the following:

(Under date of Nov. 8.) The apparatus for the additional 24,000 h.p. is in the power house except a portion which is still in transit, and the installation in the new factory building is made so the will be completed before the end of the year, making 66,000 h.p. total capacity. In regard to the contract with the Ontario Government, this is still in negotiation concerning certain legal details. The basis of the agreement has been reached and the agreement has been reduced to writing, but some details are still under discussion between lawyers representing the Ontario Government and ourselves.

(Under date of Dec. 7.)—There has been substantially no change in the situation since our previous letter. No. 5 unit is completed and in use, and No. 6 will be completed about the first of the year. In regard to the Government contract the situation remains exactly as at the date of my last letter, although the various municipalities have arranged to vote on by-laws providing for the use of Niagara power at the municipal elections to be held the first week in January.—V. 85, p. 226.

Pittsburgh & Westmoreland Coal Co.—*Report.*—For year ending Oct. 31:

Fiscal Year—	Total Tonnage	Gross Receipts	Operating Expenses	Net Earnings	Charges	Surplus	Fixed Balance
1907	1,320,812	\$1,473,426	\$1,029,487	\$443,939	\$237,089	\$206,850	
1906	1,192,302	1,256,808	895,883	360,923	224,075	136,850	
—V. 82, p. 51.	244.						

Pope Manufacturing Co.—*Receivers.*—The receivers of this New Jersey corporation are now Egbert J. Tamblin, Albert L. Pope of Hartford, Conn., and Geo. A. Yule of Kenosha, Wis.—V. 85, p. 1344.

The Pullman Company.—*New Treasurer.*—K. Demmler has been elected Treasurer to succeed George F. Brown, who retires on a pension after 36 years in the company's service.—V. 85, p. 1272, 1268.

Royal Baking Powder Co.—*Dividends on Common Stock.*—A quarterly dividend of 2½% has been declared on the \$10,000,000 common stock along with the usual 1½% quarterly dividend on the preferred, both payable Dec. 31. The same rate was paid on the common stock in the three preceding quarters of 1907.

Dividend Record (Per Cent of Common Stock)							
1909.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
8	8	8	8	8	8	=10	10

*Includes 2% "special" dividend paid Nov. 30 1906.—V. 72, p. 679.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.—*Year's Dividends on Preferred—Earnings.*—The directors have declared the full dividend of 7% on the preferred stock during the next year, payable in quarterly installments of 1¾%, beginning Jan. 2. The net earnings applicable to dividends for the 3 months ending Nov. 30 1907 (partly estimated) were \$396,375 and for the year \$1,602,227, an increase of \$601,384 over 1905-06. Dividend requirements at the rate of 7% on the preferred and 5% on the common stock, the rate now paid, call for \$956,000.—V. 85, p. 669, 409.

Standard Cordage Co., New York.—*Directors Resign.*—Jules S. Bache, Newman Erb and William J. Wollman have resigned as directors, owing, to a difference of opinion with other members of the board respecting the policy of the management.

This action is explained as follows:

We felt that the management was not energetic and progressive enough—in other words, the commercial policy was not satisfactory to us. This was the sole cause of our withdrawal. It had nothing whatever to do with the financial condition of the company, which is perfectly sound. The business, however, was not being conducted at a profit, we thought, and as the changes we favored were not made, we presented our resignations.—V. 84, p. 106.

Stearns-Foster Co., Cincinnati.—*New Stock.*—This Ohio corporation has filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

Thompson-Starrett Co., New York.—*Dividend Omitted.*—The directors of this well-known construction company have decided that it is conservative, in view of existing financial conditions, not to pay a dividend at present upon the \$1,-

000,000 common stock. The common shareholders have received regular semi-annual dividends at the rate of 8% per annum in January and July from July 1 1905 to July 1 1907, both inclusive. There is also \$500,000 8% cumulative preferred stock dividends, May and Nov. 15. No bonds.—V. 83, p. 1475; V. 84, p. 1372.

Union Electric Light & Power Co., St. Louis.—*Purchase.*—This subsidiary of the North American Co. has purchased the LaSalle Power Co. of St. Louis from E. W. Clark & Co. of Philadelphia, who acquired control of the same early last summer for a sum then reported as about \$3,000,000. The authorized capital stock of the LaSalle Power Co., of which \$1,000,000 is said to be outstanding (compare V. 84, p. 1371). A portion of the new stock of the Union Electric Light & Power Co. has been issued on account of the purchase, but whether to the North American Co. for advances to meet the purchase price or otherwise does not seem certain. The North American Co. recently reported its advances to subsidiary companies as aggregating \$3,612,938 (V. 85, p. 1212). Compare V. 85, p. 1466.

United Fruit Co., Boston.—*Convertible 5s Called for Payment March 1 1908 at 110.—Option to Convert in Stock.*—The company has called for payment on March 1 1908 at 110 and interest the outstanding balance (\$1,054,000) of the 5% convertible bonds issued in 1901 and 1902. Holders have the right to convert the bonds into stock any time on or before Jan. 15 1908, in the ratio of 10 shares of stock for each \$1,000 bond. Of the \$1,054,000 bonds still outstanding, \$113,000 are owned by a subsidiary company, leaving \$941,000 in the hands of the public.

The retirement of the convertible bonds will leave the company with a bonded debt consisting only of \$1,600,000 5% serial debentures issued in 1907, and due in annual installments of 10% each from 1909 to 1918. (V. 84, p. 1057; V. 85, p. 1281).—V. 85, p. 1337, 1281.

United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.—*Description of New Plant at Scottsdale, Pa.*—See illustrated article of 7½ pages in "Iron Trade Review" of Cleveland for Dec. 5 1907. The new plant has an estimated output capacity of 750 tons of cast iron pipe daily. Compare V. 85, p. 104, 157.

Warren (Pa.) Water Co.—*All Underlying Bonds Redeemed.*—The Municipal & Corporation Securities Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., having handled from time to time this company's 5% bonds due July 1 1927, writes, saying:

The issue named is a first mortgage issue against the property. The only other mortgage that to our knowledge has ever been against the property is one of \$30,000 6% bonds dated March 29 1889, and this mortgage was paid off and satisfied Sept. 4 1897. The balance of your statement is correct. Compare V. 85, p. 1467.

Waters-Pierce Oil Co.—*Federal Receivership Relinquished.*—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans, La., on Dec. 3 vacated the receivership granted by the Federal courts and relinquished jurisdiction to the Texas State Courts, which appointed Robert J. Eckhart receiver of the property in the State after its conviction on June 1 last of ouster for violation of the State anti-trust laws. The State receiver has taken possession.

Ouster Judgment Confirmed.—The Court of Civil Appeals on Dec. 11 confirmed the judgment of ouster and the fine of \$1,623,900 imposed by the lower court on June 1 last.—V. 85, p. 1085, 227.

Western Electric Co. (Telephone, &c., Manufacturing Company), Chicago.—*Offer for Minority Stock.*—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which on June 30 1907 owned \$9,012,100 of this company's \$15,000,000 capital stock (see V. 85, p. 1398), has offered to purchase the minority shares (if deposited with the Merchants' Loan & Trust Co. of Chicago by Jan. 20 1908) on or before Oct. 15 1908, on the basis of one share (\$100) of the minority stock for \$250 in American Telephone 4% convertible bonds, or, at the option of the Telephone Company, \$225 per share in cash. Holders of over 15,000 shares, it is said, have expressed their intention of accepting the offer.

President Barton, in a circular, says:

It is to be assumed that payment will be made in bonds. These bonds become due in 1936 and are convertible at the option of the holder at any time between March 1 1909 and March 1 1918. Into stock of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. at the rate of 10% of the par value thereof, but this rate is subject to reduction, however, if further stock is issued at less than \$134 25 per share; that is to say, at the present rate of conversion the holder of the bonds gives a trifle over \$400 of bonds for \$300 of stock.

The present dividend rate of 8% paid by American Telephone Co. is justified by its earnings. Stockholders of the Western Electric Co. taking these bonds on the terms specified would then have assured income at the rate of \$10 for each share of stock, and they will have for a period of nine years the option of exchanging these bonds for stock, paying the present dividend rate, net from each share of Western Electric Co.'s stock going into the exchange 14 9/16%, as against the present rate of 8%.

Stockholders accepting the exchange before Dec. 15 1907 (the middle of the current dividend period of the Western Electric Co.) will receive interest from Nov. 1 1907, as though the stock had been deposited on that date.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. for the ten months ended Oct. 31 reports net earnings of \$13,715,000, as against \$11,579,000 for the same period in 1906. In October 1907 the net earnings were \$2,567,000, as against \$2,004,000 for October 1906.—V. 85, p. 1217, 923.

Western Union Telegraph.—See page 1525.

Westinghouse Air Brake Co., Pittsburgh.—*Stock Dividend Declared.*—In accordance with the plan already announced, the directors on Dec. 11 declared, along with the usual quarterly dividends of 2½% regular and 2½% extra, payable Jan. 31, an extra distribution of 25% payable in stock on Jan. 31, together with the aforesaid cash dividends, to holders of record Dec. 31. This will increase the amount of stock outstanding to \$13,750,000.—V. 85, p. 1467, 738.

For other Investment News see page 1525.

Reports and Documents.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE IN CONNECTION WITH THE LISTING OF ADDITIONAL FIRST REFUNDING MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT BONDS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., December 6 1907.

Referring to its original application of February 15 1904, and to its supplementary applications of August 22 1904, January 27 1905, April 4 1905, December 11 1905, February 13 1906 and October 3 1906, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company hereby makes application for the listing of \$4,136,000 additional Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's First Refunding Gold Mortgage Bonds, numbered consecutively from 24,922 to 29,057, both inclusive, of the par value of \$1,000 each. Of the \$4,136,000, par value, of bonds above described, \$250,000, par value, were issued under Section 4 of Article 1 of the Mortgage, which reserves at all times bonds for the exchange or retirement of bonds of underlying mortgages, and \$3,886,000, par value, were issued under Section 5 of Article 1 to be used for the purpose of acquiring by purchase, exchange or otherwise, stocks, bonds, securities or other property of any kind whatsoever which the Company shall be legally authorized at the time to purchase or acquire.

There have been issued by the Company under the terms of the First Refunding Gold Mortgage and authenticated and delivered by the Trustee under Sections 2, 4 and 5 of said Mortgage, to and including November 30 1907, \$36,606,000 of bonds, of which \$29,057,000, par value, have been sold and are outstanding. Of this amount \$5,000,000, par value, of bonds were, under the terms of the Mortgage, delivered forthwith to the Company upon the execution of the Mortgage, to constitute a working fund for additions and improvements; said fund to be replenished from time to time, as the same should be reduced by such expenditures. There are held in the Treasury of the Company unsold or deposited as collateral to loans \$7,549,000 of said bonds.

The First Refunding Gold Mortgage Bonds are secured by a Mortgage or Deed of Trust to the Central Trust Company of New York, bearing date July 1 1902, maturing July 1 2002, and for the amount of \$150,000,000. The bonds issued bear interest at the rate of Four per Cent per annum, payable on January 1 and July 1 in each year. Principal and interest are payable in gold coin at the office of the Company or its financial agency in the City of New York, which for the payment of interest is at present the Central Trust Company of New York. The bonds are in both coupon and registered forms. Coupon Bonds are exchangeable for Registered Bonds and Registered Bonds for Coupon Bonds. Coupon Bonds may be registered in the name of the owner, such registration being noted on the bond. The Registrar for both Coupon and Registered Bonds is the Central Trust Company of New York. Registered Bonds shall be of the denomination of \$1,000 or \$5,000 each. The bonds are redeemable at the option of the Company from time to time before July 1 2000, after due notice shall have been given, by payment of the principal and interest accrued to the date of redemption specified in such notice, together with a premium of Ten per Cent of such principal, and after July 1 2000 by payment of principal and accrued interest. The amount redeemed from time to time shall be determined by the Company, and the bonds so redeemed shall be drawn by lot by the Trustee from the numbers of the then outstanding bonds, both Registered and Coupon, and shall not be reissued. The bonds covered by this and the previous applications, and all bonds subsequently issued, unless otherwise stated on the bond, are convertible on or before July 1 1914 into the same par value of the Capital Stock of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and bonds so converted shall be canceled. The necessary corporate action has been taken by the Stockholders and the Directors to increase the Capital Stock of the Company from time to time sufficiently to provide for delivery of shares of stock in exchange for bonds as they may be presented for conversion.

The First Refunding Gold Mortgage is a direct lien upon all the property of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, subject only to the Gold Mortgage of October 1 1895 for \$7,000.00.

Of the authorized issue of \$150,000,000 bonds of the First Refunding Gold Mortgage, there were reserved under the Mortgage \$61,065,000 to retire or take up the \$7,000,000 Gold Mortgage Brooklyn Rapid Transit Bonds issued under the Mortgage of October 1 1895, and \$54,065,000 bonds issued by the constituent railroad companies, a complete list of which is set forth in our original application. The purposes for which the remaining \$88,935,000 of bonds may be issued and the conditions relating thereto are also set forth in our original application.

STATEMENT OF ISSUANCE FIRST REFUNDING MORTGAGE BONDS.

Issued upon execution of Mortgage and for corporate purposes \$5,000,000
Subsequently issued for property acquisitions, as per list of expenditures \$1,606,000
\$36,606,000

Bonds listed per application:	
A. February 15 1904.....	\$5,000,000
B. August 22 1904.....	5,000,000
C. January 27 1905.....	5,250,000
D. April 4 1905.....	1,000,000
E. December 11 1905.....	3,042,000
F. February 13 1906.....	2,000,000
G. October 3 1906.....	2,879,000
This application to list:	
H.	4,136,000
Treasury Bonds.....	7,549,000
	\$36,606,000

The following property has been acquired at the cost indicated and deposited with the Trustee as required by the Mortgage to secure the bonds:

(1) Certificates of Indebtedness of following Companies, covering actual cost of power houses, constructed or in process of construction, real estate, equipment, etc., none of which is otherwise encumbered, except for real estate purchase money mortgages, aggregating \$35,250.	
Brooklyn Queens County & Sub. RR. Co.....	\$672,524 00
Transit Development Company.....	14,556,283 91
American Railway Traffic Company.....	619,241 68
Coney Island & Gravesend Railway Co.....	10,527 37
Canarsie Railroad Company.....	612,188 13
	\$10,470,765 99

(2) Certificates of Indebtedness, representing the obligations of the following Companies, for advances made for the actual cost of improvements and additions to railroad property (including part of the cost of converting elevated railroads to electric railroads), such improvements and additions first being subject, however, to the liens of the Railroad Mortgages of those Companies:	
Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Co.....	\$6,213,500 10
Nassau Electric Railroad Co.....	1,315,389 04
Brooklyn Height Railroad Co. a/c Brooklyn City Railroad Co.....	2,386,695 58
South Brooklyn Railway Co. a/c P. P. & C. I. RR. Co.....	1,200,954 93
Sea Beach Railway Company.....	133,780 40
Brooklyn Queens County & Sub. RR. Co.....	309,315 04
	11,559,635 09

(3) Stocks of the following Companies at cost price thereof:	
Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Co. 13,890,988 shares of Common Stock and 1,262,6729 shares of Preferred Stock.....	\$471,572 71
Nassau Electric Railroad Company, 3,150 shares and \$75 scrip (Cumulative Four per Cent Preferred Stock)	311,546 20
South Brooklyn Railway Co., 4,091 shares including option on shares qualifying Directors.....	900,177 43
Transit Development Company, 5,000 shares, entire Capital Stock	500,222 64
Coney Island & Gravesend Railway Co., 3,500 shares, and Sea Beach Railway Co., 6,500 shares.....	1,014,600 00
	3,193,118 98

(4) Nassau Electric Railroad Company 1st Cons. 4% deposited in exchange for B. R. T. Refunding 4s.....	379,000 00
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Total cost price of properties deposited with Trustee of 1st Refunding Gold Mortgage..... \$31,507,519 16

The Certificates of Indebtedness from the Transit Development Company, South Brooklyn Railway Company and the Canarsie Railroad Company are secured by First Mortgages covering all the properties of those Companies. The Certificates of Indebtedness of the Sea Beach Railway Company are also secured by a Mortgage covering the property of that Company, subject, however, to the First Mortgage of \$650,000 resting upon said property. Copies of these Mortgages are transmitted herewith. The consent of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners has been duly given to these Mortgages, with the exception of the Transit Development Company, which is a business corporation, where the consent of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners is not required under the statute. Mortgages to secure the Certificates of Indebtedness of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company and the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company have also been duly approved by the Stockholders and Directors of these Companies, but the approval thereto of the Public Service Commission of the First District, successors of the former State Board of Railroad Commissioners, has not yet been obtained, but applications for such approval are now pending before that Commission.

STATEMENT OF THE RESULTS OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30 1907.

Gross earnings from operation.....	\$19,381,587 15
Operating expenses.....	11,465,704 76
Net earnings from operation.....	\$7,915,882 39
Income from other sources.....	553,165 93
Total income.....	\$8,471,048 32
Less taxes and fixed charges.....	6,026,386 72
Net income.....	\$2,444,661 60
Out of which was taken for betterments and additions to property.....	442,063 37
Surplus for the year.....	\$2,002,598 23
Add for Judgement recovered from City of New York account wire privileges.....	39,798 33
Surplus for June 30 1906.....	\$2,042,396 56
Surplus June 30 1907.....	\$2,075,562 81
Of this amount there has been appropriated:	\$4,117,959 37
Depreciation adjustments.....	\$12,127 65
For discount on bonds sold.....	371,625 24
Total appropriations.....	\$33,052 89
Balance, surplus June 30 1907.....	\$8,784,006 48

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30 1907.

<i>Assets—</i>	<i>Liabilities—</i>	
Cost of road and equipment.	\$114,638,829 61	\$45,835,908 98
Properties owned in whole or in part by B. R. T. Co.		
Advances account of construction for leased companies.	9,008,126 43	
The Brooklyn City RR. Co.	87,670,358 20	
P. & C. Co. of C. & G.	337,768 23	
Construction expenditures, constituent companies.	3,823,501 02	
To be reimbursed by issuance of B. R. T. 1st Ref. Gold Mtge. 4% Bond, upon deposit with Central Trust Co., Trustee, of Certificates of Indebtedness to cover.		
Guaranty fund (securities and cash).	4,005,755 00	
Underlying bonds deposited with Central Trust Co., Trustee.	379,000 00	
Treasury Bonds.	5,127,500 00	
B. R. T. 1st Ref. Gold Mtge. 4%	\$4,624,000 00	
Other issues.	503,500 00	
Treasury Stock.	146,228 00	
Current Assets.	3,002,885 99	
Cash on hand.	8965,670 23	
Due from companies and individuals.	847,066 71	
Construction materials and general supplies on hand.	1,047,490 34	
Real estate mortgages.	21,500 00	
Prepaid accounts.	121,158 71	
Bonds and cash in escrow covering contractors' deposits.	42,120 00	
Accounts to be adjusted.	58,068 84	
	\$139,732,014 89	\$139,732,014 89

Note.—The Certificates of Indebtedness issued by constituent companies, aggregating \$25,677,268 29, against which Brooklyn Rapid Transit bonds have been issued, do not appear separately on this Consolidated Balance Sheet, as the property purchased appears as an asset under the head of "Cost of road and equipment," and "Advances account of construction for leased companies," and the liability is represented by the bonds of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company issued from time to time as such Certificates of Indebtedness are acquired and deposited with Central Trust Company, Trustee.

The office of the Company is at No. 85 Clinton Street, Borough of Brooklyn.

The Officers are: A. N. Brady, Chairman of the Board; Edwin W. Winter, President; T. S. Williams, Horace C. DuVal and J. F. Calderwood, Vice-Presidents; C. D. Meneely, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Directors are: A. N. Brady, Edwin W. Winter, Norman B. Ream, E. H. Harriman, H. H. Porter, A. R. Flower, W. G. Oakman, J. G. Jenkins, D. H. Valentine, Henry Seibert, H. C. DuVal, Eugene N. Foss and T. S. Williams.

Respectfully submitted,

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY,
By T. S. WILLIAMS, Vice-President.

The Committee on Stock List recommends that the above-mentioned \$4,136,000 additional First Refunding Mortgage Convertible Four per Cent Bonds due 2002, for \$1,000 each, Nos. 24,922 to 29,057 inclusive, be added to the amount now on the list, making the total amount listed to date \$29,057,000, Nos. 1 to 29,057 inclusive.

WM. W. HEATON,
Chairman.
GEORGE W. ELY,
Secretary.

Approved by the Governing Committee Dec. 11 1907.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA IRON COMPANY.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT MADE TO THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE IN CONNECTION WITH THE LISTING OF THE TWENTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT DEBENTURE COUPON BONDS.

Buffalo, N. Y., November 20 1907.

The Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Company hereby respectfully makes application to have placed on the regular list of the New York Stock Exchange \$1,500,000 of its Twenty-Year Five per Cent Debenture Gold Bonds, Nos. 1 to 1,500 inclusive, for \$1,000 each. Coupon Bonds may be registered as to principal only and may be again transferred to bearer. The total amount of bonds authorized under the Indenture is \$1,500,000. Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York is Trustee. The bonds are dated January 2 1906 and mature January 1 1926. Interest is payable semi-annually on March 1 and September 1 at the agency of the Company, Fisk & Robinson, New York. The last coupon is payable September 1 1925. Principal is payable January 1 1926, together with four months' interest, from September 1 1925 to date of maturity. Principal and interest are payable in gold coin of the United States or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any and all tax or taxes or stamp duties which the Company, its successors or assigns, may be required to pay thereon or deduct or to retain therefrom, under any present or future law of the United States, or of any State, County or Municipality therein, the Company agreeing to pay such duties, tax or taxes. The issue as an entirety shall be redeemable on any interest date after September 1 1910 at 105 and accrued interest upon notice of the intention being given by the Company by an advertisement published once a week for at least nine weeks before the time fixed for such redemption in one or more newspapers published in New York and Buffalo, together with mailed notice to all holders of Registered Bonds.

Section 2 of Article II. of the Indenture provides for the inclusion of these bonds in the security of any subsequent Mortgage, as follows:

SEC. 2, ART. II.—"The Iron Company covenants that it will not execute any new Mortgage or Deed of Trust upon any of its properties, either real or personal, now owned by it or hereafter acquired, except by way of further security for bonds issued under a Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the Iron Company, bearing date the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and two, unless, by the terms of such new Mortgage or Deed of Trust, it shall be provided that all bonds issued and to be issued under this Indenture shall be included in the debt secured by such new Mortgage or Deed of Trust and shall have the benefits of the security thereof, as fully as any bonds or obligations issued thereunder, and that it will insert such provision in any such new Mortgage or Deed of Trust as it so executes."

The Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Company is a corporation formed under the laws of the State of New York May 17 1902 for the manufacture of iron, steel, manganese, copper, coke and lumber; for the purchase of woodlands or lands containing iron ore or coal; for proving and opening of mines; for dealing in iron, steel, manganese, copper, coal, coke and lumber; for the erection of furnaces, forges, mills, docks, ships, elevators, and to engage in any other manufacturing, mining or construction business. The Company

owns about 50 acres of land in Buffalo on which are built two blast furnaces, together with the necessary boilers, engines and stoves. The first furnace was blown in September 27 1904, and the second July 5 1905. The equipment is sufficient to produce from 600 to 700 tons of foundry pig iron per day.

The Indenture authorizing the bonds provides for their issuance as follows:

SEC. 2, ART. I.—"The said one million five hundred thousand dollars, par value, of the bonds authorized to be issued under this Indenture shall be issued by the Iron Company and shall be certified by the Trustee and delivered by it to the Iron Company immediately upon the execution and delivery of these presents, or at any time thereafter, upon the order of the President or a Vice-President of the Iron Company, for the general purposes of the corporation . . ."

The \$1,500,000 of bonds above referred to have been issued and are now outstanding. They are distributed among many individual holders. Of the proceeds from the sale of the above bonds approximately \$400,000 has been expended in the acquisition and development of additional ore properties, and the balance has been used to provide the Company with additional working capital. The new ore properties are acquired by leases, through the Munro Iron Mining Company, all of which Company's stock is owned by this Company and deposited as additional security for its First Mortgage Five per Cent Bonds, bearing date July 1 1902 and maturing June 1 1932. These leases expire 1922-1936, and are located near Iron River, Michigan, with a total area of 160 acres. It is not possible to estimate accurately the tonnage contained in these properties, the ore lying in vertical veins, but there is every evidence of a large body of ore being present. The Company has developed 200,000 tons in sight and is mining ore regularly. This ore is of the proper structure to give, with the ores mined from the other properties of the Company, the complete mixture desirable for the manufacture of foundry or basic iron. It is expected that 100,000 tons of ore will be mined from this new property during the coming year.

In addition to the Twenty-Year Five per Cent Debenture Bonds, the Company has outstanding \$2,900,000 of an authorized issue of \$3,000,000 First Mortgage Five per Cent Gold Bonds, which are to be redeemable \$100,000 annually June 1, beginning 1907, through the operation of a Sinking Fund, bonds so redeemed to be canceled and destroyed. On June 1 1907 \$100,000 bonds, Nos. 1 to 100 inclusive, were called for redemption. The authorized Capital Stock is \$1,000,000, which has been paid in at par in cash.

Through its ownership of all the Capital Stock of the Cascade Coal & Coke Company, the Company controls a coal-mining and coke-producing property of some 2,900 acres, equipped with 600 modern coke ovens. The coke produced from this plant amounted to 144,008 tons in the fiscal year 1906 and 257,661 tons in 1907. The Cascade

Coal & Coke Company has no bonded indebtedness. All its stock is deposited as additional security for this Company's First Mortgage Five per Cent Bonds.

The Company's physical property consists of:

Buffalo plant and real estate	cost (approx.)	\$3,650,000
Leaseholds in iron ore mines in the Mesabi range estimated to contain 20,000,000 tons of high-grade ore	"	650,000
Leaseholds in mines at Iron Mountain, Michigan, estimated to contain 10,000,000 tons of ore, and leaseholds in mines at Iron River, Michigan, with area of 160 acres*	"	540,000
Canal, constructed jointly by Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Company, Pennsylvania Railroad and Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad, extending from Lake Erie to the Company's ore docks. Company's share of cost	"	190,000
Total cost of physical property	"	\$5,080,000

* All the properties and leaseholds of the Company are under the lien of the First Mortgage.

Section 4 of Article II, provided for the maintenance of the Company's property in full efficiency, as follows:

SEC. 4. ART. II.—"The Iron Company further covenants that it will, at all times, keep itself supplied with machinery, tools and equipment sufficient to maintain full and complete efficiency, for the purposes of its corporate existence; and that it will, at all times, keep all its structures, machinery, tools and equipment in good order, complete repair and good working condition; that it will renew and replace from time to time such of its structures, machinery, tools and equipment as may be worn out or destroyed; and that at all times during the existence of the indenture all structures, machinery, tools and equipment shall be undiminished in amount and efficiency. The Iron Company shall, from time to time, whenever required by the Trustee or its representative or representatives, furnish a full and complete statement of its machinery, tools and equipment, and shall, if requested by the Trustee or its representative or representatives, allow it to make full inspection of the machinery, tools and equipment, and shall furnish all possible facilities to the Trustee for making such inspection."

The following is a statement of earnings for the fiscal year ended April 30 1907 and for six months of the present fiscal year:

	12 Months Ended April 30 1907	6 Months Ended Oct. 31 1907
Gross earnings	\$3,669,514.82	\$2,064,426.75
Cost of raw material, operating expenses and taxes	2,926,448.42	1,455,367.55
Net earnings	\$743,066.40	\$609,058.20
Other income	32,840.70	107,420.18
Net available income	\$775,913.10	\$716,479.38
Bond interest	\$216,670.16	\$110,416.68
Other deductions	62,847.47	279,517.63
Net Income	\$496,395.47	110,416.68
Surplus as at close of previous fiscal year	361,704.53	597,980.40
Various adjustments	5,834.47	16,365.32
	\$863,934.47	\$1,220,408.42
Less: Dividends on Capital Stock \$250,000.00	\$100,000.00	
Sundry adjustments	15,954.07	265,954.07
Surplus as per Balance Sheet	\$597,980.40	\$1,120,408.42

The following is the Company's Condensed Balance Sheet as of October 31 1907:

Assets	
Buffalo plant, real estate, etc.	\$3,713,143.26
Leaseholds in ore properties	1,190,898.38
Canal	191,102.23
Stock in coal companies	30,000.00
Accounts receivable, etc.	934,246.09
Cash	137,503.93
Ore, pig iron, etc., on hand	880,871.35
Deferred charges: *Discount on Debenture Bonds	70,416.67
Total assets	\$7,418,881.91
Liabilities	
Capital Stock	\$1,000,000.00
First Mfg. Five per Cent Bonds	\$3,000,000.00
Less in hands of Trustee for Sinking Fund	100,000.00
Debenture Five per Cent Bonds	2,900,000.00
Bills payable	244,000.00
Accounts payable	535,682.52
Accrued interest	7,714.75
Reserve for removal of furnace lining	72,916.68
Reserve for extinguishment of mine and ore properties	21,015.95
Surplus	19,087.15
	1,120,408.42
Total liabilities	\$7,418,881.91

* To be reduced by equal annual amounts covering the life of the bonds and charged to Profit and Loss Account.

The annual meeting is held on the second Thursday in May. The Fiscal Agent for the registration of the bonds and the payment of interest thereon is Fisk & Robinson, New York.

The Board of Directors consists of William A. Rogers, S. M. Clement, C. W. Goodyear, Hugh Kennedy and William T. Shepard, all of Buffalo, New York.

The Officers are: William A. Rogers, President; S. M. Clement, First Vice-President; C. W. Goodyear, Second Vice-President; H. D. Carson, Secretary and Treasurer.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA IRON COMPANY,

W. A. ROGERS, President.

The Committee on Stock Lists recommends that the above-described \$1,500,000 Twenty-Year Five per Cent Debenture Coupon Bonds, due 1926, for \$1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 1,500 inclusive, be admitted to the list.

GEORGE W. ELY, WM. W. HEATON,
Secretary. Chairman.

Adopted by the Governing Committee Dec. 11 1907.

Western Union Telegraph Co.—Quarterly Dividend of 1 1/4% Payable Jan. 15 in Stock Script.—The directors voted on Wednesday, in view of the decrease in earnings occasioned by the strike, the business depression and the advance in wages, to pay the quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% due Jan. 15 in stock (or scrip convertible into stock), and for that purpose to appropriate as representing earnings previously diverted to improvements \$1,217,125 of the \$2,630,000 stock held in the treasury, forming the remainder of the authorized issue of \$100,000,000.

Quarterly.—For 3 and 6 months ending Sept. 30 and Dec. 31 (partly estimated in 1907):

3 Mos. end. Sept. 30	Net Revenue	Charette	Dividends Paid	Balance, Surplus
1907 (est.)	def. \$311,493	\$433,063 (1 1/4%)	\$1,217,025 def.	\$1,961,581
1906 (actual)	sur. 1,660,518	332,687 (1 1/4%)	1,217,024 sur.	110,807
3 Mos. end. Dec. 31				
1907 (est.)	\$1,000,000	\$433,062 (1 1/4%)	\$1,217,025 def.	650,087
1906 (actual)	1,618,791	332,687 *(1 1/4%)	1,217,024 sur.	67,080
6 Mos. end. Dec. 31				
1907 (est.)	\$688,507	\$866,125 (2 1/2%)	\$2,434,050 def.	\$2,611,668
1906 (actual)	827,309	663,374 *(2 1/2%)	2,434,048 sur.	177,887

* Dividend for Dec. 1907 quarter is to be paid in stock Jan. 15 1908.

Total surplus (estimated) Dec. 31 1907, \$14,273,113.

Official Circular.—President Robert C. Clowry, under date of Dec. 11, says in substance:

In consequence of the confusion arising from the telegraph operators' strike which began early in August last and ended Nov. 7 ult., reports and remittances from the offices throughout the country have been greatly delayed and accounts have not yet been fully made up.

The strike extended to all parts of the country, the aim of the strikers being to force the operators to accept the terms of their union and maintain a closed shop, and thus practically transfer the management of the business of the operators to the officers of that organization. For some time previous to the strike many of the operators deliberately delayed the transmission of traffic, handling 25% to 40% less business than that now handled by loyal employees of the same ability on similar wire circuits. A sufficient number of loyal operators remained to move the decreased traffic notwithstanding interference by the strikers, and the telegraph operators' strike was an assault. The ranks of the loyal operators were gradually supplemented by additions to the force; the strike was completely defeated and such strikers as were restored to the service were accepted on individual applications and with the distinct understanding that in future they must be single in their allegiance to their employer.

Sufficient returns have been received from the offices by this time to show that the revenues of the company were greatly decreased during the strike, and owing to the depression of business, which set in at the time the strike closed, the decrease has continued up to the present. The expenses of the company were largely increased by the 10% advance in the pay-roll of all operators from March 1 1907. This increase was voluntarily granted and influenced a large number of operators to remain loyal. In addition, a large expense was necessitated by the extra pay or bonus allowed the loyal operators and linemen during the strike, and by the cost of bonds which were established for the employment of new and old men in the operating departments or adjoining rooms. These employees rendered heroic service and have all been retained in their positions.

The property is in first-class condition; the present employees are faithful and efficient, and, with the passing of the financial depression, our revenues will rapidly increase. Although it is believed, as indicated, that business will soon resume and earnings become normal, nevertheless, in view of the present depression, it seems the best course to pay out only cash, but to make a dividend of 1 1/4%, payable in stock. Hence the executive committee recommends the adoption by the board of the following:

Whereas, Since Oct. 1 1881, net earnings belonging to the stockholders have been used for the purchase, construction and equipment of new and additional lines, wires and telegraph, and other properties and general plant, to the extent of more than \$14,000,000 (including \$1,598,184 so appropriated during the period from Oct. 1 1881 to Oct. 1 1890, which amounts are not represented by any outstanding capital stock); and

Whereas, The actual value of the additional lines, wires, properties and plant thus acquired and constructed is more than the amount above named, and such newly acquired property, lines and plant have been fully maintained and improved in quality and value from time to time by expenditures which were charged to current expenses and have increased and not depreciated in value; and

Whereas, The capital stock was by vote of the stockholders on Oct. 25 1892 increased from \$86,200,000 to \$100,000,000, and it was the intention that a portion of said increased stock should be distributed among the stockholders to represent a portion of the investment of earnings since Oct. 1 1881, in the purchase, construction and equipment of additional lines, wires, telegraph and other properties and general plant; and

Whereas, The property is worth more than \$100,000,000 over and above the indebtedness, and whereas of the \$100,000,000 capital stock there remains unissued stock to the amount of \$6,000,000.

Now, Therefore, Resolved, In view of the actual cash dividend for the quarter ending Dec. 31 1907, that out of said \$2,630,000 of unissued stock there be issued to the stockholders of record on Dec. 20 inst. an amount equal to 1 1/4% of the stock held by each, for which stock certificates be issued on and after Jan. 15 1908, provided that fractions of shares be issued in special certificates bearing no dividends but convertible into full shares on the transfer and surrender of sufficient fractions.—V. 85, p. 1467, 1217.

Westmoreland Coal Co.—Earnings.—The statement of earnings published last week under this caption were those of the Pittsburgh & Westmoreland Coal Co., which see above.

—V. 85, p. 1467.

Yukon Consolidated Goldfields Co.—Operations of Subsidiary of Guggenheim Exploration Co.—See report of White Pass & Yukon Ry. under "Annual Reports" on a preceding page.

—The partnership agreement of the Chicago brokerage firm of Chapman, De Golyer & Co. having expired, and Clarence C. Chapman, the New York Stock Exchange member of the firm, having sold his membership, the firm as such will retire from business Dec. 31. Lawrence De Golyer, one of the partners, will become associated with W. H. Colvin & Co. and is expected to carry considerable business with him.

—Baker, Aylng & Company of Boston announce that on Dec. 1 the interest of Philip B. Simonds in the firm was purchased by the other partners, G. B. Baker, Charles L. Aylng and Philip Young. The business will be carried on under the same name, and Mr. Simonds will remain in the employ of the firm from that date.

—The attention of investors is invited to the page advertisement of Messrs. Peabody, Houghteling & Co., Chicago. A copy of their new circular No. 614 will be mailed on request.

—Stone & Webster announce that hereafter all offices connected with its organization in Boston will be located in its building at 147 Milk St., corner Battery March St.

—Brooks & Co., Scranton, Pa., have issued a very complete manual entitled Northeastern Pennsylvania Securities. It will be mailed on request.

The Commercial Times.**COMMERCIAL EPITOME.**

Friday Night, Dec. 13th, 1907.

Though financial conditions are regarded as somewhat better, caution is still the dominant note in general trade. Wheat, cotton and metals have declined. Money rates have remained rather high and currency premiums continue.

LARD on the spot has been easier, owing to large receipts of hogs. Trade has been quiet and confined to local jobbers. Western \$8.45@\$8.55c. and city 8½c. Refined lard has been irregular, but changes in prices have been unimportant. Trade has been extremely dull. Refined Continent \$8.90c., South America 9¾@9½c. and Brazil in kegs 11@11½c. Speculation in lard futures at the West has been active. Prices have shown irregularity, but in the main the tone has been firmer, owing to covering of shorts and a stronger market for hogs as a result of an active shipping demand. A strong corn market has also helped to impart a firmer tone to lard. Packers have been the principal sellers. Commission houses have bought.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December delivery	7.80	8.00				
January delivery	7.77½	7.67½	7.75	7.90	7.90	7.72½
May delivery	7.75	7.65	7.75	7.95	7.97½	7.80

PORK on the spot has been firmer, with trade fairly active. A firmer market for hogs has had a bracing effect. The offerings have been light. Mess \$15 25@\$15 75, clear \$16 25@\$17 25 and family \$18 20@\$19. Beef has been firm on small supplies. The demand has been moderately active. Mess \$10@\$11 packet \$12@\$12 50, flank \$12@\$12 50, family \$14 50@\$15 50 and extra India mess \$22 50@\$23. Cut meats have been quiet and steady. Pickled shoulders 7½c., pickled hams 10c. and pickled bellies, 14@10 lbs., 9½@10½c. Tallow has been dull and steady; city 5½@5½c. Stearines have been dull and steady. Oleo 7¾c. and lard 9½c. Butter has been quiet and firm; creamery extras 29c. Cheese has been quiet but firm on small supplies. State, f. c., small, colored or white, fine, 15½c. Eggs have been quiet and firmer; Western firsts 31@33c.

OIL.—Cotton-seed has been quiet and irregular but mainly easier; prime summer yellow 38@39c. Linseed has been firm, with a moderate demand for small lots. City, raw, American seed, 45@46c.; boiled, 46c.; and Calcutta, raw, 69c. Lard has been quiet and steady. Prime 74@76c. and No. 1 extra 54@57c. Cocoanut has been quiet and steady; Cochin 8½@10c. and Ceylon 7½@8½c. Olive has been quiet and steady; yellow 75@80c. Cod has been steady with a moderate jobbing trade. Domestic 42@43c. and Newfoundland 44@45c. Peanut has been dull and steady; yellow 65@80c.

COFFEE on the spot has been firmer with some increase in trade. Rio No. 7, 6½c. West India growths have been more active and firm. Fair to good Cucuta 8½@10c. Speculation in future contracts has been quiet with narrow fluctuations of prices. In the main the tone has been stronger, owing to buying of the distant months by local dealers and roasters, continued light receipts and some increase in the spot demand. Europe has sold the near options on a small scale and there has been some Wall Street selling. Local traders, however, have been more disposed to buy than to sell. There is still an absence of outside public speculation.

The closing prices were as follows:

December	5.80c.	Ap. II	5.95c.	August	6.10c.
January	5.80c.	May	6.00c.	September	6.15c.
February	5.80c.	June	6.00c.	October	6.15c.
March	5.90c.	July	6.05c.	November	6.20c.

SUGAR.—Raw has been quiet and firmer. Centrifugal 96-degrees test, 3.85c.; muscovado, 89-degrees test, 3.30@3.35c.; and molasses, 89-degrees test, 3@3.05c. Refined has moved more freely on old contracts and new business has shown a small increase. Granulated unchanged at 4.60@4.70c. Teas have been more active, with a larger inquiry for small lots. Spices have been quiet and steady. Hops have been moderately active and steady.

PETROLEUM has been firm and in active demand for export and domestic account. Refined, barrels, 8.75c., bulk 5c. and cases 10.90c. Gasoline has been active and firm; 86 degrees 21c. in 100-gallon drums. Naphtha has been moderately active and firm; 73@76 degrees 18c. in 100-gallon drums. Spirits of turpentine has been quiet at 48½c. Rosin has been quiet and easy; common to good strained \$3 15.

TOBACCO.—Prices for domestic leaf have ruled steady. Some increase in the demand from manufacturers has been reported at times, though trade on the whole has continued quiet. A somewhat larger business has been done in Sumatra at firm quotations. Havana has been quiet and firm.

COPPER has been dull and weak; lake 13@13½c. and electrolytic 12½@13c. Lead has been dull and weak at 3½c. Spelter has been dull and easier at 4½c. Tin has been quiet and weak; Straits 28½c. Iron has been quiet with No. 1 Northern steady at \$18@\$19 and No. 2 Southern easier at \$17 90@\$18 25.

COTTON.

Friday Night, Dec. 13 1907.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CROP as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 354,161 bales, against 367,134 bales last week and 351,145 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since the 1st of September 1907, 4,021,277 bales, against 5,105,640 bales for the same period of 1906, showing a decrease since Sept. 1 1907 of 1,084,363 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
G. Iveston	15,345	9,498	25,527	12,271	14,024	11,590	88,255
Port Arthur						869	869
Corp. Christi, &c.						1,227	18,860
New Orleans	20,723	13,759	17,052	27,937	15,787	8,066	103,534
Mobile	5,040	2,512	5,101	2,588	2,125	50	1,430
Pensacola			1,400				185
Jacksonville, &c.					34	30	249
S. vannah	8,660	5,985	17,306	12,139	10,113	9,860	64,063
Brunswick						7,489	7,489
Charleston	747	1,540	1,005	775	1,135	1,793	6,993
Georgetown							28,903
Wilmington	3,543	7,774	4,287	3,966	4,218	5,115	28,903
Norfolk	5,853	5,935	5,545	3,777	4,679	4,801	30,574
Newsp. News, &c.						278	278
New York						45	45
Boston	24	10	62	59	109		264
Baltimore						2,108	2,108
Phil. delphia	35	50		335	50	221	691
Totals this wk.	59,959	47,063	77,265	63,881	52,266	53,727	354,161

The following shows the week's total receipts, the total since Sept. 1 1907, and the stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Receipts to December 13.	1907.		1906.		Stock.	
	This week.	Since Sep. 1 1907.	This week.	Since Sep. 1 1906.	1907.	1906.
Galveston	88,255	1,048,433	126,851	1,976,602	184,942	430,350
Port Arthur, &c.	809	8,961	9,610	1,011	1,694	15,011
Corpus Christi, &c.	869	37,923	7,012	62,516	83,738	75,045
New Orleans	103,334	110,320	58,760	96,627	109,623	359,984
Mobile	18,600	178,008	15,428	149,148	61,164	71,035
Pensacola	1,450	63,136	16,541	72,279		
Jacksonville, &c.	249	4,764	459	3,385		
Savannah	64,063	992,477	63,506	944,798	169,693	182,256
Wilmington	7,489	104,740	9,487	97,738	16,848	28,536
Brunswick	6,993	150,363	6,686	108,814	30,330	16,734
Charleston				521		
Georgetown	28,903	331,737	9,447	240,797	44,666	22,711
Norfolk	30,570	286,321	29,669	312,291	41,707	60,056
Newsp. News, &c.	278	4,595	2,419	8,821	120	2,276
New York	45	1,686	1,474	4,159	133,660	137,975
Boston	264	1,814	2,675	11,392	6,600	5,849
Baltimore	2,108	22,773	2,518	20,116	6,198	13,488
Philadelphia	691	2,976	243	7,328	6,186	5,072
Total	354,161	4,021,277	408,984	5,105,640	951,692	1,336,336

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Receipts at—	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
G. Iveston	88,255	126,851	85,274	94,031	101,980	34,297
Port Arthur, &c.	809	8,961	9,610	1,011	1,694	15,011
New Orleans	103,334	110,320	58,760	96,627	83,738	75,045
Mobile	18,600	15,428	8,674	14,757	8,690	8,673
S. vannah	64,063	63,506	39,755	55,752	53,128	44,345
Wilmington	7,489	9,487	11,627	10,203	6,041	3,987
Charleston	6,993	6,686	3,659	3,604	4,734	11,329
Newsp. News	2,108	22,773	2,518	20,116	6,198	13,488
Philadelphia	691	2,976	243	7,328	6,186	5,072
Total this wk.	354,161	408,984	264,806	320,447	298,872	260,830
Since Sept. 1	4,021,277	5,105,640	4,601,721	5,290,704	4,648,241	4,391,839

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 232,588 bales, of which 89,691 were to Great Britain, 30,536 to France and 112,361 to the rest of the Continent. Below are the exports for the week and since Sept. 1 1907.

Exports from—	Week ending Dec. 13 1907.				From Sept. 1 1907 to Dec. 13 1907.					
	Exported to—	Great Britain	France	Continent	Total	Exported to—	Great Britain	France	Continent	Total
Galveston	23,471	19,657	14,935	58,063	437,782	131,113	248,742	817,639		
Port Arthur					17,465		20,458		37,923	
Corn. Chris., &c.							707			
New Orleans	37,118		21,579	58,697	274,530	98,424	174,062		547,016	
Mobile	6,973			6,974	31,412	21,948	42,758		96,118	
Pensacola				1,450	1,450	17,880	24,748		44,217	
Fernandina				4,224	7,999	39,463	51,686	100,306	68,465	327,570
Wilmington						22,869		53,460		76,329
Charleston				5,265	5,265	71,054	16,520	195,440		25,100
Newsp. News				362	362	5,312		595		5,907
New York	8,947	2,880	13,175	25,002	136,071	18,785	138,667		87,999	
Boston	5,929		176	6,105	83,942		3,357			
Baltimore	2,666		4,490	7,156	24,635	1,900	42,854		69,393	
Philadelphia						23,156		5,229		28,385
Portland, Me.						1				1
San Francisco				4,942	4,942					11,203
Seattle				6,886	6,886					24,919
Tacoma								877		877
Portland, Ore.										750
Detroit						750				
Total	89,691	30,536	112,361	232,588	1,248,569	381,905	1,340,415	2,970,889		
Total 1906	116,496	53,116	102,513	272,125	1,539,006	440,407	1,484,795	3,464,211		

In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named. We add similar figures for New York.

Dec. 13 at	On Shipboard, Not Cleared for—						Leaving stock.
	Great Britain	France	Germany	Other Foreign	Coast-wise	Total.	
New Orleans	9,351	13,263	32,496	14,228	367	69,710	179,928
Galveston	48,533	15,070	34,967	13,708	2,412	114,689	70,252
Savannah	700	—	—	2,426	4,000	2,269	10,867
Charleston	—	—	2,106	—	200	2,306	24,824
Mobile	5,600	8,374	1,843	—	1,600	17,417	43,747
Norfolk	3,000	—	—	33,359	36,389	—	5,318
New York	4,000	700	2,800	4,100	—	11,600	122,060
Other ports	20,000	2,000	19,000	7,000	—	48,000	32,558
Total 1907	91,184	39,409	93,215	41,462	42,668	307,938	643,754
Total 1906	133,981	69,545	102,942	45,449	55,956	405,873	930,463
Total 1905	79,177	33,750	86,271	28,753	52,529	280,462	892,133

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has been on a larger scale at quite irregular prices, a decline occurring on Tuesday of about 50 points, while on Wednesday and Thursday there was a sharp recovery. The net result for the week is a moderate decline. The report on the ginning up to December 1 by the Census Bureau, which appeared on Monday the 9th inst., was about what many had expected, being 8,338,854 bales, against 10,027,868 bales for the same time last year and 8,689,663 bales two years ago, with a considerable falling off in the number of active ginners this year. There was a good deal of liquidation on the eve of the Government crop estimate, which was to appear on the next day, the 10th inst. When this estimate was found to be 11,678,000 bales, very heavy liquidation ensued and a violent decline. The figures were very much larger than many had looked for, a fact which of itself had not a little influence, while another depressing factor was the disposition of many to regard it as an underestimate, the December figures of the Government in recent years having been in some cases much below the final outturn. Wall Street, local and Southern interests all sold heavily and even Europe, which had seemed to take a bullish view of the situation, was also a seller for a time. Some depression in stocks and the continuance of monetary stringency were also not without their effect. But, as already intimated, the market on the two following days recovered much of the lost ground. This was due in no small degree to the fact that in Liverpool a bullish construction was put upon the Bureau estimate. Moreover, when the estimate was stated in pounds—5,581,968,000 pounds, not including linters—and it was recalled that the bales were of 500 pounds gross or 478 pounds net, a fact which had been overlooked by most people in the excitement of Tuesday, there was something like a revulsion of speculative sentiment and a good deal of covering of short obligations. But after all the chief supports of the market have been buying by European spinners, especially those on the Continent, and the firmness of the spot situation at the South. The spot sales in Liverpool of late have been 15,000 to 18,000 bales a day and the statistics of exports of yarns and cloths from the United Kingdom have made a favorable exhibit. The South has stood the financial stringency very much better than was expected. The receipts of late have been very light, especially at the Southwest, and the December premium here over January has risen to 60 points. To-day prices declined on disappointing Liverpool advices and profit-taking, as well as some selling for short account attributed to Wall Street. Spot cotton has been quiet. Middling uplands closed at 12.10¢, an advance for the week of 5 points.

The rates on and off middling, as established Sept. 11 1907 by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contract, are as follows:

Fair	c. 1.75 on	Strict low mid.	c. 3.00 on	Middling tinged	c. 3.00 off
Strict mid. fair	.150	Fully low mid.	.65 off	Strict low mid. tinged	1.00 off
Middling fair	.125 on	Low middling	.100 off	Low middling	.100 off
Barely mid. fair	.100 on	Harely low mid.	.05 off	Strick g'd ord. ting	2.00 off
Strict good mid.	.075 on	Strick good ord.	.150 off	Strick good ord.	1.00 off
Fully good mid.	.062 on	Fully good ord.	.175 off	Fully good ord.	1.25 off
Good middling	.050 on	Good ordinary	.200 off	Middling stained	.25 off
Barely good mid.	.037 on	Strick g'd mid. tgd.	.35 on	Strick low m. stain.	.25 off
Strict middling	.025 on	Good mid. tinged	.40 on	Fully m. stained	.26 off
Middling	.000 on	Basis	.20 off	Strick mid. tinged	.30 off

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

Dec. 7 to Dec. 13— Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri.
Middling upland— 12.15 12.15 11.85 11.95 12.20 12.10

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS.

The quotations for middling upland at New York on Dec. 13 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:

1907	12.10	1899-c.	7.69	1891-c.	8.06	1885-c.	10.50
1906	10.75	1895	5.81	1890	10.75	1881	11.87
1905	—	1890	—	1880	10.25	1881	11.94
1904	8.00	1896	7.37	1888	9.88	1880	11.88
1903	12.45	1895	8.56	1887	10.56	1879	12.75
1902	8.55	1894	5.69	1885	9.50	1878	8.81
1901	8.50	1893	7.94	1885	9.25	1877	11.44
1900	9.88	1892	9.75	1884	10.88	1876	12.25

MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.

The spot market for middling upland at New York on Dec. 13 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:

	Spot Market Closed.	Futures Market Closed.	Sales of Spot and Contract.		
			Export sum'n.	Con-tract.	Total
Saturday	Steady 10 pts adv.	Easy	—	1,600	1,600
Monday	Quiet	Steady	—	1,600	1,600
Tuesday	Steady 30 pts dec.	Steady	30	—	30
Wednesday	Steady 10 pts adv.	Steady	—	2,200	2,200
Thursday	Steady 25 pts adv.	Steady	250	600	850
Friday	Steady 10 pts dec.	Barely Steady	—	—	—
Total	—	—	200	4,400	4,600

FUTURES.—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York the past week have been as follows:

Dec.	Saturday, Dec. 7.	Monday, Dec. 9.	Tuesday, Dec. 10.	Wednesday, Dec. 11.	Thursday, Dec. 12.	Friday, Dec. 13.	Week.
Dec.	Range	Range	Range	Range	Range	Range	Range
Jan.	Closing	11.69 @ 11.80	11.65 @ 11.72	11.64 @ 11.66	11.58 @ 11.62	11.57 @ 11.73	11.53 @ 11.75
Feb.	Closing	11.17 @ 11.21	11.15 @ 11.16	10.65 @ 11.23	10.55 @ 10.8	10.95 @ 11.09	10.83 @ 11.35
March	Closing	11.28 @ 11.30	—	11.28 @ 11.22	10.74 @ 10.75	10.80 @ 10.85	10.58 @ 11.32
April	Closing	11.57 @ 11.58	11.26 @ 11.27	10.79 @ 10.80	10.95 @ 10.98	11.08 @ 11.28	11.10 @ 11.26
May	Closing	11.40 @ 11.42	11.31 @ 11.33	10.72 @ 10.83	10.94 @ 10.95	11.25 @ 11.26	11.25 @ 11.40
June	Closing	11.41 @ 11.50	11.33 @ 11.35	10.72 @ 10.83	10.94 @ 10.95	11.27 @ 11.28	11.25 @ 11.40
July	Closing	11.34 @ 11.35	11.33 @ 11.34	10.79 @ 10.85	10.91 @ 10.98	11.13 @ 11.14	11.15 @ 11.17
August	Closing	11.37 @ 11.39	11.33 @ 11.34	10.84 @ 10.85	10.97 @ 10.98	11.27 @ 11.28	11.14 @ 11.16
Sept.	Closing	11.17 @ 11.20	11.07 @ 11.08	10.47 @ 10.58	10.45 @ 10.55	11.24 @ 11.26	11.12 @ 11.14
Oct.	Closing	11.41 @ 11.42	11.32 @ 11.33	10.51 @ 10.60	10.55 @ 10.56	11.21 @ 11.22	11.10 @ 11.12
Nov.	Closing	11.40 @ 11.42	11.31 @ 11.32	10.50 @ 10.60	10.55 @ 10.56	11.11 @ 11.12	11.05 @ 11.12
Dec.	Closing	11.41 @ 11.42	11.32 @ 11.33	10.51 @ 10.60	10.55 @ 10.56	11.11 @ 11.12	11.05 @ 11.12

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON to-night, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks, as well as the afloat, are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. But to make the total the complete figures for to-night (Friday), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

December 13—
Stock at Liverpool bales. 685,000 567,000 804,000 657,000
Stock at London 1,000 9,000 15,000 15,000
Stock at Manchester 53,000 41,000 47,000 32,000

Total Great Britain stock 753,000 617,000 856,000 684,000
Stock at Hamburg 16,000 11,000 13,000 19,000
Stock at Bremen 202,900 222,000 327,000 314,000

Stock at Antwerp 158,000 116,000 181,000 151,000

Stock at Marseilles 4,000 3,000 2,000 3,000

Stock at Barcelona 15,000 10,000 7,000 31,000

Stock at Genoa 18,000 63,000 29,000 23,000

Stock at Trieste 25,000 1,000 2,000 5,000

Total Continental stocks 418,000 426,000 561,000 552,000

Total European stocks 1,171,000 1,043,000 1,427,000 1,236,000

India cotton & flot for Europe 43,000 98,000 81,000 29,000

American cotton & flot for Europe 903,013 949,471 787,000 865,000

Egypt, Brazil, &c., flot for Europe 88,000 88,000 68,000 66,000

Stock in Alex'drin, Egypt 209,000 204,000 169,000 174,000

Stock in Bombay, India 325,000 358,000 511,000 276,000

Stock in U. S. ports 951,692 1,336,336 1,172,595 1,028,770

Stock in U. S. interior towns 873,856 680,111 738,424 791,971

U. S. exports to-day 39,783 54,616 39,665 35,451

Total visible supply 4,242,324 4,802,534 4,993,684 4,502,192

Of the above totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:

American—
Liverpool stock bales. 582,000 484,000 701,000 592,000

Manchester stock 42,000 34,000 39,000 26,000

Continental stock 357,000 381,000 525,000 488,000

America n' flot for Europe 9'3 013 940,471 787,000 855,000

U. S. port stocks 9'3 680 1,336,336 1,172,595 1,028,770

U. S. interior stocks 233,826 680,111 738,424 791,971

U. S. exports to-day 30,783 34,616 39,665 35,451

Total American 3,370,324 3,910,534 4,002,684 3,827,192

East Indian, Brazil, &c.—
Liverpool stock 103,000 83,000 103,000 45,000

London stock 15,700 9,000 15,700 8,000

Manchester stock 11,000 7,000 8,000 4,000

Continental stock 8,000 4,000 30,000 24,000

India flot for Europe 40,000 98,000 81,000 29,000

Egypt, Brazil, &c., flot 88,000 88,000 68,000 66,000

Stock in Alex'drin, Egypt 209,000 204,000 169,000 174,000

Stock in Bombay, India 325,000 358,000 511,000 276,000

Total East India, &c. 872,000 892,000 891,000 875,000

Total American 3,370,324 3,910,534 4,002,684 3,827,192

Total visible supply 4,242,324 4,802,534 4,993,684 4,502,192

Middling Up'tnd. Liverpool 6,38d. 10,45c. 12,20c. 7,95c.

Egypt, Good Brown, Liverpool 10 11 16d. 8 9 16d. 8 1 16d.

Peruvian, Rough Good, Liverpool 11 75d. 9 20d. 9 00d. 10 50d.

Brewh, Lime, Liverpool 5 13 16d. 5 11 16d. 5 5 0d. 4 5 16d.

Timorevly, Good, Liverpool 5 7 16d. 5 5 0d. 5 9 16d. 4 3 0d.

Continental imports past week have been 216,000 bales.

The above figures for 1907 show an increase over last week of 188,812 bales, a loss of 560,210 bales from 1906, a decrease of 751,369 bales from 1905, and a decline of 259,868 bales from 1904.

AT THE INTERIOR TOWNS the movement—that is, the receipts for the week and since Sept. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding period for the previous year—is set out in detail below.

		TOWNS.					Movement to Dec. 13, 1907.					Movement to December 14, 1906.					
		Receipts Week.		Season.		Ship- ments Week.		Stocks Dec. 13.		Receipts Week.		Season.		Ship- ments Week.		Stocks Dec. 14.	
Fulton,	Albany	9,053	19,406	11,930	13,334	6,520	25,520	1,255	19,920	1,031	2,573	11,430	13,334	6,520	25,520	1,255	
Montgomery,	Brownsville	8,620	17,981	11,383	13,284	5,171	25,733	9,927	8,620	857	857	12,725	12,725	7,785	25,733	9,927	
Little Rock,	Ashland	3,984	7,083	3,984	3,984	3,984	7,083	3,984	3,984	3,984	3,984	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
Albion,	Atlanta	13,272	27,083	9,553	10,383	10,383	27,083	10,383	10,383	10,383	10,383	12,150	12,150	12,150	12,150	12,150	
Albion,	Baltimore	5,009	8,783	5,009	5,009	5,009	8,783	5,009	5,009	5,009	5,009	11,750	11,750	11,750	11,750	11,750	
Albion,	Philadelphia	7,448	12,803	7,448	7,448	7,448	12,803	7,448	7,448	7,448	7,448	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
Albion,	Augusta	1,280	2,403	1,280	1,280	1,280	2,403	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
Albion,	Memphis	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
Albion,	Houston	2,829	4,792	2,829	2,829	2,829	4,792	2,829	2,829	2,829	2,829	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
Albion,	Little Rock	1,725	2,740	1,725	1,725	1,725	2,740	1,725	1,725	1,725	1,725	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
Kentucky	Montgomery	1,152	2,203	1,152	1,152	1,152	2,203	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
Kentucky	Shreveport	5,163	6,250	5,163	5,163	5,163	6,250	5,163	5,163	5,163	5,163	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
Kentucky	Columbus	2,666	4,016	2,666	2,666	2,666	4,016	2,666	2,666	2,666	2,666	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
Kentucky	Greenville	4,500	5,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	5,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
Kentucky	Meridian	1,280	2,403	1,280	1,280	1,280	2,403	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
Kentucky	Nashville	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
Kentucky	Wichita	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
Kentucky	Youngstown	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
Missouri	Sparks	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
Missouri	St. Louis	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
North Carolina	Chattanooga	5,163	6,250	5,163	5,163	5,163	6,250	5,163	5,163	5,163	5,163	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
North Carolina	Greenwood	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
North Carolina	Memphis	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
North Carolina	Nashville	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
Tennessee	Chattanooga	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
Tennessee	Memphis	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
Texas	Dallas	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
Texas	Houston	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
Texas	Honey Grove	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
Texas	Houston	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,787	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	11,160	
Total 33 towns		248,569	262,577	248,569	248,569	248,569	262,577	248,569	248,569	248,569	248,569	322,577	322,577	322,577	322,577	322,577	
		221,167	221,167	221,167	221,167	221,167	221,167	221,167	221,167	221,167	221,167	523,836	523,836	523,836	523,836	523,836	
												31,914	31,914	31,914	31,914	31,914	
												015	015	015	015	015	
												293	293	293	293	293	
												823	823	823	823	823	
												680	680	680	680	680	

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 27,402 bales and are to-night 156,275 bales less than at the same time last year. The receipts at all the towns have been 84,008 bales less than the same week last year.

OVERLAND MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE SEPT. 1.—We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Sept. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Sept. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

December 13—		1907		1906	
Shipped		Week.	Sept. 1.	Week.	Sept. 1.
Via St. Louis		11,989	134,018	35,647	248,231
Via Cairo		9,401	66,182	13,990	80,711
Via Rock Island		620	3,837	2,790	14,092
Via Louisville		1,493	21,970	4,138	31,079
Via Cincinnati		721	12,206	1,548	17,607
Via Virginia points		3,186	26,362	4,982	37,678
Via other routes, &c.		9,488	60,225	9,786	75,068
Total gross overland		36,988	324,800	72,879	504,466
Deduct shipments					
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c.		3,108	29,249	6,910	37,995
Between interior towns		4,311	31,116	1,348	22,212
Inland, &c., from South		1,085	24,872	1,779	17,297
Total to be deducted		8,504	85,237	10,037	77,504
Leaving total net overland	*	28,484	239,563	62,842	426,962

* Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement has been 28,484 bales, against 62,842 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits a decrease from a year ago of 187,399 bales.

Movement into sight in previous years:

Week—	Bales.	Since Sept. 1—	Bales.
1905—Dec. 15	395,574	1905—Dec. 15	6,239,544
1904—Dec. 16	450,558	1904—Dec. 16	7,088,826
1903—Dec. 18	398,762	1903—Dec. 18	6,174,212
1902—Dec. 19	546,560	1902—Dec. 19	6,032,250

QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLE COTTON AT OTHER MARKETS.—Below are the closing quotations of middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week.

Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—					
Week ending	Sat'day.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Galveston	11 1/2	12	12	12	12
New Orleans	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Mobile	11 0-16	11 9-16	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 5-16
Savannah	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Charleston	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Wilmington	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
New York	11 2-5	12 1-5	12 1-5	12 1-5	12 2-5
Boston	11 2-5	12 1-5	12 1-5	12 1-5	12 2-5
Baltimore	11 2-5	12 1-5	12 1-5	12 1-5	12 2-5
Philadelphia	12.40	12.40	12.10	12.20	12.45
Augusta	11 1/2	11 1-16	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 0-16
Memphis	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
St. Louis	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Houston	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Little Rock	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 5-16

NEW ORLEANS OPTION MARKET.—The highest, lowest and closing quotations for leading options in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

Dec.	Sat'day, Dec. 7.	Monday, Dec. 9.	Tuesday, Dec. 10.	Wednesday, Dec. 11.	Thursday, Dec. 12.	Friday, Dec. 13.
December						
Range	11.57-71	11.43-67	11.04-50	11.01-30	11.47-80	11.58-60
Closing	11.60-68	11.42-44	11.10-13	11.35-37	11.77	11.59
January						
Range	11.43-55	11.29-52	10.84-39	10.80-13	11.22-50	11.31-49
Closing	11.46	11.30-31	10.93-94	11.11-12	11.47-48	11.33-34
February</td						

Taylor, Texas.—There has been rain on two days of the week, to the extent of sixty-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 34 to 66, averaging 50.

Palestine, Texas.—There has been rain on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and fifty-five hundredths. Average thermometer 51, highest 68, lowest 34.

New Orleans, Louisiana.—We have had rain on five days of the past week, the rainfall being two inches and seventy-two hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 56.

Shreveport, Louisiana.—Rain has fallen on three days of the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and twenty-one hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 36 to 67, averaging 52.

Vicksburg, Mississippi.—Rain has fallen on three days of the week, the precipitation reaching ninety-nine hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 52, ranging from 36 to 68.

Columbus, Mississippi.—There has been rain on four days of the past week.

Helena, Arkansas.—Considerable cotton yet in the fields. There has been light rain on three days of the week, to the extent of one inch. The thermometer has ranged from 33 to 63, averaging 46.7.

Little Rock, Arkansas.—Weather favorable for the movement of cotton, and it is being sold freely. We have had rain on two days during the week, the precipitation being seventy-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 48, the highest being 66 and the lowest 30.

Memphis, Tennessee.—We have had rain on two days during the week, the precipitation being sixty-nine hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 49, the highest being 63.8 and the lowest 30.

Mobile, Alabama.—Cotton picking is completed except in a few localities. We have had rain on four days during the week, the rainfall being two inches and ninety-nine hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 37 to 68, averaging 52.

Montgomery, Alabama.—We have had rain on two days of the past week, the precipitation being one inch and sixteen hundredths. Average thermometer 49, highest 65, lowest 30.

Selma, Alabama.—We have had rain on three days during the week, the precipitation being one inch and seventy-five hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 46, the highest being 65 and the lowest 29.

Madison, Florida.—There has been rain on two days during the week, to the extent of four inches. The thermometer has averaged 51, ranging from 36 to 74.

Augusta, Georgia.—We have had rain on two days during the week, the rainfall being thirty-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 24 to 66, averaging 48.

Savannah, Georgia.—Rain has fallen on three days of the week, the rainfall being seventy-seven hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 53, highest 70, lowest 32.

Charleston, South Carolina.—We had rain on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching sixty-nine hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 52, the highest being 70 and the lowest 32.

Greenwood, South Carolina.—Rain has fallen on two days during the week, the rainfall being ninety-seven hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 43, ranging from 32 to 55.

Charlotte, North Carolina.—There has been rain during the week, the precipitation reaching one inch and nine hundredths. Average thermometer 48, highest 68, lowest 28.

The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of rivers at the points named at 8 a.m. of the dates given:

Dec. 13 1907. Dec. 14 1906.
Feet. Feet.

New Orleans	Above zero of gauge	5.2	13.1
Memphis	Above zero of gauge	8.6	13.5
Nashville	Above zero of gauge	8.8	9.0
Shreveport	Above zero of gauge	4.1	4.5
Vicksburg	Above zero of gauge	14.1	31.4

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COTTON.—Through arrangements made with Messrs. Choremi, Benachi & Co., of Liverpool and Alexandria, we now receive a weekly cable of the movements of cotton at Alexandria, Egypt. The following are the receipts and shipments for the past week and for the corresponding week of the previous two years:

Alexandria, Egypt, December 11.	1907.	1906.	1905.
Receipts (cintars)—			
This week	360,000	380,000	380,000
Since Sept. 1	3,887,546	3,850,304	3,082,420
Export (bales)—			
This week			
To Liverpool	9,000	102,510	8,250
To Manchester	9,500	90,369	8,500
To Continent	15,250	117,529	16,750
To America	2,750	19,055	7,500
Total exports	36,300	329,463	41,000
	322,996	322,996	39,250
	290,993	290,993	290,993

A cintar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs.

JUTE BUTTS, BAGGING, ETC.—The inquiry for bagging during the week under review has been very limited, with prices nominally unchanged, ruling at 9 1/2¢. for 2 lbs., standard grades. Jute butts dull at 3@4¢. for bagging, quality.

EUROPEAN COTTON CONSUMPTION TO DEC. 1.—By cable to-day we have Mr. Ellison's cotton figures brought down to Dec. 1. We also give revised totals for last year that comparison may be made. The spinners' takings in actual bales and pounds have been as follows:

October 1 to December 1.	Great Brit'n.	Continent.	Total.
For 1907.			
Takings by spinners	bales.	637,000	746,000
Average weight of bales	lbs.	497	486
Takings in pounds		316,589,000	362,556,000
		679,145,000	
For 1906.			
Takings by spinners	bales.	656,000	823,000
Average weight of bales	lbs.	492	486
Takings in pounds		322,752,000	399,978,000
		732,730,000	

According to the above, the average weight of the deliveries in Great Britain is 497 pounds per bale this season, against 492 pounds during the same time last season. The Continental deliveries average 486 pounds, against 486 pounds last year, and for the whole of Europe the deliveries average 491.1 pounds per bale, against 488.7 pounds last season. Our dispatch also gives the full movement for this year and last year in bales of 500 pounds.

Oct. 1 to Dec. 1. Bales of 500 lbs. each. 000s omitted.	1907.			1906.		
	Great Brit'n.	Conti- nent.	Total.	Great Brit'n.	Conti- nent.	Total.
Spinners' stock Oct. 1	367	1,089	1,456	253	556	809
Takings in October	261	300	561	254	297	551
Total supply	628	1,389	2,017	507	853	1,360
Consumption Oct., 4 weeks	312	424	736	296	420	716
Spinners' stock Nov. 1	316	965	1,281	211	433	644
Takings in November	372	425	797	391	503	894
Total supply	688	1,390	2,078	602	936	1,558
Consumption Nov., 4 weeks	312	424	736	296	420	716
Spinners' stock Dec. 1	376	966	1,342	306	516	822

The comparison with last year is made more striking by bringing together the above totals and adding the average weekly consumption up to this time for the two years.

Oct. 1 to Dec. 1. Bales of 500 lbs. each. 000s omitted.	1907.			1906.		
	Great Brit'n.	Conti- nent.	Total.	Great Brit'n.	Conti- nent.	Total.
Spinners' stock Oct. 1	367	1,089	1,456	253	556	809
Takings to Dec. 1	633	725	1,358	645	800	1,445
Supply	1,000	1,814	2,814	898	1,356	2,254
Consumption 8 weeks	624	848	1,472	592	840	1,432
Spinners' stock Dec. 1	376	966	1,342	306	516	822
Weekly Consumption, 000s omitted.						
In October	78	106	184	74	105	179
In November	78	106	184	74	105	179

The foregoing shows that the weekly consumption is now 184,000 bales of 500 pounds each, against 179,000 bales of like weights at the corresponding time last year. The total spinners' stocks in Great Britain and on the Continent have increased 61,000 bales during the month and are now 520,000 bales more than at the same date last season.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE.—At a meeting held on Wednesday, Dec. 4, the new board of directors of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange re-elected Mr. Henry G. Hester Secretary and Superintendent for his thirty-eighth consecutive term. Mr. Henry Plauche was re-elected Assistant Secretary and Assistant Superintendent.

The following standing committees were also appointed: Finance—Jules Mazerat, Chairman; Frank B. Hayne and William F. Pinckard. Supervision—John F. Clark, Chairman; Norman Eustis, M. E. DuQuesnay, H. R. Labouisse and Robert T. Hardie.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT'S COTTON CROP ESTIMATE.—The report on cotton issued by the Agricultural Department on Dec. 10 is as follows:

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, estimates that the total production of cotton in the United States for the year 1907-08 will amount to 5,581,968,000 pounds (not including linters), equivalent to 11,678,000 bales of 500 pounds, gross weight.

The estimated production in 500-pound bales, by States, is as follows:

Virginia	14,000	Louisiana	712,000
North Carolina	604,000	Texas	2,490,000
South Carolina	1,091,000	Arkansas	796,000
Georgia	1,841,000	Tennessee	298,000
Florida	64,000	Missouri	4,000
Alabama	1,216,000	Oklahoma	919,000
Mississippi	1,536,000		

United States 11,678,000

As a matter of interest in connection with the foregoing report, we subjoin a statement showing for a series of years the annual crop estimates of the Department of Agriculture and the final commercial crop as compiled by us.

1907-08	bales.	*Department Estimate.	*Chronicle Commercial Crop
1906-07	11,546,000	13,550,760	
1905-06	10,517,818	11,519,860	
1904-05	12,162,700	13,556,441	
1903-04	9,962,030	10,123,686	
1902-03	10,417,000	10,758,326	
1901-02	9,574,000	10,701,455	
1900-01	10,100,000	10,325,141	
1899-00	8,900,000	9,439,559	

* Not including linters. x Including linters.

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.—The following brief but comprehensive statement indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Sept. 1, for the last two seasons.

Cotton Takings, Week and Season.	1907.		1906.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Visible supply Dec. 6	4,053,512		4,664,386	
Visible supply Sept. 1	2,291,844		1,784,156	
American in sight to Dec. 13	458,047	5,428,093	557,580	6,821,437
Bombay receipts to Dec. 12	65,000	301,000	94,000	397,000
Other India ship'ts to Dec. 12	7,000	10,000	5,000	65,000
Alexandria receipts to Dec. 11	49,000	518,000	50,000	321,000
Other supply to Dec. 11*	13,000	129,000	10,000	147,000
Total supply	4,645,559	8,745,937	5,382,966	9,726,593
Deduct—				
Visible supply Dec. 13	4,242,324	4,242,324	4,802,534	4,802,534
Total takings to Dec. 13	403,235	4,303,613	580,432	4,024,050
Of which American	293,235	3,393,613	401,432	3,809,050
Of which other	110,000	1,110,000	179,000	1,115,000

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c.

CENSUS BUREAU'S REPORT ON COTTON GINNING.—The Division of Manufactures in the Census Bureau completed and issued on Dec. 9 the sixth of its series of reports on cotton ginning the present season as follows (counting round as half-bales and excluding linters):

State or Territory	Ginned to Dec. 1		Per Cent of active crop ginned to Dec. 1	
	1907	1906	1906	1905
United States	10,027,868	8,689,663	26,876	27.2
Alabama	852,882	1,018,953	1,067,424	82.1
Arkansas	485,427	370,924	423,738	63.8
Florida	40,570	50,028	65,255	81.4
Georgia	1,518,252	1,391,224	1,559,279	4,463
Kentucky	1,005	985	628	56.2
Louisiana	423,143	672,873	363,318	1,798
Mississippi	953,538	1,007,879	841,775	3,439
South Carolina	20,341	28,604	30,394	71.3
New Mexico	46	2	2	2
North Carolina	468,732	490,540	573,560	2,645
Oklahoma	599,781	574,043	476,997	93.7
South Carolina	943,891	769,785	993,315	3,142
Tennessee	177,172	184,242	203,384	644
Texas	1,846,922	3,257,007	2,067,026	3,926
Virginia	5,195	10,787	13,575	87

* Includes 23 bales in 1906 and 15 in 1905 for Kansas crops. The statistics of cotton ginned to Dec. 1 include 154,341 round bales for 1907, 227,145 for 1906, 239,770 for 1905. The number of Sea Island bales included is 55,141 for 1907, 41,250 for 1906, 81,695 for 1905. The distribution of Sea Island cotton for 1907, by States, is: Florida, 19,696; Georgia, 27,738; South Carolina, 7,707. There were ginned 7,300,665 bales to Nov. 14, 1907. The statistics in this report for Dec. 1, 1907 are subject to slight corrections when checked against the individual returns of the ginners, being transmitted by mail.

EAST INDIA COTTON MILLS.—Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association, we have received this week a statement of operations for the year ended June 30 1907, and they are given below.

OPERATIONS FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 1907.

	No. of mills.	Number of spindles.	No. of Looms.	Aver. No. of hands em- ployed. Dally.	Approximate quantity of cotton Consumed.	Cwts.	Bales of 322 lbs.
Bombay Island	*85	2,613,483	31,982	98,101	3,005,125	1,115,750	
Bombay Presidency	*73	1,189,230	14,918	44,753	1,126,062	321,732	
Total	158	3,802,713	46,900	142,854	5,031,187	1,437,482	
Rajputana	2	22,600	1,202	1,037	23,622	9,532	
Bihar	b2	16,856	248	916	23,303	6,658	
Central Provinces	b3	179,100	2,490	8,817	266,693	76,198	
Hyderabad	3	55,782	680	2,502	73,143	20,898	
Central India	2	25,668	224	1,152	42,938	12,268	
Bengal Presidency	c15	408,899	218	10,847	473,487	135,282	
Bangalore	7	106,372	385	3,056	91,784	26,224	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	b9	298,980	3,639	9,617	349,860	99,960	
Madras Presidency	11	295,536	1,824	16,521	386,547	110,442	
Trevancore	1	25,560	—	678	27,790	7,940	
Mysore	2	29,260	203	1,947	30,905	8,830	
Pondicherry	4	65,940	1,369	5,730	99,596	28,436	
Total India	d224	5,333,275	58,436	205,696	6,930,595	1,980,170	

* Including 3 in course of erection. a Including 10 in course of erection. b Including 1 in course of erection. c Including 2 in course of erection. d 206 working and 18 in course of erection.

We now give a table covering information identical with the totals given above, which indicates the progress made in cotton manufacturing in India during the past twenty years.

PROGRESS OF INDIAN MILLS DURING THE PAST YEARS.

Year ending June 30.	No. of mills.	Number of spindles.	No. of Looms.	Aver. No. of hands em- ployed. Dally.	Approximate quantity of cotton Consumed.	Cwts.	Bales of 322 lbs.
1888	114	2,488,851	10,496	82,879	2,754,437	786,982	
1889	124	2,782,518	21,561	91,598	3,110,289	888,634	
1890	137	3,274,196	23,413	102,721	3,529,617	1,008,462	
1891	134	3,351,694	24,531	111,014	4,126,171	1,178,906	
1892	139	3,402,232	25,444	116,161	4,080,783	1,165,938	
1893	141	3,575,917	28,164	121,500	4,098,528	1,171,008	
1894	142	3,649,736	31,134	130,461	4,278,778	1,222,500	
1895	148	3,699,929	35,338	138,609	4,605,909	1,341,714	
1896	152	3,935,927	37,502	142,432	4,828,932	1,399,318	
1897	173	4,065,618	37,584	144,335	4,553,276	1,306,616	
1898	185	4,259,720	38,013	148,964	5,184,648	1,481,328	
1899	188	4,728,333	39,069	162,108	5,863,163	1,675,190	
1900	193	4,945,783	40,124	161,189	5,086,732	1,453,352	
1901	193	5,006,936	41,180	172,883	4,731,090	1,351,740	
1902	192	5,006,965	42,584	181,031	6,177,633	1,765,038	
1903	192	5,043,297	44,092	184,399	6,087,890	1,739,430	
1904	191	5,181,205	45,337	194,729	6,277,430	1,744,766	
1905	192	5,166,486	46,900	195,826	6,577,354	1,919,914	
1906	217	5,279,595	52,668	208,616	7,082,306	2,024,516	
1907	224	5,333,275	58,436	205,690	6,930,595	1,980,170	

INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.—The receipts of cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all India ports for the week and for the season from Sept. 1 for three years have been as follows:

Receipts at	December 12.		1907.		1906.		1905.	
	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Bombay	65,000	301,000	94,000	397,000	93,000	414,000	—	—

Exports from	For the Week.			Since September 1.		
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
Bombay	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calcutta	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—
All others	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all	1,060	17,000	18,000	15,000	185,000	200,000
1907	17,000	17,000	32,000	20,000	232,000	241,000
1906	16,000	16,000	20,000	20,000	202,000	222,000

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show an increase compared with last year in the week's receipts of 29,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record a gain of 1,000 bales during the week and since Sept. 1 show a decrease of 41,000 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.—The resume of answers received by the Alexandria General Produce Association during November is as follows:

According to the last ten days, the weather in November has been favorable to the cotton plants, and, however, to the small quantity of cotton remaining unpicked on the plants this had little influence on the total results of the crop. The third picking has been irregular, some districts reporting good results, others only moderate, and even some of no account. The ginnings still maintain 1 to 2 % better yield than last season. Reports generally are slightly less favorable than those issued at the end of October, and we therefore consider it necessary to reduce the earlier crop estimate, and now fix it at 6,750,000 cantars.

SEA ISLAND COTTON MOVEMENT.—We have received this (Friday) evening by telegraph from the various ports the details of the Sea Island cotton movement for the week. The receipts for the week ending to-night (Dec. 13) and since Sept. 1, 1907, the stocks to-night and the same items for the corresponding period of 1906, are as follows:

Receipts to Dec. 13	This week.		Since Sept. 1.		This week.		Since Sept. 1.	
	3,511	24,470	2,407	20,045	8,935	5,424	5,424	5,424
Savannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charleston	832	7,227	680	5,333	3,143	—	—	—
Brunswick	459	1,372	446	2,372	—	—	—	—
Jacksonville	64	4,117	459	2,671	—	—	—	—
New York, &c.	—	112	—	—	786	441	441	441
Total	3,866	37,298	3,992	30,421	12,864	7,876	7,876	7,876

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 413 bales, of which 300 bales were to Great Britain, 113 to France and to the Continent, and the amount forwarded to Northern mills has been 568 bales. Below are the exports for the week and since Sept. 1, 1907 and 1906:

Exports from	Week end Dec. 13.—Since Sept. 1 1907—		Northern Mills	
	Great Britain, &c.	Total.	Great Britain, &c.	Total.
Savannah	300	33	333	7,836
Charleston, &c.	—	—	—	—
Boston	—	—		

Indian corn futures have advanced, owing to unfavorable reports regarding the husking and the growing belief that the crop will turn out to be smaller than estimated earlier in the season. Commission houses have bought and there has been active covering at times, while, owing to the small supply of contract grade, there has been no disposition to sell freely for short account. The cash demand, moreover, has been more active, partly for export account, and Liverpool has shown strength. Liquidation has caused setbacks from time to time, but in the main the pressure has been on the buying side. According to official reports, the Iowa crop will be far smaller than last year. To-day prices advanced at first, on unsettled weather and bull support, but reacted later on realizing.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED CORN IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Cash corn	68 1/4	68	68	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4
December delivery in elevator	68 1/4	68 1/4	67	68 1/4	68 1/4	69
May delivery in elevator	68 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December delivery in elevator	54 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	55
May delivery in elevator	55 1/4	55	55 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4
July delivery in elevator	55	54 1/4	54 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4

Oats for future delivery in the Western market have been comparatively quiet, but prices have been firmer in the main, owing to the strength of corn and very small offerings. Shorts have covered and there has been more or less commission-house buying. The receipts have been small. The cash demand has been more active at times, at advancing prices. Very many consider that prices are too high in comparison with other cereals, but the bullish attitude of strong Chicago operators deters short selling. To-day prices advanced early on bull support, but declined later on liquidation.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Mixed, 26 to 32 lbs.	54	54	54	54	54	54 1/2
W h i t e clipped, 32 to 34 lbs. ---	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2-60

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED OATS IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
*December delivery in elevator	50 1/2	50 1/2	50	50 1/2	50	50
May delivery in elevator	53 1/2	53	52 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
July delivery in elevator	47 1/2	46 1/2	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2

*Old contract.

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR.		CORN.		OATS.		BARLEY.		RYE.			
Low grade, spring	\$4 00	@ \$4 35	Kansas straight	\$4 80	@ \$4 90	bush. bush.	bush. bush.	bush. bush.	bush. bush.		
Second clears	3 50	@ 3 60	Blenched clears	5 10	@ 5 25	148,670	1,333,630	1,508,585	22,650	27,000	
Clears	4 25	@ 4 40	Blended patents	5 75	@ 6 30	82,640	128,000	180,400	298,000	29,700	
Straights	5 20	@ 5 40	Rye flour	5 25	@ 5 50	65,750	3,322,705	87,226	56,000	21,273	
Patent, spring	5 40	@ 6 35	White wheat flour	5 25	@ 5 50	2,314,160	73,850	409,900	400,410	62,180	
Patent, winter	5 00	@ 5 10	Graham flour	Nominal		5,600	11,226	20,200	61,452	3,000	
Kansas patents	---	@ 5 10	Corn meal	3 00	@ 3 75	950	7,050	25,739	65,879	1,314	
Wheat, per bush.	c.		No. 2 Western	90		St. Louis	13,810	23,515	217,600	114,247	4,000
N. D. Bush., No. 1	15 1/2		State and Jersey	Nominal		Peoria	11,850	3,000	435,000	105,000	51,000
N. D. Bush., No. 2	12 1/2		Barley-Malting	105 @ 114		Kansas City	472,000	480,000	37,200		2,000
Red winter, No. 2	f.o.b. 101 1/4		Feeding	Nominal							
Hard	110 1/4										
Oats, per bush.											
Natural white	57	@ 58 1/2									
" mixed	54 1/2										
" white, clipped	58 1/2	@ 60									

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS, COTTON AND PETROLEUM.—The exports of these articles during the month of November, and the eleven months, for the past three years have been as follows:

Exports from U. S.	1907.			1906.			1905.		
	November 11 months.								
<i>Quantities.</i>									
Wheat, bush.	14,409,337	72,706,638	8,621,521	54,064,325	4,781,682	13,285,499	120,736,000	15,416,219,163,500	13,500,797,17,374,020
Flour, bbls.	1,405,531	13,827,448	1,260,957	12,929,946	1,592,461	9,410,019			
Wheat* bu	20,734,226	134,930,154	14,295,827	112,249,082	12,037,756	55,630,584			
Corn bu	4,070,906	77,693,568	4,796,900	60,641,578	5,827,634	92,590,618			
Total bush.	24,804,322	212,623,722	19,092,727,206,853	160,17,865,390	148,221,202				
Values.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
Wheat & flour	21,355,200	125,711,826	11,582,753	95,114,533	10,608,468	52,599,539			
Corn & meal						3,368,109	51,710,218		
Rye						6,546	301,757		
Oats & meal						2,352,705	8,983,533		
Barley						1,038,198	5,740,715		

Breadstuffs	24,736,636	177,188,601	15,416,219,163,500	13,500,797,17,374,020	119,635,762
Provisions	12,801,093	163,385,672	10,400,460	173,455,533	14,975,4
Cattle & hogs	4,435,000	10,102,600	2,638,433	3,436,370	3,109,493
Cotton	75,394,737	391,283,321	68,393,086	339,495,066	57,773,325,720,091
Petroleum, &c.	7,794,331	78,336,469	6,739,334	74,472,426	5,770,801
Total value	122,772,997	841,279,846	10,493,802,785,443	21,499,341,064	703,569,134

*Including flour reduced to bushels.
Note.—All of the above figures are based on the monthly preliminary returns issued by the Bureau of Statistics, and cover about 97% of the total exports.

The aggregate exports from the United States of wheat and wheat flour, expressed in bushels, for the eleven months from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30 inclusive, have been as follows for four years:

	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Wheat, bushels	72,706,638	54,064,325	13,285,499	12,219,173
Flour, reduced to bushels	62,223,516	58,184,757	42,345,085	48,057,101

Total bushels 134,930,154 112,249,082 55,630,584 60,308,274

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT'S REPORT ON CEREAL CROPS DECEMBER 1st.—The Agricultural Department's report on cereal crops December 1 was issued on the 9th inst., as follows:

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture finds, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows:

The newly seeded area of winter wheat is estimated as being 1.9% less than the area sown in the fall of 1906—equivalent to a decrease of 596,000 acres and a total acreage of 31,069,000. The condition of winter wheat on Dec. 1 was 91.1, as compared with 94.1 on Dec. 1, 1906, 94.1 at the corresponding date in 1905 and 93.0 in 1904.

The following table shows for each of the principal States the percentage of acreage sown to winter wheat this fall as compared with that sown last year, the estimated acreage sown this fall, the average condition on Dec. 1 of the present year, the corresponding average for 1906, and the mean of the December averages for ten years:

States—	Acreage Compared with Last Year.	Acres Preliminary.	1907.	1906.	10-Year Average.
Kansas	100	5,930,000	95	95	95
Indiana	100	2,779,000	91	95	90
Missouri	98	2,274,000	93	91	92
Ohio	96	5,126,000	84	97	94
Nebraska	105	2,359,000	93	98	98
Illinois	101	2,381,000	91	94	94
Pennsylvania	98	1,626,000	86	98	94
California	91	1,519,000	88	90	94
Oklahoma	95	1,379,000	94	93	93
Texas	78	988,000	93	94	93
Michigan	93	896,000	87	89	94
United States	98.1	31,069,000	91.1	94.1	93.0

The newly seeded area of rye is estimated as being 2.2% less than the area sown in the fall of 1906—equivalent to a decrease of 46,000 acres and a total acreage of 2,015,000. The condition of rye on Dec. 1 was 91.4, as compared with 96.2 on Dec. 1, 1906, 95.4 at the corresponding date in 1905 and a ten-year average of 95.9.

The following table shows for each of the principal States the percentage of acreage sown to rye this fall as compared with that sown last year, the estimated acreage sown this fall, the average condition on Dec. 1 of the present year, the corresponding average for 1906, and the mean of the December averages for ten years:

States—	Acreage Compared with Last Year.	Acres Preliminary.	1907.	1906.	10-Year Average.
Michigan	96	369,000	88	92	97
Pennsylvania	98	350,000	88	97	98
Wisconsin	100	296,000	97	100	96
New York	93	146,000	92	98	96
Nebraska	95	91,000	90	99	97
Minnesota	102	92,000	94	97	97
New Jersey	99	78,000	84	98	94
United States	97.8	2,015,000	91.4	96.2	95.9

The final estimates of the total acreage, production and farm values of the principal crops for 1907 will be issued on Dec. 29.

The statement of the movement of breadstuffs to market as indicated below are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. The receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ending last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years have been:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicago	153,659	148,670	1,333,630	1,508,585	22,650	27,000
Milwaukee	82,640	128,000	16,000	180,400	298,000	29,700
Duluth	65,750	3,322,705	—	87,226	56,000	21,273
Minneapolis	55,750	2,314,160	—	73,850	409,900	400,410
Toledo	4,000	4,000	—	4,000	—	3,000
Detroit	5,600	11,226	—	61,452	—	—
Cleveland	950	7,050	—	65,879	1,314	—
St. Louis	53,810	130,398	22,515	217,600	114,247	4,000
Peoria	11,850	3,000	435,000	105,000	51,000	5,000
Kansas City	472,000	480,000	37,200	—	—	—</td

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1 1907 is as below:

Exports for week and since July 1 to Dec. 7. United Kingdom	Flow-		Wheat-		Corn-	
	Week Dec. 7.	Since July 1	Week Dec. 7.	Since July 1	Week Dec. 7.	Since July 1
2,839,125	1,100,416	31,899,837	283,755	9,548,606		
167,605	1,119,065	2,198,472	27,945,071	547,658	10,789,754	
Continent						
66,336	20,192	361,951	13,698	207,196	2,873	165,394
So. & Cent. Amer.						
24,921	36,294	622,150	-----	18,000	29,778	727,493
West Indies						
Brit.-N.Amer.Cols.						
1,473	98	159,258	-----	74,880	800	54,444
Other countries						
Total	280,625	5,137,843	3,312,586	60,144,954	866,054	21,301,825
Total 1906	203,687	5,032,628	2,648,175	49,672,605	1,147,128	20,111,987

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Dec. 7 1907 was as follows:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
New York	2,885,000	357,000	547,000	107,000	119,000
" afloat					
Boston	1,013,000	147,000	2,000		
Philadelphia	1,443,000	48,000	126,000		
Baltimore	1,238,000	698,000	250,000	160,000	
New Orleans	1,024,000	168,000	103,000		
Galveston	796,000	316,000			
Montreal	26,000	88,000	181,000		89,000
Toronto					
Buffalo	3,843,000	72,000	505,000	48,000	1,017,000
" afloat					
Toledo	955,000	108,000	360,000	9,000	
Detroit	357,000	137,000	39,000	27,000	7,000
" afloat					
Chicago	7,146,000	44,000	320,000	289,000	111,000
Milwaukee	341,000	13,000	185,000	2,000	437,000
" afloat					
Fort William	1,971,000				
Port Arthur	1,464,000				
Duluth	2,176,000		315,000	37,000	248,000
" afloat					
Minneapolis	4,248,000	104,000	1,862,000	126,000	2,097,000
St. Louis	2,385,000	3,000	133,000	5,000	13,000
" afloat					
Kansas City	2,250,000	141,000	139,000		
Pearl	4,000	126,000	1,031,000	8,000	
Indianapolis	285,000	167,000	114,000		
On Mississippi River					
On Lakes	7,573,000	80,000	497,000	118,000	844,000
On Canal and River					
Total Dec. 7 1907	43,424,000	2,817,000	6,709,000	936,000	5,882,000
Total Nov. 30 1907	43,477,000	2,535,000	7,280,000	1,068,000	6,049,000
Total Dec. 8 1906	40,214,000	3,490,000	12,529,000	1,459,000	3,894,000
Total Dec. 9 1905	34,711,000	7,703,000	27,835,000	2,194,000	5,396,000
Total Dec. 10 1904	37,108,000	4,565,000	24,201,000	1,993,000	5,743,000
Total Dec. 12 1903	34,804,000	5,593,000	8,277,000	1,159,000	5,932,000
Total Dec. 13 1902	45,151,000	5,498,000	6,193,000	1,302,000	3,841,000

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

New York, Friday Night, Dec. 13 1907.

The general sentiment in dry goods circles has continued to show improvement during the past week, although the volume of business has naturally remained very small. One of the principal influences of a steady character was the announcement by the receivers of the Arnold Print Works that not only would the business of the concern be continued, but both its lines and prices would be maintained. This was followed by statements from other prominent print and woven-goods firms to the effect that there would be no change in their schedule of prices for next spring, and that, as they were entering upon the season practically bare of supplies, orders would only be accepted for smaller quantities than last year. In the case of prints this condition has been brought about mainly by judicious curtailment of output. While prices of the finer goods are being maintained, however, revisions in other directions continue, and, with a certain amount of re-selling still in evidence, prices are generally irregular. Buyers are acting very cautiously, and for the moment are only taking goods that are needed at once for current requirements. This is due not only to the exigencies of the financial situation, but also to the fact that revisions on jobbers' goods are expected after the turn of the year. These have already been made on goods for printers' and converters' uses, but have been delayed in the case of jobbers mainly through a desire to protect customers. Some further business for export has been consummated during the week, and the feeling in this division is comparatively cheerful. There has been rather more activity in the men's wear woolen and worsted goods market, but the dress goods market is in the between-season's period.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of cotton goods from this port for the week ending Dec. 7 were 1,824 packages, valued at \$161,854, their destination being to the points specified in the tables below:

	1907	1906
	Week.	Since
New York to Dec. 7.	Week.	Jan. 1.

The value of these New York exports since Jan. 1 has been \$10,111,854 in 1907, against \$16,772,114 in 1906.

There has been little domestic demand for heavy brown drills and sheetings during the week, but the market has been held steady by the prospects of an improved export business. Four-yard and lighter-weight sheetings are slightly easier, and business has been of only small proportions. Sales for

export have included further quantities of 3.50 and 3.75 yard sheetings to the Red Sea on the basis of 5½¢ and 5¾¢, the total being estimated at some 3,500 bales. While no actual transactions with China have taken place, the prospects of a demand from that quarter in the near future are encouraging, and it is stated that inquiries very near the market have been received for round lots of Canton flannels. Bleached goods are slow, business being entirely confined to goods for immediate shipment. Linings have shown slightly more activity at the lower levels recently named. Colored cotton goods hold comparatively steady, but the volume of new business is small. Small sales of print cloths have been reported at somewhat irregular prices, but there is no way of gauging the market on important contracts. Regulars are quoted at 4½¢ to 4 9-16¢, and standard gray goods at 5½¢.

WOOLEN GOODS.—There have been further openings of men's wear heavy-weight woolen and worsted goods during the past week, and slightly more activity has been shown in some directions. The number of buyers in town, however, is small, and those that are here are more engaged in hastening deliveries and revising previous orders than in increasing their commitments. For this reason many agents have decided to defer their openings until after the turn of the year. Price revisions are being spoken of, but have not been openly announced as yet, although it is reported that sellers will be willing to offer better quality goods at last year's prices. This does not apply to the high-grade lines, however, the values of which will be fully maintained if not advanced. There has been rather more doing in overcoatings during the week, but the position of these is far from satisfactory, and 1908 business has been of very small volume. Duplicate ordering for spring is light, and the desire of some to show their fall lines as early as possible is due to a lack of sufficient orders for spring to keep the mills fully occupied. The heavy-weight dress goods season can hardly be said to have opened as yet, although a few lines have been shown. Business, however, has been entirely confined to the placing of a few orders for odd lots for immediate delivery. Cancellations have again been in evidence, but sellers are doing their best to hold buyers to their contracts as far as possible. There is some talk of advancing the price of staple worsteds for the fall season, owing to the high price of fine wool, but no definite action has yet been taken in this direction.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—It is stated that English manufacturers of fine worsted goods will announce advances later on; at present the market for imported woolen and worsted dress goods is very quiet. Silks and ribbons are dull and easier. Advances of 10% are expected in damasks, and all linen goods are firm. Burlaps are slightly lower.

IMPORTS AND WAREHOUSE WITHDRAWALS OF DRY GOODS.

The importations and warehouse withdrawals of dry goods at this port for the week ending Dec. 7 1907 and since Jan. 1 1907, and for the corresponding periods of last year, are as follows:

Manufactures of—	WAREHOUSE WITHDRAWALS THROWN UPON THE MARKET.
Manufactures of—	
Wool	581
Cotton	1,601
Silk	292
Frix	349
Miscellaneous	2,155
Total withdrawn	4,978
Entered for consumption	10,512
Total marketed	15,490
Total imports	15,901

Manufactures of—	IMPORTS ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSE DURING SAME PERIOD.
Wool	638
Cotton	2,345
Silk	340
Frix	823
Miscellaneous	1,243
Total	5,389
Entered for consumption	10,512
Total imports	15,901

Imports entered for warehouse during same period.

Week Ending Dec. 7 1907 Since Jan. 1 1907 Week Ending Dec. 8 1906 Since Jan. 1 1906

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STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

News Items.

United States.—Allotment of Panama Bonds and Treasury Certificates.—On Dec. 7 the Secretary of the Treasury announced the allotments under the bond offerings of the previous month. Only \$25,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 2% gold coupon or registered Panama Canal bonds (V. 85, p. 1475), subscriptions for which were asked up to Nov. 30, were allotted. The average price paid for the bonds was a small fraction over 103, while the prices ranged from 102.125 to 106.875. Only \$60,000 bonds were sold at the highest figure, while a large amount of the issue was awarded at the lower one. The list of purchasers made public by the Treasury Department did not include bonds purchased by individuals. The following is a list of the banks awarded \$100,000 or more of the issue:

Boston 400,000. 102,125
Secretary Cortelyou also makes the statement that the allotments of the \$100,000,000 3% certificates of indebtedness will not exceed \$15,000,000, having been confined to national banks throughout the country which were in a position to take out at once additional circulation.

Kansas.—*Amendments to State Constitution.*—The Legislature prior to its adjournment on March 13 1907 made provision for two amendments to the Constitution to be voted on at the general election in November 1908. One of these amendments relates to the disqualification of judges to hold certain offices. The other, which amends Section 3 of Article 2 of the Constitution, provides that members of the Legislature shall receive as compensation for their services \$500 for each regular session and \$100 for each special session and 3 cents for each mile traveled to and returning from the place of meeting. The following shows Section 3 of Article 2 as it will appear when amended:

as it will appear when amended:

SECTION 3. The members of the Legislature shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of \$300 for each regular session and \$100 for each special session, and three cents for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting.

Below we give Section 3 as it now stands.

SECTION 3. The members of the Legislature shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of \$1 for each day's service at and during each session, and ten cents for each mile traveled by the most usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but such compensation shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum of \$240 for each member as per diem allowance for the first session held under this Constitution, nor more than \$150 for each session thereafter, nor more than \$90 for any special session.

Michigan.—Amendment to State Constitution.—The Legislature of 1907 adopted a joint resolution providing for an

tution relative to the taxation of property by a State Board of Assessors. This amendment will be submitted to a vote of the people on the first Monday in April 1908. The section in full is as follows, the new portion being in italics:

Sec. 10. The State may continue to collect all specific taxes according to the treasury under existing laws. The Legislature may provide for the collection of specific taxes from corporations. The Legislature may provide for the assessment and the payment of certain taxes on the property owned by whomever ever owned, or created or controlled, engaged in the business of transporting passengers and freight, transporting property by express, operating any union station or depot, transmitting messages by telephone or telegraph, loaning cars, operating refrigerator cars, fast freight lines or other car lines, and running or operating cars in any manner upon railroads, or engaged in the manufacture of bulletins, news, or by any other means, or by any other method. Assessors and for the levying and collection of taxes thereon. All taxes hereafter levied on the property of such class of corporations as are paying specific taxes under laws in force on November 6 1900 shall be applied as provided for specific State taxes in Section 1 of this article.

Territorial Bonds Exempt from Taxation.—Dillon & Hubbard of New York City have given an opinion to the effect that bonds issued by or under the authority of a Territory are exempt from State and local taxation. The opinion proceeds on the theory that the Territories, being instrumentalities of the United States, bonds issued by them are exempt from State taxation, either by a State directly or by its counties or municipalities or by other political subdivisions of the State, the same as United States bonds. In a specific case, relating to \$44,000 water-works bonds of Coalgate, Ind. Ter., Messrs. Dillon & Hubbard, in response to inquiries by clients in the West, advised as follows:

Dear Sir.—At your request we have examined into the question as to the validity by the several States or under their authority of \$4,000 water-works construction bonds of the city of Coalgate in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, said bonds being issued under the provisions of Section 55 of the Act of Congress of July 1, 1902, 32 U. S. Stat. 641, 653, you presenting to us the single question as to the validity of such bonds. On the 1st day of August, 1903, the Supreme Court of the United States in Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 157 U. S. 429 (particularly pages 585-586), and the cases there cited, and the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, in Grether vs. Wright, 75 Federal Reporter, 742, and the cases there cited, we are of opinion that the above-mentioned bonds of the city of Coalgate issued under authority of said Act of Congress are valid only if issued by the State directly, or by its counties or municipal cities, or by other political subdivisions of the State, to the same extent as United States bonds.

Very truly,
DILLON & HUBBARD.

Utah. —*Amendments to State Constitution.*—At the 1907 session of the Legislature joint resolutions were adopted providing that at the next general election, to be held in Nov. 1908, three amendments to the Constitution shall be voted upon.

One of these amends Section 3 of Article XI, and prescribes the manner of creating new counties and changing boundaries. Following is this section as it will read when amended:

Section 3. The Legislature shall have power to enact laws creating new counties out of territory taken from one or more of the existing counties of this State, and defining the duties and obligations of my such new county as between itself and any county from which territory is taken in its creation. Also to enact laws changing the boundaries of my county.

For comparison we give the law as it now stands:
Section 3. No territory shall be stricken from any county unless a majority of the voters living in such territory, as well as of the county to which it is to be annexed, shall vote therefor, and then only under such conditions as may be prescribed by general law.

Another resolution to be voted on amends Section 4 of Article XIII., and provides for the taxation by the State of all mines and mining claims contained therein. Below we give the amendment in full. We indicate by means of brackets such portions of the old law as are to be omitted

Section 4. All mines and mining claims, both placer and rock in place containing or bearing gold, silver, copper, lead, coal or other valuable minerals, after purchase thereof from the United States, shall be taxed at the same rate paid by the United States therefor, unless the surface ground or some part thereof, of such mine or claim is used for other than mining purposes, in which case it shall be taxed at the rate of one-half of the tax paid, in which case said surface ground, or part of it, thereafter, set apart for other than mining purposes, shall be taxed at its value for such other purposes, as provided by law, and all the machinery used in mining, and all property and surface improvements upon or appertaining to mines and mining claims, which have a value separate and independent of all such mines or mining claims, and the net annual proceeds of all mines and mining claims, shall

A third resolution amends Section 7 of Article XIII., relating to the limitation of State tax levied on property for State purposes. This section when amended will read as follows:

Section 7. The rate of State taxation on property for State purposes shall never exceed eight mills on each dollar of valuation for library items; four and one-half mills on each dollar of valuation for general State purposes; three mills on each dollar of valuation for district school purposes; one-half mill on each dollar of valuation for high school purposes; and whenever the taxable property within the State shall amount to four hundred million dollars the rate shall never thereafter exceed five mills on each dollar of valuation unless a proposition to increase such rate, specifying the rate proposed and the funding which the same shall be levied, be submitted to a vote of such qualified electors as shall be provided by law and the majority of those voting thereon shall vote in favor thereof in such manner as may be provided by law.

The following is this section as it now reads:

Section 7. The rate of taxation on property for State purposes shall never exceed eight mills on each dollar of value; and whenever the taxable property within the state shall amount to two hundred million dollars, or more, increased from time to time, so as to exceed such amount, the tax on the taxable property within the state shall mount to three hundred million dollars; the rate shall never thereafter exceed four mill; on each dollar of valuation; unless a proposition to increase such rate, specifying the rate proposed; and the time during which the same shall be levied, be first submitted to a vote of such of the qualified electors of the State as, in the year next preceding such election, shall have paid a property tax assessed to them within the State, and the majority of such electors shall vote in favor thereof; such proposition can be amended by law.

Bond Calls and Redemptions.

Bond Calls and Redemptions.
Allegheny County (P. O. Pittsburgh), Pa.—Bond Call.—The Sinking Fund Commissioners, Reuben Miller, Jas. J. Donnell and F. P. Booth, call for payment Jan. 1 1908 at the County Comptroller's office registered compromise bonds numbered 706, 708, 711, 714, 715, 725 and 726. Securities are dated Jan. 1, 1863 and mature Jan. 1, 1913.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations this week have been as follows:

Adrian, Lenawee County, Mich.—*Bond Sale.*—We are advised that the \$15,000 4% sewer-construction bonds voted on Oct. 8 (V. 85, p. 1161) have been purchased at par by citizens of this place. Denomination \$500. Date Nov. 1 1907. Interest semi-annual. Maturity part due in each of the years 1914, 1918, 1922, 1924 and 1928.

Albany, Dougherty County, Ga.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Jan. 6 1908 by Y. C. Rust, Clerk City Council, for the following gold coupon bonds:

\$15,000 5% city sanitary-sewer-system extension bonds.
15,000 5% surface-drainage-system improvement bonds.
30,000 5% city-hall and city-barracks equipment bonds.
10,000 5% Broad Street paving bonds.
5,000 5% Davis Street opening and improvement bonds.

Authority election held Sept. 23. Denomination \$1,000. Date Feb. 1 1908. Interest annually at the National City Bank in New York City. Maturity on Feb. 1 as follows: \$5,000 in every even year from 1910 to 1938 inclusive. Bonds are exempt from taxation. Certified check for \$1,000, payable to the City Clerk, is required. Purchaser to pay the cost of lithographing.

Arlington Heights (P. O. Cincinnati), Ohio.—*Bond Sale.*—On Dec. 6 \$582 50 of the \$1,226 27 5% 1-5-year (serial) Maple Avenue curb and gutter construction assessment bonds offered on Nov. 12 (V. 85, p. 1038) were disposed of at private sale to C. M. Thompson at par. The amount of bonds to be issued was reduced by assessments paid in cash prior to the date of sale.

Ashburn, Turner County, Ga.—*Bonds to Be Offered Shortly.*—In reply to our inquiry as to whether any action had yet been taken looking towards the issuance of the \$55,000 water and light and the \$15,000 school-improvement bonds voted Oct. 20 (V. 85, p. 1161), the City Clerk advises us that the bonds have been validated and will probably be offered for sale some time in the near future.

Asheboro, Randolph County, N. C.—*Bonds Not Sold.*—Information received Dec. 12 from J. A. Spence, Secretary Bond Committee, states that no disposition has yet been made of the \$5,000 5% 20-year coupon graded-school-building bonds described in V. 85, p. 1226.

Athens, Clarke County, Ga.—*Bond Election.*—Local reports state that an election will be held Jan. 15 1908 to vote on propositions to issue \$75,000 bonds for educational purposes and \$25,000 bonds for sewers.

Atlanta, Fulton County, Ga.—*Bond Sale.*—This city has awarded, it is reported, \$126,000 4% 30-year water bonds to the Sinking Fund Commission.

Auburn, Nemaha County, Neb.—*Bonds Defeated.*—The question of issuing the water-works bonds mentioned in V. 85, p. 1226, was voted upon and defeated.

Baltimore, Md.—*Temporary Loan.*—On Dec. 11 this city borrowed \$310,000 from local banks. This is in addition to the \$650,000 borrowed last month (V. 85, p. 1290), and runs for sixty days at 6% interest.

Bay County (P. O. Bay City), Mich.—*Bond Sale.*—On Dec. 10 the \$25,000 12-year coupon-refunding State judgment bonds described in V. 85, p. 1415, were awarded to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati at par and accrued interest. Purchaser to furnish blank bonds free of cost to the county. Bids were also received from Spitzer & Co., Toledo, S. A. Kean, Chicago; J. M. Holmes, Chicago; Emery, Anderson & Co., Cleveland; and W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleveland.

Bay Island Drainage and Levee District No. 1 (P. O. New Boston), Mercer County, Ill.—*Bonds Not Sold.*—We are informed under date of Dec. 9 that the \$150,000 to \$165,000 6% drainage and levee bonds described in V. 85, p. 1162, have not yet been placed.

Beaufort County (P. O. Washington), N. C.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Jan. 6 1908 by Gilbert Rumley, Clerk Board of County Commissioners, for \$50,000 5% gold coupon or registered bridge-construction bonds. Denominations: "Not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000 each, at option of purchaser." Interest semi-annually in New York City or Chicago. Maturity thirty years. Certified check for 1% of bid, payable to the County Treasurer, is required. Assessed valuation June 1 1907 \$7,300,000. Actual valuation (estimated) \$10,000,000. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 12 m., Dec. 30, by F. R. Moots, City Auditor, for \$1,895 40 4% coupon North Detroit Street improvement bonds. Authority, Chapter 7, Section 1536-281, Revised Statutes. Denomination \$315 90. Date Sept. 1 1907. Interest semi-annually at the City Treasurer's office. Maturity \$315 90 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1912 to 1917 inclusive. Bonds are exempt from taxation. Certified check for 10% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treasurer, is required.

Blandford, Hampden County, Mass.—*Bonds Proposed.*—Reports state that the coming Legislature will be requested to authorize the issuance of \$20,000 bonds.

Bristol, Sullivan County, Tenn.—*Bond Sale.*—The \$15,000 5% additional-water-works bonds dated Nov. 1 1907 mentioned in V. 85, p. 1162, have been sold to investors of

Lynchburg, Va. We are advised that these bonds are part of an issue of \$275,000, all of which have been disposed of.

Buffalo, N. Y.—*Bond Issue.*—The issuance of \$18,102 76 4% Department of Public Works bonds has been authorized. Securities will be dated Dec. 2 1907 and will mature Dec. 2 1908. Interest semi-annually at the office of the City Comptroller. Under the ordinance providing for these bonds they are to be taken at par by the W. N. Y. & P. RR. Grade Crossing Bond Sinking Fund.

Burlington, Alamance County, N. C.—*Bonds Voted.*—The election held Dec. 3 resulted in favor of the proposition to issue the \$100,000 5% 30-year "water and sewerage" bonds mentioned in V. 85, p. 1353.

Caney, Montgomery County, Kan.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. Jan. 7 1908 by M. E. McMillan, City Clerk, for \$30,000 6% 10-year lateral-sewer and \$20,000 5% 30-year main-sewer bonds. Interest semi-annual. Certified check for 5% of bid is required.

Charleston, Charleston County, S. C.—*Bond Sale.*—On Dec. 9 this city sold the \$227,000 4% coupon bonds described in V. 85, p. 1476. Local papers report that bids were received for \$272,000 bonds at from par to 100.187. Bidders offering a premium were awarded the full amount of their bids, while those offering par were allotted 45% of their bids.

Chickasaw County (P. O. Houston), Miss.—*Bond Offering.*—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Dec. 17 of the \$65,000 5% court-house bonds mentioned in V. 85, p. 1416. Proposals for these bonds will be received until 12 m. on that day by T. W. Hamilton, Chancery Clerk. Interest annual. Maturity twenty years.

Clay County (P. O. Moorhead), Minn.—*Bond Sale.*—This county has disposed of two issues of 4% ditch bonds, aggregating \$23,000, to the State of Minnesota at par. Interest annually on July 31. Maturity July 31 1917, subject to call at any time.

Cohoes, Albany County, N. Y.—*Bond Offering.*—Richard Bolton, City Chamberlain, will offer the following bonds at public auction at 12 m. Dec. 28:

530,617 98 4% registered local improvement bonds. Denominations: four bonds of \$1,242 14 each and one bond for \$3,242 14, nine bonds of \$1,240 75 each and one bond for \$1,440 77.
Maturity \$17,649 48 on Jan. 2 1909 and \$3,242 12 yearly on Jan. 2 from 1910 to 1913 inclusive.
18,000 00 4% registered First Branch of the Mohawk River, Ontario Street bridge bonds. Denomination \$1,800. Maturity \$1,800 yearly on Jan. 2 from 1909 to 1918 inclusive.

The above bonds will be dated Jan. 2 1908. Interest semi-annually at the National Bank of Cohoes in Cohoes.

Colbert County (P. O. Tuscaloosa), Ala.—*Bond Offering.*—Further details are at hand relative to the offering of the \$16,000 6% jail-building bonds mentioned in V. 85, p. 1476. Hon. Oscar G. Simpson, Probate Judge, will offer these bonds at private sale between Dec. 10 and Dec. 15. Authority Sections 1409-10, Code of Alabama. Date Jan. 1 1908. Interest is payable in Tuscaloosa. Bonds are tax-exempt.

Columbus, Ohio.—*Bond Sales.*—Of the six issues of 4% bonds aggregating \$155,000, bids for which were rejected on Nov. 20 (V. 85, p. 1353), the following have been awarded to the Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co. and Weil, Roth & Co., both of Cincinnati:

54,000 4% grade-crossing bonds dated Dec. 15 1906 and maturing March 1 1947.
16,000 4% city-half-improvement bonds dated March 15 1907 and maturing Sept. 1 1927.
20,000 4% electric-light-works-extension bonds dated Dec. 1 1906 and maturing March 1 1936.
25,000 4% 20-40-year Parsons Avenue fire-engine-house bonds dated March 30 1907 and maturing Oct. 1 1936.
40,000 4% garbage-disposal bonds dated Nov. 1 1906 and maturing Sept. 1 1936.

These are not new issues, but bonds held by the Sinking Fund as an investment.

Columbus papers state that on Dec. 10 the Sinking Fund Trustees purchased the \$1,000,000 4% coupon grade-crossing-abolition bonds described in last week's issue. Maturity Oct. 1 1947.

Comanche County (P. O. Comanche), Texas.—*Bonds Defeated.*—We are advised that the report that \$170,000 road bonds were voted at a recent election (V. 85, p. 1162) is erroneous, the issue having been defeated.

Crockett, Houston County, Texas.—*Bonds to Be Offered Shortly.*—The City Secretary, Sam H. Sharp, writes us that the \$25,000 5% 20-40-year (optional) water-works bonds authorized at the election Oct. 15 (V. 85, p. 1162) will be issued some time in Jan. 1908.

Cynthiana, Harrison County, Ky.—*Maturity of Bonds.*—The official advertisement states that the \$12,000 5% gold coupon school-building bonds to be offered Dec. 28 mature \$6,000 on Jan. 1 in each of the years 1918 and 1928. For other details of bonds and terms of offering see V. 85, p. 1476.

Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Jan. 2 1908 by F. D. King, City Auditor, for \$10,012 65 5% coupon refunding bonds. Denomination \$1,000, except one bond of \$1,012 65. Date not later than Dec. 31 1907. Interest semi-annually at the depository of the Sinking Fund in Delaware. Maturity \$1,012 65 on March 1 1909 and \$1,000 yearly on March 1 from 1910 to 1918 inclusive. Purchaser will be required to pay for the transcript of proceedings at the legal rate, if same is required. ■■■■■

Delaware County (P. O. Delaware), Ohio.—*Bonds Not to Be Re-offered at Present.*—We are informed that the \$37,580 4½% ditch bonds (V. 85, p. 1291) and the \$184,780 4½% road-improvement bonds (V. 85, p. 1227) recently offered without success, will not be placed on the market again until monetary conditions improve.

Donie Independent School District (P. O. Donie), Free-stone County, Texas.—*Bonds Registered.*—On Dec. 3 \$3,000 5% 5-20-year (optional) school-house bonds dated Sept. 1 1907 were registered by the State Comptroller.

Eaton School District (P. O. Eaton), Delaware County, Ind.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Dec. 28 by the Board of School Trustees at the office of the Eaton State Bank for \$13,000 5% school-building bonds. Denomination \$650. Date Feb. 1 1908. Interest semi-annual. Maturity \$1,300 yearly on Feb. 1 from 1909 to 1918 inclusive. Certified check for 5% of the amount of bid, payable to the Board of Education, is required.

Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wis.—*Bonds Authorized.*—An ordinance providing for the issuance of \$25,000 4% coupon refunding bonds was recently passed by the Common Council. Securities are to be issued in denomination of \$1,000 each and are to be dated Jan. 1 1908. Interest semi-annual at the National Park Bank in New York City. Maturity Jan. 1 1928.

Elk City (P. O. Busch), Okla.—*Bond Sale.*—On Nov. 12 the \$20,000 water-works-extension and the \$20,000 sewer-construction 6% 10-20-year (optional) bonds authorized by the voters of this city (V. 85, p. 748) were awarded to M. Graffin O'Neil of Dallas, Texas, at par. The former issue is in denomination of \$1,000 each while the latter issue is in denomination of \$500 each. Date Sept. 1 1907.

Essex County (P. O. Salem), Mass.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 12 m., Dec. 23, by the County Commissioners for the following bonds:

\$135,000 4% coupon county building loan bonds. Maturity \$15,000 yearly on Dec. 1 from 1908 to 1916 inclusive. Bonds to be delivered Dec. 26.
245,000 4% coupon county building loan bonds. Maturity \$20,000 yearly on Dec. 1 from 1917 to 1928 inclusive and \$5,000 on Dec. 1 1929. Bonds to be delivered Jan. 1 1908.

Denomination \$1,000. Date Dec. 1 1907. Interest semi-annually at the First National Bank in Boston. Both issues will be certified to as to genuineness by the City Trust Co. of Boston. The legality of the issues has been approved by Messrs. Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Thayer of Boston, a copy of whose opinion will accompany bonds.

Fairbury, Livingston County, Ill.—*Bond Sale.*—On Nov. 12 this city awarded \$3,000 5½% water-extension bonds to the Walton Banking Co. of Fairbury.

Forsyth, Monroe County, Ga.—*Bids Rejected.*—All bids received on Dec. 6 for the \$15,000 6% sewer-system-construction bonds described in V. 85, p. 1227, were rejected.

Forsyth, Rosebud County, Mont.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Jan. 4 1908 by S. H. Erwin, Town Clerk, for \$10,000 6% sewer bonds. Authority Section 4800, Subdivision 64, Political Code, as amended. Denomination \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1908. Interest semi-annually in Forsyth or New York City. Maturity Jan. 1 1928, subject to call after Jan. 1 1918. Certified check for \$300 is required.

Franklin School District (P. O. Hancock), Houghton County, Mich.—*Bond Sale.*—An issue of \$13,000 5% school-house bonds has been awarded to W. E. Moss & Co. of Detroit at par. Denomination \$1,000. Date Nov. 2 1907. Interest semi-annual. Maturity \$1,000 yearly on May 2 from 1909 to 1921 inclusive.

Freeborn County (P. O. Albert Lea), Minn.—*Price Paid for Bonds.*—We are advised that par and accrued interest was the price paid for the \$52,000 5¾% ditch bonds awarded on Nov. 15, as reported in V. 85, p. 1416, to Kane & Co. of Minneapolis. Purchaser to furnish blank bonds. Securities are dated Jan. 1 1908. Interest is payable in Minneapolis.

Fremont, Ohio.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 12 m., Dec. 16, by C. F. Bell, City Auditor, for \$7,500 4½% West Depot Street paving bonds. Denomination \$750. Date Dec. 15 1907. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1. Maturity \$750 yearly on April 1 from 1909 to 1918 inclusive. Bids must be unconditional and accompanied by a certified check on a Fremont bank, payable to the City Treasurer, for 10% of the bonds bid for. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

Gastonia, Gaston County, N. C.—*Bond Sale.*—This city has awarded the five issues of 5% 30-year gold coupon street-improvement and funding bonds aggregating \$75,000, mentioned in V. 85, p. 880, to the Citizens' National Bank of Gastonia at par. Securities are in denomination of \$500 each and are dated Oct. 1 1907. Interest semi-annual.

Grand Forks County (P. O. Grand Forks), N. D.—*Bonds Not Sold.*—No bids were received on Dec. 10 for the \$15,500 7% coupon Drain No. 4 construction bonds described in V. 85, p. 1354.

Great Bend School District (P. O. Great Bend), Jefferson County, N. Y.—*Bond Sale.*—On Dec. 1 this district awarded \$4,000 6% 1-8-year (serial) school-building bonds to the National Exchange Bank of Carthage at par. Denomination \$500. Date Dec. 1 1907. Interest semi-annual.

Hamilton School District (P. O. Hamilton), Butler County, Ohio.—*Bond Sale.*—On Dec. 10 this district awarded the \$40,000 4% 12-21-year (serial) improvement and site-purchase bonds described in V. 85, p. 1476, to the Second National Bank of Hamilton for \$40,005 (100.012) and accrued interest. No other bids were received.

Hancock, Houghton County, Mich.—*Bond Offering.*—This city is offering for sale \$45,000 6% refunding bonds. A. F. MacDonald is City Clerk. Proposals will be received until 4 p. m. Dec. 16.

Harris County (P. O. Hamilton), Ga.—*Bonds Not Sold.*—The \$40,000 5% gold coupon court-house-construction bonds offered on Nov. 25 and described in V. 85, p. 1354, were not sold.

Hawaii.—*Bond Sale.*—An issue of \$294,000 3½% bonds was recently awarded to the First National Bank of Hawaii in Honolulu at 98.15. Denomination \$1,000. Date Oct. 1 1907. Interest semi-annual.

Hope School District (P. O. Hope), Hempstead County, Ark.—*Bond Sale.*—We have just been advised that \$30,000 6% 1-20-year (serial) school bonds were awarded on Aug. 1 to the William R. Compton Bond & Mortgage Co. of Macon, Mo. Denomination \$500. Date Aug. 1 1907. Interest semi-annual. The price paid for the bonds were 95.

Huntington Park, Los Angeles County, Cal.—*Bond Election Proposed.*—At a meeting held Dec. 3 the people, according to local reports, decided to petition the City Trustees to call an election to vote on a proposition to issue \$40,000 40-year city-hall and street-improvement bonds.

Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio.—*Bonds Not Sold—Bond Offering.*—On Dec. 10 no bids were received for the \$5,000 water-supply and the \$5,000 street-opening 4% 20-year coupon improvement bonds, a description of which was given in V. 85, p. 1291. These bonds are now being offered at private sale.

Bonds Awarded in Part.—Of the \$20,000 4% 20-year coupon water-supply-improvement bonds offered on Nov. 26 (V. 85, p. 1163), \$15,000 have been disposed of at private sale to local investors at 102.50—a basis of about 3.82%.

Jefferson County Common School District, Tex.—*Bonds Awarded in Part.*—The Commissioners' Court of Jefferson County has taken at par \$18,000 of an issue of \$23,000 5% 20-year bonds of this district. Denomination \$1,000. Interest semi-annually in April and October.

Johnstown, Fulton County, N. Y.—*Bond Sale.*—On Dec. 9 the \$5,000 5% 2-11-year (serial) coupon city-building-site-purchase bonds described in V. 85, p. 1416, were sold at par and accrued interest to Dudley & Dennison of Johnstown. This was the only bid received.

Kenton, Hardin County, Ohio.—*Bond Sale.*—On Dec. 6 the \$5,000 4½% coupon fire-department-and-prison-construction bonds described in V. 85, p. 1354, were awarded to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati at 100.10 and accrued interest. Maturity July 15 1917.

Bonds Awarded in Part.—Of the \$390 65% coupon local sewer No. 8, Sewer District No. 1, extension bonds offered on the same day (V. 85, p. 1354) \$260 were awarded to Dr. E. B. Crow of Ridgeway for \$261 (100.384) and accrued interest.

Bonds Not Sold.—On Dec. 6 no bids were received for the \$3,500 4% coupon street-improvement bonds described in V. 85, p. 1354.

Lansing, Ingham County, Mich.—*Bond Sale.*—On Dec. 2 the \$12,000 3-year (average) Saginaw Street paving bonds mentioned in V. 85, p. 1417, were awarded to the Michigan Commercial Insurance Co. of Lansing at 100.425 and accrued interest for 5s. Purchaser to furnish blank bonds.

Lauderdale County (P. O. Meridian), Miss.—*Bond Election Proposed.*—According to local reports, the Board of County Supervisors has been petitioned to ask the Legislature to pass an Act providing for an election to vote on the question of issuing from \$30,000 to \$50,000 5% bonds to aid in holding a county fair. Loans to mature in ten or fifteen years.

Leflore County (P. O. Greenwood), Miss.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Dec. 31 by G. W. Holmes, President Board of Drainage Commissioners, for \$25,750 Ellsberry Drainage District and \$13,750 Jones-Walton Drainage District 6% coupon drain-construction bonds. Authority Chapter 39, Mississippi Code of 1906. Denomination \$250. Date Dec. 2 1907. Interest annually at the County Treasurer's office. Maturity Dec. 2 1927. Bonds are exempt from taxation. Certified check (or cash) for 2% of bid, payable to the President of the Board of County Commissioners, is required. These bonds were offered but not awarded on Dec. 2.

Leola Drainage District (P. O. Plainfield), Waushara County, Wis.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received up to and including Dec. 16 by C. H. Pratt, Secretary, for \$54,515 65% 6% coupon drainage-system construction bonds. Authority, Chapter 419, Laws of 1905. Date, day of issue. Interest payable at place to suit purchaser.

Lima, Allen County, Ohio.—*Bonds Authorized.*—In local papers it is stated that the issuance of \$30,000 1-10-year (serial) South Pine Street refunding bonds has been authorized. Securities are in denomination of \$1,000.

Bonds Proposed.—There is talk of issuing bonds to construct a municipal electric-light plant.

Lincoln County (P. O. Ivanhoe), Minn.—Bond Sale.—The \$6,000 Ditch No. 6 and the \$4,500 Ditch No. 8 construction bonds described in V. 85, p. 1417, were awarded on Dec. 3 to U. M. Stoddard & Co. of Minneapolis as 6s. A bid was also received from the Union Investment Co. of Minneapolis. Bonds are dated Jan. 1 1908 and mature part yearly from 1913 to 1918 inclusive.

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, Cal.—Bond Election Postponed.—An election which was to have taken place Dec. 4 to vote on the question of issuing \$400,000 fire-department bonds has been postponed indefinitely.

Bonds Awarded in Part.—Of the \$23,000,000 Owens River water-supply bonds mentioned in V. 85, p. 677, \$500,000 have been sold.

Louisville, Jefferson County, Ky.—Temporary Loan.—Through local papers we learn that on Dec. 5 this city borrowed \$30,000 from the National Bank of Kentucky and \$10,000 from the American National Bank, both of Louisville. This makes a total of \$120,000 borrowed to date.

McKinley Township School District No. 1, Mich.—Bond Sale.—W. E. Moss & Co. of Detroit inform us that they have purchased \$14,000 5% bonds of this district at par. Denomination \$500. Date July 2 1907. Interest semi-annual. Maturity part yearly on July 2 from 1908 to 1920.

Madelia, Watonwan County, Minn.—Bond Sale.—On Nov. 4 the \$10,000 10-year refunding bond voted Sept. 10 (V. 85, p. 749) was awarded to the State of Minnesota at par for 4s. Interest annual.

Madison, Morgan County, Ga.—Bond Offering.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Dec. 31 of the \$50,000 4½% water-works, sewerage and electric-light-system improvement bonds mentioned in V. 85, p. 1477. Proposals for these bonds will be received until 5 p.m. on that day by E. W. Butler, Mayor. Authority, vote of 170 "for" to none "against" at an election held Oct. 7. Denomination \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1908. Interest semi-annually in Madison or New York. Maturity on Jan. 1 as follows: \$15,000 in 1918, \$15,000 in 1928 and \$20,000 in 1938. Official circular states that there is no litigation pending or threatening the validity of these bonds and that there has never been any default in the payment of principal or interest.

Marlboro County School District No. 5, S. C.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 10 a.m., Dec. 20, by the School Trustees, at the office of Newton & Owens, Attorneys (P. O. Bennettsville), for \$6,000 6% improvement bonds. Authority, election held June 22 1907. Denomination \$100. Date Jan. 1 1908. Interest annual. Maturity Jan. 1 1928.

Melrose (P. O. Station Boston), Suffolk County, Mass.—Bonds Voted.—The proposition to issue the \$75,000 20-year high-school-building-addition bonds mentioned in V. 85, p. 749, carried at the election Dec. 10 by a vote of 1,195 to 888. These securities will be issued in denomination of \$1,000 each and will be known as the "Melrose School-House Loan—1908." Interest, at a rate not to exceed 4%, will be payable semi-annually. Date of sale not yet determined.

Midway Independent School District (P. O. Midway), Madison County, Texas.—Bonds Registered.—On Nov. 29 the State Comptroller registered an issue of \$2,500 5% school-house bonds of this district. Maturity Oct. 1 1927; subject to call after five years.

Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto County, Tex.—Bonds Registered.—Sewer bonds to the amount of \$15,000 were registered on Nov. 29 by the State Comptroller. Securities carry 5% interest and mature Oct. 1 1947, but are subject to call after ten years.

Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minn.—Bonds Awarded in Part.—We are advised that about \$40,000 of the \$541,000 bonds (the unsold portion of the four issues of 4% coupon bonds aggregating \$591,000 offered on Nov. 7) had been disposed of up to Dec. 9. See V. 85, p. 1355.

Mitchell, Ont.—Debenture Sale.—On Nov. 30 the \$10,000 5% debentures maturing in ten years (V. 85, p. 1228) were awarded to Wm. C. Brent of Toronto at 95.39.

Nashua, Hillsboro County, N. H.—Bonds Awarded in Part.—It is stated that of an issue of \$60,000 4% bonds offered by this city, \$24,000 have been taken by the Sinking Fund. Interest semi-annual.

New Brunswick, Middlesex County, N. J.—Bond Sale.—The Sinking Fund Commissioners have purchased at par \$10,500 5% fire-engine bonds. Interest semi-annually in May and November. Bonds mature in ten years but are subject to call before that time.

Newport, R. I.—Note Sale.—On Dec. 2 \$90,000 5% 1-9-year (serial) funding notes were awarded at par as follows: \$60,000 maturing \$10,000 yearly on Dec. 2 from 1908 to 1913 inclusive, to the Industrial Trust Co. of Providence, Newport. \$20,000 maturing \$10,000 on Dec. 2 in each of the years 1915 and 1916, to the Newport Police Relief Association.

\$10,000 maturing Dec. 2 1914, to the Newport Fire Relief Association.

Fifty notes are in denomination of \$1,000 each and four notes are in denomination of \$10,000 each. Date Dec. 2 1907. Interest semi-annual. As stated in V. 85, p. 677, these notes were offered but not awarded as 4s on Sept 12.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—Certificate Offering.—Proposals will be received until Dec. 23 for an issue of certificates maturing

in eight months. These securities are to take the place of \$130,000 5-year certificates of indebtedness, the original advertisement of which called for proposals until Dec. 10. Charles Kammermeyer is City Clerk.

Newton, Sussex County, N. J.—Bonds Defeated.—A proposition to issue \$50,000 sewer bonds was defeated, it is stated, at an election held Dec. 3.

New York City.—Description of Bonds.—We are advised that the various issues of bonds placed by the City of New York during November (see V. 85, p. 1477) answer the following description:

Purpose	Rate of Int.	Maturity	Amount
Various municipal purposes (corporate stock)	3	1957	\$12,000
Building in Bryant Park (corporate stock)	3	1957	*\$50,000
Assessment bonds	3	{ on or after Jan. 20 1908}	*\$200,000
General fund bonds	3	1930	*\$11,500,000
Total			\$11,762,000

The revenue bonds (temporary securities) disposed of during the month were as follows:

Interest	Amount
6	\$7,000,000
6	9,000,000
6	17,159,300
5	109,825
3	*\$1,400,000
	\$34,669,125

* Purchased by Sinking Fund.

Norristown, Montgomery County, Pa.—No Action Yet Taken.—We are advised under date of Dec. 10 that no action has yet been taken looking towards the issuance of the \$300,000 funding and improvement bonds voted Nov. 5. See V. 85, p. 1229.

North Vancouver, B. C.—Debenture Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m., Dec. 26, by A. McKay Gordon, Chairman Finance Committee, for \$142,000 debentures.

Oneida County (P. O. Utica), N. Y.—Bond Sale.—The \$55,000 4½% registered court-house-completion bonds, a description of which was given in V. 85, p. 1417, were awarded on Dec. 11 to the Utica Trust & Deposit Co. of Utica at 100.10 and accrued interest—a basis of about 4.492%. Maturity \$5,000 yearly on Feb. 1 from 1918 to 1928 inclusive.

Oregon City, Clackamas County, Ore.—Bonds Defeated.—At an election Dec. 1 a proposition to issue \$100,000 improvement bonds was defeated.

Owosso, Shiawassee County, Mich.—Bonds Not Sold.—This city offered \$50,000 5% park-improvement bonds for sale on Nov. 30, but no bids were received. These securities were authorized at the election held May 14. See V. 84, p. 1265.

Oxford County, Ont.—Debenture Sale.—Wood, Gundy & Co. of Toronto advise us that they have purchased \$50,000 5% debentures of this county. Maturity part yearly for thirty years.

Paris, Lamar County, Texas.—Bonds Registered.—The State Comptroller registered \$6,000 4½% sewer-construction bonds on Dec. 6. Maturity Aug. 10 1947, subject to call after ten years.

Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 8 p.m. Dec. 18 by the Board of Village Trustees, Thos. L. Jaques, W. H. Leslie and M. B. Nesbitt, for \$8,000 registered street-improvement bonds at not exceeding 5% interest. Denomination \$500. Date Jan. 1 1908. Interest semi-annually at the Village Treasurer's office. Maturity \$500 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1913 to 1928 inclusive. Certified check on a State or national bank of New York for 5% of bid, payable to the "Village of Pelham," is required. A. B. Nutting is Village Clerk.

Pendleton, Umatilla County, Ore.—Bonds Not Sold.—**Bond Offering.**—No award was made on Dec. 4 of the \$67,000 levee-improvement and refunding, \$18,000 street-intersection-improvement and refunding, \$10,000 sewer-system-extension and the \$40,000 city-hall and city-jail-building and site-purchase 5% 20-30-year (optional) bonds mentioned in V. 85, p. 1292. Proposals are again asked for these bonds and will be received this time until Dec. 31. Thomas Fitzgerald is City Recorder.

Peru, Clinton County, N. Y.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until Dec. 20 by W. R. Weaver, Supervisor, for \$4,700 highway bonds. Maturity Jan. 1 1910. Bidders to name rate of interest.

Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until Dec. 23 for \$48,945 5% gold highway-improvement bonds. Leander Horton is Village President and Clement D. Camp is Village Clerk.

The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

Prable County (P. O. Eaton), Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On Dec. 7 the \$1,600 4% Ditch-Improvement No. 266 bonds described in V. 85, p. 1418, were awarded to L. L. Brown of Eaton at 100.06 and accrued interest. A bid was also received from O. E. Ammerman of Somerville at par Ma

turity \$400 each six months from June 7 1908 to Dec. 7 1909 inclusive.

Providence, Webster County, Ky.—*Bonds Voted.*—Papers report that the issuance of additional graded-school-building bonds was authorized by a vote of 123 to 52 at an election held Dec. 9.

Regina, Sask.—*Debentures Not Yet Sold.*—Under date of Dec. 5 we are advised that the six issues of 4½% coupon debentures aggregating \$555,000, offered but not sold on Sept. 3 (V. 85, p. 680), have not yet been disposed of.

Rensselaer, Rensselaer County, N. Y.—*No Bonds to Be Issued.*—We are advised that the \$8,500 fire-department-improvement loan authorized at the election held Nov. 5 (V. 85, p. 1229) will be raised by direct taxation and not through the sale of bonds.

Rutherfordton Township (P. O. Rutherfordton), Rutherford County, N. C.—*Bonds Voted.*—The people of this township at an election held Dec. 9 cast a vote of 179 "for" to 33 "against" a proposition to issue \$15,000 railroad-aid bonds.

Saginaw, Mich.—*Bonds Authorized.*—The Common Council on Dec. 2 passed resolutions providing for the issuance of the following bonds:

\$25,000 4% Village Taxing District street-improvement assessment bonds. Twenty bonds are in denomination of \$1,250 each and the bonds are in denomination of \$500 each. Date Dec. 16 1907. Maturity \$2,500 yearly on Dec. 16 from 1908 to 1917 inclusive.

2,000 4% Eastern Taxing District sidewalk-construction assessment bonds. Denomination \$200. Date Dec. 10 1907. Maturity \$200 yearly on Dec. 10 from 1908 to 1917 inclusive.

Interest semi-annually at the City Treasurer's office or at the current official bank in New York City.

St. Croix Falls, Polk County, Wis.—*Bonds Not to Be ReOffered at Present.*—We are advised that the \$5,000 5% coupon water-works-system-extension bonds, bids for which were rejected on Oct. 26 (V. 85, p. 1165), will probably be re-offered for sale some time next spring.

St. John, N. B.—*Debentures Proposed.*—The question of issuing debentures for general improvements and harbor extensions is before the Treasury Board. According to local papers "considerably more than \$200,000 will be required" to pay for these improvements.

St. Mary's, Auglaize County, Ohio.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Dec. 27 by F. F. Aschbacher, City Auditor, for \$25,000 5% sewerage-disposal plant-construction bonds. Authority Sections 2835, 2836 and 2837, Revised Statutes. Denomination \$1,000. Date Dec. 1 1907. Interest semi-annual. Maturity Dec. 1 1917. Certified check for 10% of the amount of bid, payable to the City Treasurer, is required. Accrued interest to be paid by purchaser.

Scotia, Schenectady Co., N. Y.—*Bond Sale.*—On Dec. 3 \$6,000 village-hall, \$8,500 sewer and \$9,500 water 5-20-year (serial) registered bonds were awarded to L. T. B. Sanders at par for 5s. Denomination \$500. Date Nov. 30 1907. Interest semi-annually in February and August at the Schenectady Trust Co. of Schenectady.

South River, Middlesex County, N. J.—*Bond Sale.*—The \$20,000 4½% 20-year registered borough-hall bonds offered on Nov. 25 have been awarded as follows: \$7,000 to John Whitehead at 101, \$4,000 to Chas. H. Selover at 100.75, \$3,000 to Mrs. Henrietta Brown at 100.75, \$1,500 to Abram R. Barkelew at 101, \$1,000 to B. Funk at 101, \$1,000 to Elwood Manaban at 100.75, \$1,000 to S. Evans Selover at 100.75, \$1,000 to Daniel C. Selover at 100.75 and \$500 to Roman Smith at 101.50. See V. 85, p. 1355, for a description of these bonds.

Springfield, Clark County, Ohio.—*Bond Sale.*—This city has disposed of the \$17,500 4% coupon Buck Creek improvement bonds offered but not sold on Oct. 22 (V. 85, p. 1166), to the Endowment Fund Snyder Park Board at private sale.

Sycamore, DeKalb County, Ill.—*Bond Sale.*—An issue of \$15,000 5% 13-year (average) refunding and bridge bonds was disposed of to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago on Oct. 17. The price paid was 102 and accrued interest. This is on a basis of about 4.792%. Denomination \$1,000. Date Nov. 1 1907. Interest semi-annual.

Tifton, Tift County, Ga.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Dec. 20 by L. A. Hargraves, City Clerk, for \$30,000 5% gold coupon water and sewer bonds. Authority given by the County Superior Court on Oct. 2

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(V. 85, p. 1166) and Sections 377-8-9, Vol. I, Code of Georgia. Denomination \$500. Date Dec. 2 1907. Interest annually at the First National Bank in Chicago. Maturity \$1,000 yearly on Dec. 1. Certified check for \$500, payable to the "City of Tifton," is required.

Toppennish, Yakima County, Wash.—Bond Offering.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Dec. 14 (to-day) of the \$4,000 town-hall and the \$2,000 street-improvement 6% gold coupon bonds mentioned in V. 85, p. 1418. Proposals for these bonds will be received until to-day at 5 p. m. by R. D. Campbell, Town Clerk. Authority election held Oct. 7. V. 85, p. 1044. Denomination \$1,000. Date Oct. 21 1907. Interest semi-annual. Maturity Oct. 21 1927, subject to call after Oct. 21 1917. Certified check for \$200, payable to the "Town of Toppennish," is required. Bonded debt, this issue. Assessed valuation 1907, \$241,980.

Trumbull County (P. O. Warren), Ohio.—Bond Sale.—The \$10,000 6% coupon bridge and repair bonds described in V. 85, p. 1478, were awarded on Dec. 9 to the Union National Bank of Warren at 101.50 and accrued interest. The bids were as follows:

Union Nat. Bank, Warren—\$10,150 Second National Bank, War-Western Res. Nat. Bk., War. 10,053 ren ----- \$10,000

All bidders offered accrued interest in addition to their bids. Maturity \$5,000 on March 1 1909 and \$5,000 on Sept. 1 1909.

Tulia Independent School District (P. O. Tulia), Swisher County, Tex.—Bonds Registered.—An issue of \$15,000 5% 15-40-year (optional) school-house bonds dated July 1 1907 was registered on Nov. 25 by the State Comptroller.

Washington.—*Bond Sale.*—An issue of \$200,000 3 3/4% "State Government maintenance" bonds was recently purchased by the State Board of Finance at par. Denomination \$5,000. Date Nov. 21 1907. Interest semi-annual. Maturity Nov. 21 1927, subject to call at any time.

Waycross, Ware County, Ga.—Bonds Voted—Bond Offering.—The question of issuing the \$40,000 paving, \$20,000 sewer and \$10,000 water 5% 30-year bonds mentioned in V. 85, p. 1357, received a unanimous vote at the election

Dec. 3. Interest semi-annual. Proposals for these bonds will be received until Jan. 8 1908.

Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa.—Bond Sale.—On Nov. 27 \$58,000 5% funding and paving bonds offered on Nov. 14 were awarded to the People's National Bank of Waynesburg for \$58,125—the price thus being 100.215. Denomination \$500. Date Dec. 2 1907. Interest semi-annual. Maturity as follows:

\$500 Dec. 2 1908	\$500 June 2 1916	\$1,000 Dec. 2 1923	\$1,000 June 2 1931
500 June 2 1909	1,000 Dec. 2 1916	1,000 June 2 1924	1,500 Dec. 2 1931
500 Dec. 2 1909	1,000 Dec. 2 1917	1,000 Dec. 2 1925	1,500 Dec. 2 1932
500 June 2 1910	1,000 Dec. 2 1918	1,000 Dec. 2 1926	1,500 Dec. 2 1933
1,000 Dec. 2 1910	500 June 2 1918	1,500 Dec. 2 1925	1,000 June 2 1933
500 June 2 1911	1,000 Dec. 2 1918	1,000 June 2 1926	1,500 Dec. 2 1934
500 Dec. 2 1911	500 June 2 1919	1,500 Dec. 2 1926	1,000 June 2 1934
500 June 2 1912	1,000 Dec. 2 1919	1,000 June 2 1927	1,500 Dec. 2 1934
1,000 Dec. 2 1912	500 June 2 1920	1,500 Dec. 2 1927	1,000 June 2 1935
500 June 2 1913	1,000 Dec. 2 1920	1,000 June 2 1928	2,000 Dec. 2 1935
500 Dec. 2 1913	500 June 2 1921	1,500 Dec. 2 1928	2,000 June 2 1935
500 June 2 1914	1,000 Dec. 2 1921	1,500 Dec. 2 1929	2,000 Dec. 2 1936
1,000 Dec. 2 1914	1,000 June 2 1922	1,500 Dec. 2 1929	2,000 June 2 1936
500 June 2 1915	1,000 Dec. 2 1922	1,000 June 2 1930	2,000 June 2 1937
500 Dec. 2 1915	1,000 June 2 1923	1,500 Dec. 2 1930	

After Dec. 2 1922 unpaid bonds are subject to call. Securities tax-exempt.

West New York (P. O. Station 3, Weehawken), Hudson County, N. J.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Dec. 17 by James L. Wolfe, Town Clerk, for \$200,000 5% registered or coupon funding bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1907. Interest semi-annual. Maturity Sept. 1 1937. Certified check (or cash) for \$2,000, payable to the Town Treasurer, is required.

White Plains Union Free School District No. 1 (P. O. White Plains), Westchester County, N. Y.—Bond Offering Postponed.—The offering of the \$220,000 school bonds which was to have taken place Dec. 10 was postponed, according to dispatches, until Dec. 17. For other details of bonds see V. 85, p. 1478.

Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 11:30 a. m. Dec. 16 by John H. Coyne, Mayor, for the following bonds:

\$19,500 6% Assessment bonds dated Dec. 20 1907 and maturing Feb. 1 1909. Authority Section 16 of Title VII. of the City Charter.
12,000 6% Police Department safety and expense bonds dated Dec. 1 1907 and maturing July 1 1908. Authority Chapter 805, Laws of 1907.

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Nov. 16, 1899,
\$17,081.19Nov. 16, 1900,
\$2,807,245.97Nov. 16, 1901,
\$5,019,684.50Nov. 16, 1902,
\$11,984,523.33Nov. 16, 1903,
\$11,851,679.93

Nov. 16, 1904, \$16,564,820.43

Nov. 16, 1905, \$17,194,262.79

Nov. 16, 1906, \$17,919,949.08

Nov. 16, 1907, \$21,767,256.57

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